Race Problem – 1921.

Africa.

Liberia

THE LIBERIAN COMMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Monrovia Liberia Feb, 1921

Who Is Who Of The Commission.

Feb. 1921 Liberian News

We are pleased to publish for general information the names of the Liberian Commission to the United States of America to converse on the "Financial Plan" submitted to the Liberian Government by the Government of the United States of America. They are:-His Excellency C. D. B. King, President of Liberia, and Head of the Commission; Hon. F. E. R. Johnson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia; and Hon. John L. Morris ex Secretary of the Treasury.

Referring to the personage of the Commission, Mr. King began life as a clerk in the Mayors office, during which time he began the study of law and soon afterwards became a prominent lawyer, and was soon appointed County Attorney for Montserrado County. He was so successful in his practice until he very soon won the admiration of the Chief of the Executive who soon handed him the Port-folio of the Attorney General of Liberia. Serving in this capacity for many years, he was elected President of Liberia College, in which position he proved himself efficient and gave general satisfaction. He was then appointed and commissioned Secretary of State for the Republic, and after a while he was sent a Delegate to the League of Nations at Versailles; and during which time he was unanimously elected by the people of Liberia to that high and exalted position of President of the Republic of Liberia, a position in which he now fills with great honour and dignity.

F. E. R. Johnson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Johnson began life as a scholar when quite young His father resting on the advice of his physcian was compelled to take him away from school for a short while. He then afterwards took up the study of law and soon became one of the most famous lawyers at the bar He has held the positions of County Attorney for Montserrado County, Attorney General for the Republic, Boundary Limitation Commission to Paris, France, Judge Advocate General, Liberian Army, and many other useful positions; and now he fills with dignity and efficiency Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Liberia.

John L. Morris is today one of our foremost and most successful Agriculturists. He is a graduate of Liberia College, and have served in the position of Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior. He also was sent to the United States as a Commissioner in the interest of his country, but unfortunately had to return home before the consumation of his mission.

These are the class of men whom the people of this Democracy, through their National Legislature, have entrusted into their hands the "Financial Plan" submitted by the American Government to the Government of Liberia for its final consideration—giving them full power and authority to conclude the Agreement.

Now, while we have imposed our highest confidence in the ability and integrity of this Commission to treat or converse with the American Government, (who is our next best friend,) on this "Financial Plan"—still, we feel that it should be their individual desire not to do anything, however minute, and whether in connection with this Plan, or not, or even lay the basis for effecting in the lowest degree our political Autonomy, or the infringment of the Constitution of this Republic

President King's Message to the Thirty-Fourth Legislature of Liberia..

Feb. 1921

Monrovia Liberia, Liberian News

His Excellency C. D. B. King, President of Liberia delivered his Annual Message to the Thirty-Fourth Legislature of Liberia on the 15th of December last. The large and spacious hall was literally filled with high Government officials, Foreign Diplomats and Representative, distinguish Ladies and Gentlemen to listen to this Message. This being the first Message of President King to the National Legislature of Liberia, he seemed to have been under the influence of the Holy Spirit, for he spoke with great enthusiasm. He said it was most befitting to offer to the Great Ruler of Nations our unfeigned thanks for His wonderful preservation of the State from the beginning of its existence to the present time, and for His wise guidance and direction of its leaders during that period. The subjects which he spoke on were many and varied, and full of thought for the political and economic developments of the Country; if our National Legislature will be sufficiently wide-awake to grasp the situation and to move on national lines.

The following are the subjects which he spoke on:—Foreign Relations, Customs Receivership, Internal Revenue, Native Tribes, Finance, Postal Revenue, Department of Public Instruction, Judiciary, Trade and Commerce, Concessions, Proposed Commission to the United States, The Militia and the Frontier Force. These subjects we contend are of paramount importance to the political development of the Country.

We are indeed too sorry that we were unable to publish this message in our columns so it might be read by our numerous subscribers and friends; we made several applications for a copy which was promised to us, but unfortunately for us we could never obtain it. However we understand that same will be published in pamphlet form so that it may be read by all desiring to do so.

PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA SENT HOME

Chicago Defender

His High Position Source

Embarrassment to Color Haters in America

12/17/21

By ROGER DIDIER

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16.—Rumors have begun to fly thick and fast as to the why of the mysterious and sudden departure of President King of Liberia from America for his own country.

The Liberian president, it will be remembered, came to America some seven months ago on money furnished principally by the British government to effect a loan of $5,000,000 for his country from America. After various ups and downs the proposal to lend the money was endorsed by President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes. That was some weeks ago. Since that time little definite has been heard of a later disposition of affairs.

Was Forced Out

It now appears that American [illegible] with the threat of withholding the loan used the "big stick" over his head, forcing the executive of the African republic to make an ignominous retreat on a United States cruiser. The facts of the case show that President King left Washington just prior to the ceremonies attending the burial of the unknown soldier. At the time he was the only ruler of a foreign government on American soil and in Washington. As such, international courtesy demanded that he be given a place of honor in the parade and other features of the day's affairs. Such a phase of international courtesy, however, was discordant with the spirit of American fair play and, so it is stated, Liberia's chief was diplomatically requested to absent himself and "beat it" home. He could do that or do without his money. The president appears to have sacrificed his personal pride for the sake of his country's welfare.

Accuse Roosevelt

The authenticity of this report is scarcely to be doubted in view of the fact that similar impasses in America's diplomatic relations with other nations have occurred before. Other administrations with a record for square dealing considerably higher than the present have been faced with the problem of giving honor to a Race man and have shown the white feather, notably Roosevelt's. Because, according to diplomatic custom, President Roosevelt would have been required to sit next the Haitian minister's wife and the Haitian minister next the Lady of the White House, at a certain social function, a subterfuge was resorted to to fool the representative away from Washington on the day of the affair. The trick did not work. Perhaps Haiti is paying for that today.

Anyhow, the report has it that President King was chased and inasmuch as he was driven off in the dark some such questionable motive must have impelled recourse to these tactics.

HOW CAME THE QUESTION OF A CONSTITUTION TO BE INCLUDED IN THE MATTER OF THE JAMAT MUSLIMS and THE LEMOMU BRAIMAH.

The Times of Nigeria 5/16/21

It will be interesting to our readers to note that in the year 1915, there arose a dispute between the Jamat Muslims and the Lemomu Brimah on the Question of the Preacher of the Tafseri meaning the preacher for the fasting season for that year. Alfa Ekemode was the man chosen for that term but he having given offence the Jamats insisted that he be displaced and another chosen for the office. To this arrangement the Lemomu Braimah totally objected and insisted that Ekemode should still continue to be the preacher but the Jamats elected Alfa Salisu to take the place of Ekemode. On the insistent refusal of the Lemomu Braimah the Jamats had to take the matter to Court. This time the Court decided that Alhaji Salisu should continue temporarily to preach in the Tafseri, until the decision of the Court thereby being in favour of the contention of the Jamats that they and not the Lemomu should elect preachers. The Court also suggested that the Jamats and Lemomu Brimah should meet together and elect a preacher or preachers for the Tafseri Forthwith the meeting was held according to the order of the Court and Lemomu Braimah was the Chairman after due discussion the meeting unanimously elected four preachers instead of one. Namely Alhaji Isa. Alhaji Salisu, Alfa Amusa, and Alfa Mumuni, On the day fixed for the hearing of the case the names of the preachers thus elected by the unanimous vote of the meeting in which Lemomu Brimah [illegible] the Chairman was being announced to the Court, On being question[illegible] by the Court to the surprise of all Lemomu Braimah denied having any knowledge of the election or of being present at the meeting in which the preachers were elected. But on evidences being produced by the Jamats Lemomu Braimah was obliged to acknowledge that he had given an incorrect statesment and that he was present at the meeting. The case was therefore decided in favour of the Jamat Muslims and the four preachers were confirmed in their office. after the decision of the Court. The Jamats decided that the action of the Lemomu Braimah in denying such a true statement no doubt for the purpose of wrecking the case of the Jamats was unworthy of the position of a Lemomu and under the circumstances he should be

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summoned in Court for giving an incorrect statement which is unworthy of his position. Summons was issued and served against him and the case was fixed to be heard in Court. The Lemomu Brimah no doubt finding himself in a dilemna approached His Honour Seton James the then Administrator of the Colony to interfere in the matter. This is the beginning of Government interference in the matter between the Jamats and the Lemomu Braimah. The Administrator then sent for the Jamats and asked them to withdraw the case against the Lemomu and settle the matters out of Court To this the Jamats consented not only as a matter of courtesy but in respect and in obedience to the wishes of His Majesty's representative as true and loyal subjects. The Administrator then suggested that to save further dispute and unpleasantness a constitution should be drawn and Committee and Trustees appointed for the future guidance of both Lemomu Braimah and the Jamats. To this also the Lemomu readily assented and after sometime the Document was prepared, Before going further into detail it will not be out of place to state that the Jamats had insisted that the Lemomu should give a written note acknowledging his fault but His Honour the Administrator said this was unnecessary as the Constitution will set things rights. The Constitution having being drawn it was forwarded to the Lemomu and after keeping it for two weeks returned it to the Jamats and said he was satisfied with its contents. All were glad that matters will soon come to an amicable settlement. The day for the signing of the constitution was fixed and due notice was given to the Lemomu Braimah, but to the surprise and consternation of all, the Lemomu Braimah staunchly refused to append his signature to the Constitution which he himself had previously affirmed that he approved of. This must naturally annoy any sane human being and from that day began the cleavage between the Jamats and the Lemomu Braimah. It must therefore naturally be supposed that the Lemomu Braimah lay low until he got himself out of the Court difficulty and the summon issued against him was withdrawn, having therefore secured himself from what he knew if the decision be against him will be detrimental to his position practically by his actions defied the Jamats and disregarded all efforts to bring matters to an amicable settlement. For this reason and other subsequent actions of the Lemomu which the Jamats in their own opinion found to be unworthy of a Leader chosen by them he was therefore dismissed by Majority Vote from the office of Lemomu as has been previously stated in our issue of the 9th May. The question naturally arises were the Jamat Muslims wrong in listening to the mediation of His Honour Seton James the Administrator of the Colony and thereby in obedience to him as His Majesty's representative in withdrawing the case against the Lemomu Braimah? We say no. Were the Jamats Muslims wrong in agreeing to the suggestions of His Honour the Administrator that a Constitution should be made signed by the Lemomu and Jamats for future guidance, We say no, Was the Lemomu Braimah right after consenting to the making of a Constitution staunchly refused to sign after he himself has said that he approved of same? we say no.

If the Lemomu Braimah was acting for the true progress of Islam in Lagos and for the glory and praise of Allah, why back out from doing that which he knew would have brought peace between himself and the faithful. Has the Government acted justly and fairly with the Jamat Muslims in not insisting that as it was through the mediation of the Government that the case against Lemomu Braimah was withdrawn by the Jamats and the suggestion for a Constitution came from from the Government it is therefore its duty to see that the Constitution be signed

Did the Government treat the Jamat Muslims fairly in simply getting an Alkali from the Northern Provinces to settle the matter and the Alkali without taken the evidence of both parties simply read a statement of his own making as judgement?

Did the Government treat the Jamat Muslims fairly and justly in endeavouring to saddle them with all the blame of the disturbances in connection with the Water Rate Question when it actually knew that all sections of the community were concerned in the agitation that took place?

Has the Government treated the people fairly after agreeing that all intranal and Loyal agitation should cease during war time and the people firmly confident on the words of the Government ceased all Loyal agitation against the Water Rate and criminal code and for these very Reason to show their sincerrity and Loyalty subscribed very liberally towards the Prince of Wales Fund and the Red Cross Funds and the Nigeria soldiers fund which placed Nigeria in the fifth Position amongst His Majestys Dominions in the subscription list But despite all this the Government Virtually break its own terms and at the face of the Righteous opposition of the people passed the Water Rate and Criminal Code ordinances and then put it at once into immediate Operation

Is it not known to the Government that in all political cases the Jamat Muslims are more interested they being the larger number of the population and therefore carry the more burden in the trade of the Colony which the Government itself knew and besides they are mostly if not all Aborigines of Yorubaland and of Lagos.

It may perhaps be argued that the Lemomu's party contributed also to the building of the Central Mosque at Victoria Road no one denies this fact and the Jamat Muslims had no intention of driving the Lemomu's party out although their own subscription by virtue of their dwindling number becomes practically insignificant.

All the Jamat Muslim says is that the suggestion as given by His Honour Seton James is fair and just Let us make a Constitution for the guidance of both parties so as to save and avoid all further quarrelling and annoyances and every one will know his own place and the limit of his own power For Allah's Sake what is there in this to fight and quarrel over?

But we are not disheartened no parsecution or annoyances will make us disloyal; We are the Kings loyal subject To us the Constitution of the British Government is all that we wish for and we want no other.

Affairs in England may cause the ears of the British people to be at present deaf to our sufferings but Allah is always ready and willing to hear and by His help truth. Righteousness Justice and fairplay shall win the day and we shall trumph and the dark clouds that now hangs in the horizon is only an augury of the showers of blessing to come And May Allah grant that it be so

The Volunteer Force in the Gold Coast Colony is still in existence. We still ask why disband the Volunteer Force in Nigeria This is a great slur on the Loyalty of Nigeria The Volunteer Force should and ought to be resucitated for in the days of Peace Men should prepare for War who knows what the morrow will bring our desire is always to remain a part and parcel of the British Empire God Willing.

The Times of Nigeria

By the way when will a Native of the soil be appointed as Inspector of Schools. This is an urgent necessity there are many competent Natives for the post and the appointment should not be shelved

5/6/21

It is high time that a Native should be appointed superintendent of Police in place of the Late Adolphus Pratt I S O deceased: Post in which Natives have filled with credit and respect should not be given to Europeans

It will not be out of place to remind the Government that Native youths should be chosen and sent to new Gardens and other places in Europe for Agricultural training

The Messrs Dawdon and other sent for such scientific training in the day of the Late Sir Alfred Moloney has been a blessing to the people of Lagos and from that time Educated men has taking to farming and does not regard Labour to be below their dignity of the Educated man These men have served their own generation

We need younger men for the new generation

Dr Akiwande Savage the present Secretary of the National Congress has been addressing meetings in the different African Churhes in Lagos to crowded congregations on the necessity of supporting the National Congress Movement this is excellent but it is not all that is needed we want something more that is Reorganization

The Times of Nigeria

5/6/21

We learn from reliable sources that at the very first meeting of the Conference National Congress in Lagos held at the committee Room of Glover Memorial Hall in which Dr Randle was Chairman and Dr Obassa Mr P J C Thomas Hon S H Pearse and to her Prominent gentlemen of the community were present Patriarch J G Campbell and Professor Adeoye Deniga were unanimosly elected as Propagandist for the Movement in Nigeria it being stated then that these gentlemen has the confidence of the Masses and they are also to be reckoned as Leader of Public thought in Nigeria

How came these very men to begin to kick against their own making.

Perhaps they never knew that these men are of such high intelligence that they are able to cope with men of the highest Intelligencia in West Africa. One thing is certain the Conference of Africans of British West Africa that met in Accra in March 1920 not only admire the Publics spirit and Patriotism of Patriarch Campbell Professor Deniga but also acknowledge that they are men of very high intelligence and are able to hold their own wherever enlightened and intelligent men meet.

Can any one in Nigeria deny this.

Why then all this everlasting jealousy that does nobody any good?

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Africa.

PRESIDENT HARDING PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRESIDENT KING OF LIBERIA

Negro World 4/23/21.

Expresses Deep Interest in Future of African Republic—President King First Foreign Ruler Received at White House in History of U. S.

By V. J. WILLIAMS.

Washington, April 15.—For over a month colored Washington awaited adequate diplomatic recognition of the Plenary Liberian Commission by the Government of America. The long expected happened this afternoon. At four o'clock two White House automobiles drove up in front of the residence of the Liberian commission at 1317 R street northwest. Robert Wood Bliss, Third Assistant Secretary of State, walked briskly up the steps of the R street home of the commission, where floated the one-starred Liberian emblem. In formal tones Secretary Bliss announced that the President of the Republic of America would receive the President of the Republic of Liberia, at the Executive Mansion. Fifteen minutes later the two automobiles stopped in front of the White House. Secretary Bliss, President King and Associate Justice Johnson of the Liberian Supreme Court came out of the first auto and ascended the White House steps, pausing to wait for Mr. Morris, one of the Commissioners, and Mr. Dennis, the secretary to the commission. The party entered the Blue Room, where Secretary Bliss presented President King to President Harding. Mr. King then presented the respective members of the Commission to President Harding, who in turn presented the Commission to Secretary of State Hughes. Mr. Hughes had met the Commission before, but diplomatic procedure required a second presentation by Mr. Harding as a matter of course. A cordial and informal conference followed, in the course of which Secretary Bliss observed that "All the records had been searched, and this was the very first time in the history of America that the ruler of a foreign country was received at the White House."

Incident Historic.

This incident is really one of historic significance. It is true that Mr. Wilson had received the present President of Brazil, but at the time of the reception the Brazilian Chief Executive was only President-elect. When Albert, King of the Belgians, came to this country, Mr. Wilson was too ill to receive him.

Harding Returns Visit.

At five o'clock a third White House automobile drove up in front of President King's residence on R street. President Harding was returning the visit of the Liberian Commission. Accompanied by his military aide, Mr. Harding entered the official residence of the foreign envoys, while White House secret service men waited at the entrance. The President spent some time with the Commission. Mr. Harding took care to make President King realize that "The American Government is always interested in any nation whose ideals are democratic," and said further that he, himself, had always been deeply interested personally in the history and development of the African Republic. He also expressed the hope that the stay of the Commission in America would be most pleasant.

President King in thanking Mr. Harding expressed the wish and the hope that the most highly developed trade relationship would soon exist between America and Liberia. Mr. Harding inquired of President King as to the chief exports of Liberia, and both Presidents discussed the coffee production of Liberia at some length.

The conference came to an end. President Harding again wished the Commission a pleasant stay in America. The long looked for exchange of diplomatic courtesies between the President of America and the President of Liberia had taken place.

Liberia

LIBERIAN DOCUMENTS

Afro-American 4/29/21

Official Memoranda From President C. D. B. King And Ex-Secretary Of State Lansing On The Question Of A $5,000,000 Loan

These documents were first made public in Liberia by W. A. Bryant, Liberian senator from the county of Grand Bassa, following their discussion in a Senate Executive session.

In a startling expose in the Liberian News which has just arrived, Mr. Bryant claims that President King compelled the Senate to oust him (Bryant) on the charge of making these memoranda public, and of "defeating the financial arrangement of the Secretary of Treasury in sending a Commission to America.

—THE EDITOR.

Memorandum For Mr. Worley Liberian Financial Adviser

Department of State,
Monrovia, Liberia
August 30, 1918.

On the eve of your departure for the United States on your well-deserved leave of absence, I thought it would not be amiss to put into your hands the following Memorandum, which might be of some service to you in presenting and discussing with the State Department in Washington the question of Liberia's assistance and needs.

The policy hitherto pursued by us of obtaining Loans for the mere purpose of paying official salaries and refunding the debts of the Republic has led nowhere but around the circle,ending at the starting point—financial poverty. Our economic resources have not been developed. Nothing on the lines of public improvement to any considerable extent has been accomplished.

Our national indebtedness has increased, rather than diminished. All of this tends to prove that loans to small countries, to be beneficial, must be invested in reproductive enterprises, and not applied merely to meet the ordinary expenses incidental to the administration of the Government.

Hence the Liberian Government desires to obtain from the Government of the United States, direct, or under its auspices from American financiers, a loan sufficient to refund the existing loan of 1911; to meet the initial expenses attending the inauguration of the Government's proposed plan for the better government of the Interior under the supervision of American officers; to develop the economic and commercial resources of the Republic by the construction of road and railways.

For such an enterprise, the Customs and Internal Revenues of the Republic could be given as security against interest, and the rolling stock pledged against principal. In case the revenue from the Customs and Internal Revenue not being sufficient to meet interest, the balance might be paid by the United States Government for five or ten years, subject to its lein upon the net profits accruing from the railway, from the first year of profit-yielding until amounts so advanced by the Government of the United States be refunded, with interest. Administration of the loan to be by American officials nominated by the President of the United States and appointed by the President of Liberia. These officials should in the discharge of their duties, be governed by the Constitution and laws of Liberia.

Wishing you a safe voyage and a pleasant enjoyment of your well-earned vacation,

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,
(sgd.) C. D. B. KING

Dept's 2432
June 26, 2 P. M., 1919.

Amended text of informal agreement suggested by the Department of State of the United States to be used as the basis of an understanding to be arrived at with Great Britain and France.

The Republic of Liberia having requested the aid of the United States as its next friend in the necessary work of financial and general rehabilitation, the Government of the United States has formulated the following plan with this end in view. The United States has established a credit of $5,000,000 for Liberia, which is to become available upon provisions being made by Liberia for certain reforms and for effectively safeguarding the equality of economic opportunity to all States. These $5,000,000 are to be used for the following purposes:

1. All arrears of interest on the refunding loan of 1912 are to be paid, future payments are to be promptly met. Until the revenues of Liberia are sufficient to meet this charge, the necessary funds will be advanced by the United States from the loan credit of $5,000,000.

2. Payment is to be made for all unbonded legal claims, bills, and arrears of salaries against the Republic of Liberia or the Receivership on joint approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia and the Financial adviser.

An American receivership of the customs and the internal revenues is to be established and the revenues of Liberia are to be administered by the General Receiver and the Financial Adviser designated by the President of the United States and appointed by the Government of Liberia with the aid of American assistants designated and appointed in like manner.

4. American citizens designated and appointed in like manner are to act as commissioners to establish and maintain a just and equable administration of the hinterland and preserve order therein.

5. An effective military police or constabulary is to be maintained by Liberia under American military officers designated and appointed in like manner.

6. In view of the foreign loan to be made by the United States to Liberia and the reform program outline herein, Great Britain and France agree to withdraw from the customs receivership administration in Liberia and from participation in the finan-

(over)

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cial and other aid to be accorded to Liberia by the United States. Great Britain and France further agree to withdraw all officials nominated by them for appointment by the Liberian Government as soon as the agreements for the proposed loan to Liberia by the United States have been completed. These arrangements are to include whatever agreements, if any, may be legally necessary for bankers and bondholders of the loan of 1912, and subject to the agreements of Liberia.

The above document was handed Mr. King, then presidene elect of Liberia at the Peace Conference, who declared it a workable basis for the loan.

HON. ROBERT LANSING
Hotel Scribe, Paris, France.

Distinguished Citizens of African Republic Here to Confer With Dept. of State About $5,000,000 Loan.

A party of distinguished Liberian citizens reached New York on Sunday, March 6th, on board the liner "Panhandle State." It was headed by Charles D. B. King, president of Liberia, and he was accompanied by F. E. R. Johnson, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, John L. Morris, former Secretary o fthe Treasury of Liberia, and Gabriel L. Dennis, secretary of the delegation.

The party was met at quarantine by a representative of the Department of State of the United States, the Liberian Minister and the Liberian Consul-General, and were escorted to the Waldorf-Astoria.

The commission is visiting the United States to take up with the Administration at Washington the final negotiations for a loan of $5,000,000 from this country to the African republic, which was granted in 1918 but which has been hanging fire ever since because of the unfair financial conditions which the Wilson Administration sought to impose

Object of Loan.

With President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes now holding the reins of governmental control, President King is hopeful that the protracted negotiations will now be brought to an early and mutually satisfactory conclusion.

"The loan is to be used for the purpose of putting into immediate operation a program of industrial development, desired by the government and the people of the republic," said President King. "One of our principal aims is to open up the interior of the country, which is rich in natural resources. Other improvements are projected, such as the construction of motor roads and railways telephone and telegraphic facilities and industrial schools."

To Increase Exports.

With the development of the interior of Liberia, which is about as large as Ohio, the country, according to the commission, will be in a position to increase greatly its exports, consisting of ivory, coffee, oils and piasavia brush. Liberia also, said Mr. Johnson, hopes to develop its trade with this country, from which she now receives foodstuffs in particular.

Liberia lives in a state of contentment and peace, untroubled by revolutions of the type which beset other small republics, said Mr. Johnson. She has neither army nor navy, but maintains a police force for the protection of her frontiers. Liberia is on the Atlantic shore of West Africa between Sierra Leone on the west and the Ivory Coast on the east and has a population of 3,000,000.

Harding Requests Senate to Permit Loan to Liberia

Washington, August 1. Legislation authorizing payments to Liberia under the $5,000,000 loan to that country previously arranged for, was asked by President Harding today in a letter transmitted to the senate. An accompanying letter from Secretary Hughes to the president said a "moral obligation" rested on the United States to make

PHILADELPHIA EVE. LEDGER
MAY 10, 1921

LIBERIA'S RECORD

PRESIDENT KING, of Liberia, who was officially received in this city yesterday, is touring the United States with the avowed intention of securing helpful aids to progress in his native land. This is a laudable ambition, but it does not cover the full significance of his mission.

When they think of Liberia at all, most Americans are quick to associate the word failure with their opinion of that land. It is recalled that the original colonization plan was decidedly larger than the practical execution.

From 1821 until the present day the Negro migration from America to Liberia has been small. There are now in the republic only about 15,000 Americo-Liberians. But if the experiment did not realize the philanthropic hopes of its designers, Liberia can none the less point to an achievement all the more creditable because of the enormous difficulties involved.

Independent since 1847, Liberia has preserved its sovereignty until today it shares with Abyssinia alone the distinction of being an African state exempt from foreign control. All the great remainder of African soil is in the hands of the European Powers—France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

The semi-wardship, a sentimental rather than a legal tie, maintained by the United States is, of course, in part responsible for this exceptional condition. And yet without evidences of a praiseworthy struggle against barbarous peoples and obstacles of nature which are so formidable in the tropics, Liberia conceivably might have forfeited this prospective interest.

The facts are that whatever assistance has been rendered by the United States has been amply warranted, and is indeed incommensurate with the needs of the case.

A handful of educated Negroes have preserved a structure of republican government in Liberia for nearly three-quarters of a century. Education has been extended, public health improved, of late years commerce and trade have been organized, roads have been built and progress, though slow, has been steady.

J. J. Roberts and Arthur Barclay were Liberian presidents whose administrations were grounded in the essentials of sound constructive statesmanship. The authority of the republic has been extended inland to the more healthful upland regions peopled by the primitive natives, who form the bulk of the population.

The natural resources of this portion of the territory are exceedingly rich. Liberia has the possibilities of an interesting future.

The state, which is about as large as Pennsylvania, deserves sympathy and encouragement. It is no mean task for a coastal community of some 50,000 persons to sow the seeds of progress among the 2,000,000 inhabitants nominally under the Liberian flag.

President King need have no hesitation in emphasizing a record of facts redounding to the credit of his race. The Negro republic which has survived so many dangers, especially the collapse on any large scale of the original migration program, is unquestionably strong enough to go forward upon the foundations already laid.

Americans who view civilization broadly cannot afford to ignore little Liberia.

MAYOR FROM LIBERIA IS HELD BY ALIEN ACT

NEW YORK HERALD
JULY 15, 1921

Celebration by Negroes Delayed Until He Is Freed.

The new immigration law ruined the elaborate welcome planned yesterday for G. M. Johnson, Mayor of Monrovia in the negro State of Liberia, Africa, by many negro organizations in this country.

Clad in full regalia, with much gold braid, negro officers of many local and national associations gathered at pier 8, East River, when the Spanish Royal Mail liner Leo XIII. was docking. But the Mayor was not permitted to land, pending permission from Washington, and, vice versa, the delegation was not permitted to go aboard the vessel. As a result, the only glimpse of the visitor was had as he paced the deck.

It was explained to those on the pier that Mayor Johnson, since he intended merely to stay here two months, would undoubtedly be permitted to land, but that it would take an order from Washington to free him.

LIBERIA NEEDS BOATS.

A writer in the *Liberia Methodist* which is published monthly by the Liberia Mission Press, says that the dearth of steamers plying on the West Coast calling at Monrovia, makes the matter of travel embarrassing to say the least. Mail service is also hampered, as the mails come only by way of Liverpool once in five or six weeks. A coastwise line of vessels managed and controlled by the government is called for as an absolute necessity. The writer continues:

> The fact is the matter of first cabin passage on the Liberian Coast from Monrovia to Cape Palmas, is now presenting a most embarrassing situation. Deck passage has become the only possible means to travel for our citizenship, and the condition seems to be growing worse in this particular.
>
> Liberia should have at least two well equipped seaworthy passenger boats plying between Freetown, Sierra Leone, and Cape Palmas, calling regularly at all Liberian ports, carrying our mails and facilitating our passenger traffic between these coastwise ports. This must come, of course, by the organization of a Liberian Boating Company, composed of men of public sirit and national and racial pride. This is not the other man's job but ours, and we had just as well get about it or continue to suffer.
>
> It is further emphasized that the steamship agents seem to have no control over the situation, and in nine cases out of ten, refuse to sell anything but deck tickets, thus leaving the passengers at the mercy of he captain and crew, and subject to all kinds of deck exposure, humiliation and hunger in travel." This is a situation that should appeal to the officers of the Black Star Line, which should send the Frederick Douglass or the Yarmouth to the rescue, if that craft is still in commission.

Liberians Real Diplomats

Liberia, the little black West African republic is to be congratulated upon the recent Commission sent over to this country consisting of President C. D. B. King, Justice F. E. R. Morris and others.

They came in the interest of the loan of $5,000,000 promised them by the Wilson administration and later withdrawn. Three weeks ago they sailed for home in a United States warship, with the loan granted them again, and it is said with papers calling for five million American dollars in their pockets.

Successful diplomacy is the brand that gets what it goes for. The Liberians first deserve congratulation for their success. Secondly, they stayed in this country for over six months during which time they only earned words of highest commendation from the American press for their statesmanlike conduct.

The Liberians were a match for the type of white reporter who wanted to write a comical account of his interview with a black President, and a match for all other reporters, white and black, who wanted to inquire too closely in the affairs they had decided to keep secret.

The Liberian delegation was a credit to the West African republic and left America with the universal respect of both races. The only word of criticism has been directed against the petty heads of universities like Howard, Lincoln, Wilberforce and Morgan, who "broke their necks" honoring Marshall Foch with a degree, and overlooked our own President King.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

Race Problem - 1921.

Africa.

LIBERIA LIKELY TO GET $5,000,000 UNITED STATES LOAN

Because if Uncle Sam Doesn't Comply, John Bull or Marcus Garvey Probably Will—Oil Business and Race Problem Enter Into Story.

Negro World 6/11/21

By HERBERT COREY, in The New York Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The United States will probably loan the republic of Liberia $5,000,000, because if Uncle Sam does not accommodate Liberia to this extent John Bull will. Or if John remains obdurate, which is not at all likely, Marcus Garvey may be induced. The story is one of international relationships, African West Coast affairs the oil business and the race problem One might, perhaps, best take i jauntily.

President King of Liberia is in thi city, accompanied by R. K. Morris—familiarly known in Liberia as "Up-the-River Morris"—who is the State Treasurer, and Mayor Johnson of Monrovia, which is the capital of Liberia. Mr. Johnson is worthy of a moment's attention, because he is the grand potentate of the African empire, and in that capacity wears a red wrapper and a starry crown when he goes on parade, which he has and does. Otherwise he only appears as one of those interested.

State Department Objected.

King and Morris are colored—colored as can be—but they talk precisely like English country gentlemen and are educated and intelligent. The matter of the loan to Liberia is a bit complicated. Some time ago a $5,000,000 loan was arranged—this being at the period when all a nation needed to borrow money was to be an ally—but when the terms of the loan were examined it seemed to some person in the United States Department that a few more guarantees were needed.

There are lawyers in Liberia, it seems, who are active and unpleasant. Past experience had shown the white men who do business in the Negro republic that it was difficult to make headway against the lawyers. So that the first loan was turned down. Liberia was left disconsolate. Her external debt amounts to about $3,000,000, and the English and French holders of the bonds were pressing for settlement.

"Or if you haven't got the money we'll take your oil lands," was the suggestion of the foreign bondholders.

Foreigners Are Insistent.

Liberia maintains loudly that she does not owe all the money. She insists that all the interest due up to a few months ago had been well and duly paid into an American financial institution. But you know how it is sometimes, especially during these stirring times of war. Liberia says she can prove she sent the money and the bondholders say they can prove they never got it. This is a simple enough matter which might be worked out at leisure, except for the fact that the foreigners want that oil land.

"We cannot pay," said the Liberians.

"You must," said the bondholders.

There has been a four-part receivership on in Liberia for some years. The Liberians have been earnest but impractical in the management of their financial affairs, and so the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany declared a sort of polite receivership and a receiver-general was named by each of the four nations. Since then unpleasantnesses have arisen, and the German receiver-general was booted out. The English and French are still nominally participants in the receivership, but as a matter of fact H. F. Worley, the American receiver-general, has not only been doing all the work, but it has been made plain that the others feel that Liberia is an American responsibility.

When it became necessary to pa the external debt, however, the British showed themselves thoughtful and far-sighted. They loaned President King and his cabinet $60,000 with which to pay their expenses to the United States to ask for the $5,000,000 loan. A loan of this sort, it will be at once discovered, would not only pay off the $3,000,000 external debt, but would provide two other million dollars for other things — say roads and this and that.

"We want a railroad," prominent Liberians have been heard to say. "Even if we only get a locomotive just to lie on the beach—so we can show it—it would be of immense value to us."

Liberia

With the $60,000 President King, Morris, the grand potentate of the African empire, and a valet in triplicate came to the United States not long ago. They lived a retired and exclusive life for a few days at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, dining in the privacy of their apartment and occasionally going out in mufti, so to speak, to see a town which has been very well spoken of. Then they came on to Washington. It is currently reported that neither Mr. Waldorf nor Mr. Astoria had seen fit to float the flag of Liberia from the imperial cornices of their hotel during their stay.

State Department's Attitude

Here it appeared to the bystander as though the Liberians had discovered, so to speak, a heavy track. Although rooms had been engaged at one of the more fashionable hotels, an unfortunate rush of custom had compelled the innkeeper most reluctantly to cancel the engagement. So they secured quarters in a private house uptown and began to lay siege to the State Department, which is in matters of this sort the final authority on the granting of loans. The State Department held up its right hand, palm outward, in a manner familiar to motorists who try to buzz unwisely down city streets.

"No," said the State Department "A firm but courteous negative."

"We can pay," said he.

Well, there isn't any doubt of that. Conditions in Liberia being what they are Liberia still has a revenue of from $300,000 to $500,000 each year. This is produced by head tax, hut tax and customs. Not enough is being made of the head and hut taxes, people say. There are thousands of huts upon which no tax at all is being paid. Unfortunately these huts belong to the Jawquelli—or something like that—who live back in the mountains and prefer their enemies en casserole with perhaps a suspicion—oh, but only a breath—of garlic with them. But, anyhow, the customs tax will produce.

And Liberia is one of the very richest countries in the world. It has mahogany, gold, palm oil, kola nuts, and, above all else, oil. It is the oil that has attracted the British. Some time ago the British discovered that the Liberian frontiers were being attacked by a tribe of fierce savages. At least, one part of the Liberian frontiers were being so attacked. By an odd coincidence this particular patch was simply swarming with kola and oil palm trees. The simplest and most practical way in which to protect Liberia from her enemies was just to take this trifling little slice of forest. And there you are. Now Liberia is not being attacked on that side.

Marcus Garvey Enters

But the oil is mostly on the seacoast and there are no savage tribes down there. At least, the tribes are not very savage. There is one place where one can go in safety for fully thirty miles from the coast, it is said, although five miles is sometimes the farthest north. The British were perfectly willing to make some sort of an arrangement about the external debt—or at least to loan more money — if given the concession for this oil. King did not like the idea very well. The State Department may or may not have liked it, but it assuredly did not like it well enough to grant the loan asked for on the original papers. Then Marcus Garvey stepped in.

Marcus Garvey is the head of the Negro Independent Association, which owns the Black Star Line, and the hope of which is to make Africa solidly black one of these days. He preaches that hope to his followers. The U. N. I. A. has branches in the West India Islands and in Panama and Cuba and the like, and is said to have a membership of 4,000,000 Negroes.

And it may be that Marcus Garvey really could loan the Republic of Liberia the $5,000,000—or at a pinch $3,000,000—of which it stands in need.

And if it did—well, there is really no reason for pursuing that thought any further. It cannot be pursued, in fact, because to do so one must know precisely what Mr. Garvey has and what he plans to do.

But it seems very likely that the United States will loan Liberia the $5,000,000 which it desires , and that then President King and Up the River Morris and Grand Potentate Johnson, of the African empire, will go back to their native land and begin to hew roads out through the jungle and build a jetty at Monrovia—without which Monrovia will not be much of a port—and in other ways start it to blossoming like a wild African rose.

Besides all that, the rumor is that Great Britain has indicated to President King and suite that if the original $60,000 loan is not sufficient, they can have as much more money as they need to stay on here until they get the money. The Globe Commercial Enterprise of New York city

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS

The Negro World 7/23/21

One God! One Aim! One Destiny!

By PERCY BRYAN

It has been argued and debated often how Africa can be redeemed and what benefit it will be to the black men in this western hemisphere. I joined the fray and herein present my views on this gigantic task of modern times. We of the Universal Improvement Association are endeavoring to unite the Negro race, especially in the western hemisphere, to focus their attention on Liberia. I quote from the pen of Arthur Barclay, president of Liberia, from the years 1904 to 1912:

"The Liberian nation is to be made up of the Negro, civilized to some extent in the United States and West Indies, and repatriated and of the old original tribes. At present it is composed of a small number of civilized and a large number of aboriginal communities in varying degrees of dependence. The problem is how to blend these into a national organism, an organic unity."

In Liberian success there lies African redemption; redemption not only in the religious sense, but redemption economic, social, governmental. Prof. F. Starr of Chicago, a white man, says in his book on Liberia: "If the black man can stand alone in Liberia he can stand alone elsewhere; if the Negro is able to organize and maintain a government on the West Coast, he can do the same on the East Coast and in the southern part of Africa. Africa is restless under the white man; it makes no difference whether the ruler be Portuguese, French, German, Spanish, Belgian or English, the native is dissatisfied under the present regime. It is recognized that a spark may cause a conflagration through Negro Africa. On the other hand, the colonial burden of the European governments grows heavy; the trade advantages of holding Africa might be equally gained without the expense and trouble of administration; it is mutual jealousy, not great success, which holds the European powers in Africa. Were each convinced that withdrawal would not give advantage to other powers that abdication would not be recognized as weakness, that fre.. trad.

(over)

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(From Over)

with black men might not result in individual advantage, they would be quite ready to withdraw from the continent of Africa."

In every colony the native is advancing; education becomes more general; it must continue to diffuse itself, and with diffusion of knowledge among the natives, restlessness will be increased; the colonial burden will become heavier—not lighter.

If Liberia prospers it will stand as an example of what black men can do to all the Negro populations of the continent; its example would stimulate advance for all; the sight of enterprises originating with Negroes and carried out by them would give heart and stimulus to Negroes everywhere. Wannermans, years ago, said this: "From this little state, the size of Belgium, whose population does not surpass, including the natives, a fifth part of our country, will go forth some day the best imaginable missionaries to extend over Africa the benefits of civilization and to found a free United States of Africa, sufficiently powerful to defy the covetousness of white men and to make justice reign, so far as it can reign among men."

The Hon. Marcus Garvey, the founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, has been falsely charged in saying he advocates the return of every Negro to Africa. "No," he says, "accept their overtures, but remember Africa must be redeemed."

Africa for the Africans

"It is not every man that we can honestly advise, or desire to come to this country. To those who are contented to live and educate their children as house servants and lackeys, we would say 'Stay where you are.' Here we have no masters to employ you. To the indolent, heedless and slothful we would say, 'Tarry among the flesh pots of Egypt'; here we get our bread by the sweat of our brow. To drunkards and rioters we would say, "Come not to us; you never can become naturalized in a land where there are no grogshops and where temperance and order is the motto. To the timorous and suspicious we would say, 'Stay where you have protectors: here we protect ourselves.' But the industrious, enterprising and patriotic, of whatever occupation or enterprise—the mechanic, the merchant, the farmer, and especially the latter, we would counsel, advise and entreat to come over and be one with us and assist us in this glorious enterprise and enjoy with us that to which we ever were, and to which the man of color ever must, be a stranger in America.

A Message from Liberia

"None but Negroes or persons of Negro descent shall be eligible to citizenship in this republic." (Constitution of Liberia, article 5, section 13.)

All hail, Liberia, hail!
This glorious land of liberty
Shall long be ours.
Tho' new her name
Green be her fame
And mighty be her power.

All hail, Liberia, hail!
In union strong, success is sure.
We cannot fail,
With God above
Our rights to prove,
We will the world assail.

LITTLE Liberia was forced into the war because a few perfectly good German ships had taken refuge in her harbors, and the noble Allies could not get their hands on those ships so long as Liberia remained a neutral. In the generous days of 1918, our Government sweetly promised to "lend" Liberia five million dollars, whether to aid in outfitting the Liberian army or to facilitate Liberian purchases of American supplies does not appear in the public record. At any rate the Liberians were egregiously slow; they had drawn only $25,000 on the five million before our Congress stopped further advances to foreign Powers. This $25,000 paid the Liberian expenses at that Versailles Peace Conference at which the representatives of the small Powers provided such attractive mural decoration. Now President Harding and Secretary Hughes have discovered that a "moral obligation" rests upon the United States to pay the rest of the proffered loan. Whatever America can do to give real help to the Negro republic of Liberia should be done; but somehow we should be more enthusiastic about that "moral obligation" if President Harding had not added that the loan was "highly important from the standpoint of the proper protection and promotion of American commercial interests on the west coast of Africa."

Farmers, Mechanics and Enterprising Men and Women with Means Are Needed in Liberia—Roads Being Widened and Improved.

Negro work—etc.

for Mr. Henry's work and we were there yesterday to make a start. She let us have the house furnished at a reasonable rate and the entire land of 100 acres for three years. Already about 10 to 15 acres have been cleared by her and nearly planted, so we took over that, giving her what it had cost her to work that part, and so nearly all of them are at work.

7. Mr. Crichlow and Mr. Marke have been very busy since they landed in the office.

8. The English, French and German merchants have monopolized nearly all of the available houses in Monrovia, except a few in the extremes of the city. Every steamer brings some one into Monrovia, and persons are standing by waiting opportunities to lease or rent houses in prominent streets.

9. There is a great need for immigrants in Cape Palmas, and we are planning a settlement there. Two have been already laid out by the government along the Cavalla River. The leading citizens have urged me to use my efforts in sending settlers there. I wrote to headquarters of this also, but I don't know if they have given it any thought. Besides the settlements all along the coast, in Montserrado County, Grand Bassa County, Cape Mount and the St. Paul's River all need immigrants.

10. The "flu" swept over the whole the whole country and where the population was already small, it made it worse and the people are now awake to the necessity of repopulating these towns and settlements.

I have succeeded in convincing them in that respect, therefore as you know something about Liberia, and can realize what I am speaking of, I emphasize this, that it is no need of waiting to establish new settlements in the beginning. Farmers and mechanics with a pioneer spirit, also, a few enterprising men and women can come in groups if they have some means, bringing household utensils and such tools as they need for their different occupations. A few could club together and bring a motor truck and a car, as the roads are being improved in many districts. One can run a car or truck from Monrovia to within a few miles of Paynesville now, and many roads in the interior are being improved and widened.

I think some of our well-to-do folks there might make the Potentate a present of a car and 12 to 15 h. p. motor kerosene engine to put in a boat for traveling purposes.

I know there are some who can afford it, of the class who do not desire to come, but want the movement to succeed and Liberia to prosper. Mr. Marke and Crichlow can tell you what I have done and am still doing. I have determined to give the best of my time and energy to the cause, and if I can get the necessary help and funds to carry on with, success is ours.

Yours sincerely,
G. M. JOHNSON.

Monrovia, Liberia, W. A.,
c/o U. N. I. A. Commissariat,
March 27, 1921.

High Commissioner:

Dear Sir:—After a most eventful voyage from New York we at last reached our desired haven, Monrovia. I am much taken by surprise at the appearance of the town. The view from the ship was delightful and after we landed at once I could see the difference of the natives to those of the Europeans in the city of Cadiz.

At Cadiz (Spain) we were besieged on every hand by beggars, young and old, men and women. But here in Monrovia there is nothing of the kind. The people here all greeted us with delight and extended us a hearty welcome to Liberia, and expressed the wish of our staying, and the incoming of others to help in the development of this country and the final redemption of Africa.

A few days ago I had the pleasure of meeting with a chief and his secretary from Accra (Gold Coast), who told us that there in that city men would fight just to get a Negro World, and the educated of them would translate to the Mohammedan sections so as to give them an understanding of what is going on.

The boys are all well.

I trust the U. N. I. A. is growing stronger. I pray daily for that.

Wishing you and yours our Father's richest blessing.

I remain, your humble servant,
J. F. LAWRENCE,
Pharmacist.

Liberian Consitution Demands That President Open Congress Dec. 1

12/23/21

Ugly rumors in the Washington Tribune and the Chicago Defender concerning President C. B. D. King, of Liberia, were labelled as absolutely false, by Dr. Ernest Lyon, Liberian Counsel General, yesterday.

According to these newspapers President King left for Liberia within forty-eight hours of the international celebration of Armistice Day, because President Harding would have been compelled to give him a prominent place in the procession on that occasion had he stayed. The Washington Tribune went so far as to say that President Harding offered President King transportation home on the U. S. warship, provided he would leave before the celebration came off.

"Altogether false and untrue," was the way Dr. Lyon branded these statements when they were called to his attention by a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN.

Under the Liberian Constitution the President is required to be on hand at the opening of Congress the first week in December. President King had made this fact known to the State Department and President Harding.

Both assured President King that they needed his presence here to complete arrangements for the loan and would see to it that he was furnished proper transportation in order to reach his country within the time required.

It was under such circumstances Dr. Lyon declared that the loan arrangements were hurriedly completed and President Harding offered the U. S. cruiser, Denver, which carried him to Liberia in about eight days.

Race Problem — 1921.
Africa.

ARTICLES FROM ZARIA.

Times of Nigeria

We are asked to call attention of the present cantonement Magistrate Zaria who is the caretaker and managing the Sanitary condition of the Township Sabongeri, that the present insanitary condition of allowing pigs kept in some compounds in Township entering neighbouring houses and damaging peoples property, walking side by side as master and servant removing a table from out side to bed room we are told some years ago that Hausas and Mohammedans are not allowed pigs to dwell among them.

May we ask the cantonement Magistrate to put stop to the owners of pigs by entering neighbouring houses and damaging properties and foods. This I think will assist the Sanitary improvement of the Township Sabongeri.

2. There are several excavated drains are being carried on at the main streets (Sabongeri) cyclist, motorist, and blinds are to be on look out.

3. The removing of rubbish from the Township to the kiln gives more Sanitary improvement than dumping rubbish into holes and covered when near by wells I have to congratulate the Sanitary Officer in-charge for laying up such great experience in sanitary point of view in this part of Northern Nigeria. The main street from half B.C.G.A Road to Native Trading plots Sabongeri being filled up. The recreation ground near between Sabongeri Market and Clerks Quarters are being carried on. We hope it will be completed before the heavy rain sets in. We hope the sanitary Authority will do the best by erecting under ground drains to prevent the falling of blinds into this excavated drains.

KUDE

7 Abeokuta Street,
Ebute Metta
5. 7. 21

The Editor,
Times of Nigeria
Lagos.

Times of Nigeria
Africa 7/4/21

Dear Sir,

In giving the Patriarch the finishing touch as we have no intention of farther prolonging the matter with him unless he specially required it we have to point out that the question of the Ministry of the African Church — the U.N.A Church particularly has been one that has engaged our attention for years past and on which we have had prolonged interviews with many dignitaries of the church and have received from a few informations that may be regarded as authentic on the subject as to the wishes of the founders and past and present elders of the Church men like Rev. E.W Cole the founder, Bro H.A Caulcrick who I was told maintained the opinion that 'the appointment of anyone who has more than one wife to the office of Elder is unscriptural and therefore unlawful.' Elder E H. Oke living who I was informed held that 'the Elder should represent the real Christian Disciple, the true image of the Church that sent him, and the genuine countryman wishing to elevate his own people.' Such opinions if strictly adhered to cannot but tend to the elevation of the Church and the raising of the status of her ministry.

We quite appreciate all that the late President J.W Cole has done for the Church though the Patriarch is not strictly correct in his statements Our contention is that the late President was never inducted or ordained as a 'Minister' of the Church or honoured with the appellation a 'Reverened' for which we said he aspired. The services of unordained Elders were automatically dispensed with when a regular line of Ministry was introduced.

Our advise to the Patriarch or other would-be defenders of the Church is 'keep clear' and let the sons of the soil play their parts in the shapeing of the future policy of the Church. 'Omo onile te jeje'

In parting we might hint that any Native Church with a future must admit that the exchange of pulpits with the foreign churches may be a surprise in the womb of time. It may interest the Patriarch to know that only recently a full blooded European officiated at Jehovah Shalom Church (U.N.A.) Lagos.

Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour, truly came to fulfill the law and prophets spiritually as exemplified by the ideal life led by him and not in the temporal sense of gratifying carnal desires.

Thanking you for space allowed

H. ANTUS WILLIAMS.

WEST AFRICAN DEMANDS

Times of Nigeria
7/25/21

In the Gold Coast Independent of 14th of May 1921 appeared a review of certain historical points of the Gold Coast relating to the work of the British West African Congress. After much of interesting matter the following appeared.

The fact is the chiefs have no power left except what the Government by reason of might and superior knowledge turned round to give them in the judical administration of their various districts. The majority of them in absence of any education do not know their rights and how to go about these when the Government have by a system of attrition, taken the last vestige away. The issue is not between the chiefs and the Congress as a body It is between the government on the one hand, and the educated natives on the other. The latter are asking the former to carry out the provisions of the Poll Tax Agreement of 1852, which authorised the government to collect taxes from their subjects, which the latter undertook to pay voluntarily. They are asking the Government under the provisions of that agreement to pay the chiefs the one third of all revenue collected, to provide from the funds of the revenue sufficient sums for building the courts the offices, prisons, and the residences of the chiefs to live in respectability instead of in hovels as at present; they are asking that the chiefs sons must be given at the Colony's expense, the highest education possible to fit them for their future exalted posts, so that they can look after their own districts without any interference from District and Assistant District Commissioners; they are asking that the Government in giving this kind of education not only to the chief's sons but the public generally, fit persons of African descent could be got to hold the positions of Judges, Magistrates Doctors. Engineers &c. &c., to carry on the Government; they are asking that native government officials should be paid the same salaries as paid to whitemen, when they hold similar posts.

They are asking that their intelligent sons must be elected by them to a Legislative Assembly (already provided in the 1852 Poll Tax agreement aforesaid) to see that our revenue is not wasted in giving employment to whitemen, or the creation unnecessarily of posts, only to leave our country in ruins and ignorance they are asking for equal opportunities to all loyal subjects of His Majesty the King without regard to colour or race, but according to ability and fitness, they are asking to have a control over the disbursement of their revenue and not to leave it to the sweet will of one man and his interested advisers.

WEST AFRICA AND PRINCE ELEKO

Times of Nigeria
7/25/21

A MORAL TRIUMPH

(By AFRICANUS)

Every trueborn Native with any degree of national pride will read with pleasure and with grateful feelings the powerful appeal made by *West Africa* in its leader of June 25. It will be remembered that *West Africa* at the time Sir Hugh Clifford broke up relation with Prince Eleko, put up a pitiful apologetic on behalf of the Governor. The article called forth a strong criticism in these columns. Now, without any fresh evidence and merely on a review of the whole situation with its future possibilities [and perhaps from inspiration from some quarters]. *West Africa* has recast its views and set them down in unmistakable language Sir Hugh's past records and social position in Britain [for he belongs to one of the oldest aristocratic Families] entitle him to some privileges which evidently render the task of *West Africa* somewhat delicate and arduous. Still honesty has triumphed, It is admitted that the Government of Nigeria has not shown enough patience and political wisdom as should be expected of it and that Mr Macauley's propaganda in England should not be revenged upon the poor Prince especially as the Prince had offered to go to England to meet both Chief Oluwa and Mr Macauley so as to find out the actual state of the matter many glaring inaccuracies being already detected.

West Africa has not let off Mr Macauley lightly nor has it spared the Prince himself, but it could not avoid the conclusion thatJustice demands that the Eleko be reinstated that the King's Palace [Iga Idunganran] be rebuilt and that the stool allowance be increased and properly regulated and fixed. This is surely a moral triumph and *West Africa* must be sincerely congratulated upon it. That is the difference between an Englishman and a—well, a Nigger ! The *Nigerian Pioneer* had been fuming and foaming in its insensate and impotent fury and chronic malignity, though

the Editor is a Lagosian who has enjoyed and is still enjoying the good things and liberty which Lagos offers, all through Docemo's Treaty with the British Government —Docemo whose son this black Editor is now persecuting, covering with abuses and setting a junior and subordinate Chief against, thus perpetuating strife and dissension in the town and thereby impeding the good government and progress of the whole country. The most loyal and most enlightened African in Nigeria has signally failed the Government in all cases of emergency and importance, the Wafer Rate Agitation, the Northernization of the South,: Abeokuta Political Unrest which culminated in the Ijemo Massacre the Second Abeokuta Unrest which led to the Adubi War, the Mohammedan Question &c &c. These constant evil counsels and false assurances call for serious attention of the Government for after all the blunders are theirs as well as the consequent blame. *West Africa* has been silent about the work of the semi-official Organ though it could not be about the National Congress, Mr Herbert Macauley and even—the Government of Nigeria! The Government should therefore lean no more upon a blind guide the evil genius of the Nigerian Administration.

The *Times of Nigeria* has already given its views about the Nigerian Government's treatment of the Eleko and with those views the majority of the people of Lagos and all unprejudiced Africans in and out of Nigeria are in perfect agreement. The Eleko may rightly be 'a confused and slow brained man', but so was he when as a poor fisherman he was accepted by a former Governor of Lagos as the rightful successor of Oyekan to the Lagos Royal Stool. In spite these mental defects he was respected and honoured throughout that and the succeeding Administrations until Sir Frederick came upon the scene with his military system and rigid policy of 'White man's Prestige" For the twelve years preceding Sir Frederick's arrival, Prince Eleko carried his dignity without blemish and stood throughout in friendly relation with the Government. He was acclaimed when in deference to the opinions of certain influential advisers he refused to intercede with the Government on behalf of the popular hero Mr Herbert Macauley a man who with all his faults stood and still stands head and shoulders above his compeers For this neutrality the people showed him their feelings and he had to seek the Governors protection for his person for not defending which against the assaults of the infuriated mob he uncapped his trusty friend and Officer—Chief Ashogbon! He was then a firm man and loyal Chieftain! When however he declined to force the people to submit to a forced imposition of Water Rate he at once became disloyal and useless. Ever since he has been marked by the Government and Mr, now Sir A.G Boyle did his best to crush him only the gods of his fathers have been his faithful guardians. His erstwhile friends and advisers turned out enemies and joined in the persecution. Even his own subordinate Chief withstood him with impunity because the mighty hands of the Government were against him. To crown it all at an evil moment men who stood high in popular esteem and confidence proffered counsel which would have if hearkened covered the Prince with the perpetual obloquy and for his objection Sir Hugh had conscious of the man's powerlessness and illiteracy but forgetful of the Omnipresence of the Eternal King hastily withdrawn official recognition and maintainance.

Let us hope that the Government will as quickly redeem its honour now and show to the House of Dosumu that high consideration and give that unstinted support to which it is entitled.

This is but an act of righteousness and the Government of Nigeria as a British Government will surely do justice to this much ill-used House even at this eleventh hour!

SUPREME COURT ASSIZE AT KANO FEB.: 1921.

Times of Nigeria 7/8/21

The Supreme Court of Nigeria on Assizes began it sittings in Kano on 17th February 1921. Among the cases disposed of on that day was a master and servant case in which a dismissed African servant had been refused his railway fare back to the place of engagement by his European master; judgment was given for the servant.

On the 19th instant the sitting of the Court was resumed when case Ollivant &Co, Vs Idrissu—a very interesting case, and other cases were determined, In the suit Ollivant &Co. Vs Idrissu £2648 16 8 was claimed by plaintiffs as unpaid balance of £12034 11 which they had advanced to defendant with which to buy produce for them. At the begining of the hearing of this case Mr Akinsemoyin appeared as counsel for the defendant; and on grounds that he had not fully gone into the matter with his client the defendant and that he required from plaintiffs full particulars of Defendant's account with them, he solicited that the case might be adjourned But the Agent for plaintiffs wished the case to be proceeded with, and as His Honour the Chief Justice found it necessary to go into it, the counsel for defendant had to withdraw himself from the case.

Plaintiff produced a stamped receipt to prove that the amount claimed was unpaid,

Defendant a native of Lokoja was illiterate and denied having giving out receipt in English to plaintiffs for the amount claimed. And in his defence with reference to the produced receipt, stated that recently within the current produce season he and other native traders had been called by plaintiffs' agent to sign something in the nature of agreement that they would supply plaintiffs with produce and required advance for that purpose and they had signed documents of the like. Defendant stated also that he had recently sold ground nuts to plaintiffs for which they had paid him and that if the amount claimed was outstanding plaintiffs could have withheld the amount due to him on account of the amount due to them. Plaintiff's agent admitted the latter statement and said that defendant had been paid for his ground-nuts so that he might turn the money over to enable him eventually to pay the amount claimed. after both defendant and plaintiffs' agent had been questioned by the Court on several points judgment was given for plaintiffs.

There was marked clemency in the decision of the Court. His Honour the Chief Justice Mr Justice Vander Meullan said that the plaintiffs' method of transacting business was bad that they could not produce counterfoils of cheques which they had issued to defendant in payment for produce which he had supplied them, and that they had not supplied defendant with full paticulars of account in respect of the amount claimed, nevertheless to his conviction the amount was due and he would accordingly give judgment for plaintiffs.

A cross action—

Idrissu Vs Gilbert, after the closing of the above case, as the court called by Idrissu against Mr. Gilbert the agent of Ollivant &co. was begun. The plaintiff in this case claimed £203 - 7 - 0 amount defendant had seized from him with beating at the produce market, one turkey etc. The claim of £203. 7. was admitted by defendant who stated that he had taken that money on account of over £2000 due from plaintiff to his firm. Defendant stated that he had eaten the turkey which had been given him as a present by plaintiff. The Chief Justice was informed that for the assaulting of plaintiff defendant had been fined by the Magistrate's Court of Kano. His Honour pronounced the claim a police case and it was accordingly transfered to the police Court

The first case was a bad case that would no doubt arouse considerable public misgivings on how business is done in this part of the world. But it was not the first of its kind It is one of many instances in which European firms had been advancing as much as tens of thousands of pounds to illiterate Africans of the commonalty as produce middlemen whose holdings at the outset could by no means have been collateral with even 25% of those amounts. It sounds too highly a business of 'profit and lose.' For those middlemen were illiterate they could hardly account for such large sums of money advanced to them without losing greatly in the transactions themselves or thinking they have repaid too much to the firms when they have repaid less than the amounts advanced. And it is no wonder that a good many of the natives—a good many of Africans cultivated atitudes of either 'Tip and run or 'Eat and deny' or at any rate 'Eat and not pay' from such arrangements, the effect of which has been and is being felt in the country by all people. Though mere intimacy and simple confidence could have effected such arrangements, to African ears such arrangements would always sound mysteries.

The cases disposed of at the sitting of the Supreme Court Assize in Kano were chiefly debt cases.

The Studious Watcher

ALBANY N Y ARGUS
JANUARY 8, 1920

Blacks in Majority.

A census taken on May 4, 1918, showed that there were 1,418,070 white inhabitants in the Union of South Africa on that date, as compared with 1,274,422 in 1911. This is an increase of 141,828, or 11.1 per cent; and of this increase 42,198 were males and 99,630 females. The density of the white population was thus 2.9 per square mile. It is estimated that the density of the colored population was 11.5 a square mile.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

PEACE or WAR?

Studies at the Washington Conference
By H. G. WELLS

Africa Growing in Importance as Possible Cause of War Unless Powers Adopt Certain Principles to Govern Development.

N Y C WORLD
DECEMBER 11, 1921

XXV.

AFRICA AND THE ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

IN a previous paper I wrote of certain "stifled voices" at Washington. There is yet another stifled voice here that I have heard, and to speak of it opens up another great group of questions that stand in the way to any effectual organization of world peace through an Association of Nations. Until we get some provisional decision about this set of issues the Association of Nations remains a project in the air.

This stifled voice of which I am now writing is the voice of the colored people. As a novelist—a novelist in my spare time—and as a man very curious by nature about human reactions, the peculiar situations created by "color" in America have always appealed to me. I do not understand why American fiction does not treat of them more frequently. It is the educated, highly intelligent colored people who get my interest and sympathy. I cannot get up any race feeling about them.

I am particularly proud to have known Booker T. Washington and to know Mr. Dubois, and this time, in spite of a great pressure of engagements, I was able to spend two hours last Sunday listening to the proceedings of the Washington Correspondence Club, an organization which battles by letter and interview and appeal against the harsh exclusions from theatres, schools, meetings, restaurants, libraries and the like, that prevail here.

I will not discuss here the rights and wrongs of a bar that cuts off most of the intellectual necessities and conveniences of life from many people who would pass as refined and cultivated whites in any European country. I mention this gathering merely to note a very interesting topic upon which I was called to account thereat.

Senegalese Reference Criticised.

Once or twice in these papers—I do not know if the reader has noted it—I have mentioned the French training of Senegalese troops and the objection felt by other European peoples to their extensive employment in Europe. I was asked at the Correspondence Club whether the objections I had made to this were not "fostering race prejudice," and some interesting exchanges followed.

I was inclined to argue that the importation of African negroes into Europe for military purposes was as objectionable as their importation to America for economic services, but some of my hosts, some of the younger men, did not see it in that light. They are warmed toward the French by the notable absence of racial exclusiveness in France, and they see the ideals of that epoch-making book, "La France Negre," from an entirely different angle. Why not a black France as big or bigger than white France and a new people who have learned military discipline, military service and united action from Europe?

"Why not an African Napoleon presently?" said the young man, a little wanting, I thought, in that abject meekness which is the American ideal of colored behavior.

He was imagining, I suppose, something happening in Africa rather after the fashion of the emancipation of Hayti and of great African armies pushing their former rulers back to the sea. But Col. Taylor has recently suggested another possibility, namely, that of France finding herself in the grip of a black Pretorian Guard. It is a just, conceivable fancy—a Pretorian Guard, French-speaking and ultra-patriotic, keeping French Socialists and pacifists and Bolsheviks in their proper place.

Must Solve African Problems.

I do not believe very much in either of these possibilities nor even in the third possibility of European powers fighting each other with black armies in Africa, but I do perceive that dreams of a world peace will remain very insubstantial dreams, indeed, until we can work out a scheme or at least general principles of action for the treatment of Africa between the Sahara and the Zambesi River, a scheme that will give some sort of a quietus to the jealousies and hostilities evoked by the economic and political exploitations of annexed and mandatory territories upon nationalist and competitive lines in this region of the earth.

For it seems to be the fact that tropical and sub-tropical Africa has another function in the world than to be the home of the great family of negro peoples. Africa is economically necessary to European civilization as the chief source of vegetable oils and fats and various other products of no great value to the native population. European civilization can scarcely get along without these natural resources of Africa.

Now here we are up against a problem entirely different from the problem that arises in the case of India, Indo-China and China, which is the problem of a politically powerless but essentially civilized population which can be trusted to modernize itself and come into line with the existing efficient powers if only it is protected from oppressive and disintegrating forces while it adjusts itself.

Africa is quite incapable of anything of the sort. Negro Africa is mainly still in a state of tribal barbarism; in the latter half of the nineteenth century its peoples were in a condition of deepening disorder and misery due to the spread of European diseases and to the raiding of the Arab and native adventurers who had obtained possession of modern firearms. The small village communities of tropical Africa were quite unable to stand up against the brigand enterprises of mere bands of ruffians armed with rifles.

The scramble for Africa on the part of the European great powers toward the close of the nineteenth century—a scramble largely dictated by economic appetites—did a little to mitigate the miseries and destruction in progress by establishing a sort of order through large areas of Africa, a sort of order that in some regions was scarcely less cruel than the disorders it replaced. But if continuing access to the resources of Africa is to be maintained and if a return to the Arab raider and general chaos and massacres is to be avoided, it is clear that in some form the control of the central parts of Africa by the modern civilized world must continue.

But we must be clear upon one point. If that control is to be maintained, as at present it is maintained by various European powers acting independently of one another and competing against one another, in the not very remote future Central Africa is bound to become a cause of war. Central Africa was one of the great prizes before the German imagination in 1914, and it is now held in a state of unstable equilibrium by the chief European victors in the Great War.

As they recuperate the African danger will increase. Africa, next after Eastern Europe and the Near East, is likely to become in the course of a dozen years or so the chief danger region of the world.

It behooves all those who are dreaming of an organized world peace through an Association of Nations to keep this African rock ahead in mind and to think out the possible method of linking this great region with the rest of the world in a universal peace scheme.

Three Reforms Suggested.

I submit that it is not premature for those who are concerned with the future of our race to consider the necessity of three chief things:

(1) The complete abandonment and prohibition now of the enlistment and military use of the African native population.

(2) The application of the principle of the "open door" and equal trading opportunities for all comers in the regions between the Sahara and the Zambesi.

(3) A more organized care of the native African population by a tightening up of the existing restrictions upon the arms and drink trades and the development of some sort of elementary education throughout Africa that will give these very various and largely still untried peoples a chance of showing what latent abilities they have for self-government and participation in the general human common weal.

For my own part, it seems to me that any real "League of Nations," any effective "Association of Nations," must necessarily supersede the existing "empires" and imperial systems and take over their alien "possessions" and that one commission embodying the collective will of all the efficient civilized nations of the world is the only practicable form of security for all those parts of Africa incapable or not yet capable of self-government.

H. G. Wells

Race Problem—Africa—1921.

Chicago Ill Blade 12/3/21

The annual voodoo feast, an orgy of bestial and obscene acts including all the vile practices of the lowest African savages, from snake-worshiping and cannibalism to the sacrificing of a white child.

On St. John's day on the bayou of that name near New Orleans, some years ago hidden in a hollow tree, I witnessed a scene like the one I have illustrated above, except that it did not include the sacrifice of a child. I have never forgotten what I saw—their awful mingling of fetishism and ancient religion.—ANDRE BOWLES.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem — 1921.

Africa.

SOMETHINGS WE OUGHT TO TAKE NOTE OF

By Patriarch J. G. Campbell.

Times of Nigeria

BISHOP OLUWOLE'S MISLEADING STATEMENT.

Lagos Nigeria 6/3/21

West African

Bishop Howells in the course of his presidential address in the Niger Delta Church Board held in the Bishop Crowther's Cathedral Bonny in the 7th day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord 1921, made the following statement when dealing on the subject of Church Marriage. He said thus 'Bishop Oluwole referred to it in his, presidential address to this Board in 1914. He says: No form of Native marriage is exclusive as well as life long.' I beg respectfully to point out that this statement is not only misleading but incorrect. It must be remembered that during the Episcopacy of the Right Rev. Bishop Tugwell a commission of enquiry appointed on the subject sat on the question of Native Marriage in which if I well remember Archdeacon now Bishop Melville Jones was amongst those who sat, The commission after several days sitting definitely stated that Native Marriage is life long but not exclusive.

In the case of Madam Adel Sapara Versus Dr Sapara when the expert the late aged Mr. Interpreter Johnson was called to give his expert knowledge on the question he stated then that Native Marriage is life long, and there is no divorce, there was never at any time either in the history of the Yoruba or Ibo Race when Native Marriage is not life long, and the loose custom now brought in by English fashion in which Women are allowed a free life as in European countries is a corruption of the pure and undefiled custom of the country. According to Native custom your wife is your property in life and in death and even after the death of the husband she is bound to remain within the family and become the wife of another of her late husband's family. As there is no alienation of house or landed property in native custom this is not at all difficult and I think this was what was operating in the mind of a learned Judge of the Supreme Court as I was informed when he gave it out as one of his Judgement that a woman once married has no more right to a partition in her father's landed property according to native custom. But we cannot say much on the correctness of this Judgement however we know, no native will tell you that he wants his property to pass over to his daughter's husbands family after his death for it means the extinction of his own family. And this is why provision is made in Native custom that the younger brother in the absence of a son succeeds the elder and become head of the family. Bishop Oluwole's statement is therefore not only misleading but incorrect.

UNITED NATIVE AFRICAN CHURCH DEFENDED BY H. Antus Williams

Times of Nigeria
Lagos Nigeria
West African
6/3/21

4, Abeokuta Street,
Ebute Meta,
11th June, 1921.

To The Editor, Times of Nigeria.
Lagos.

Dear Sir,

Perhaps it would not be out of place for us to evince some interest in the current contention between The African Hope and the In Leisure Hours relative the question of polygamic ministry as we have been considerably interested in the past in the question of polygamous laity in the former paper.

Sometime ago, a correspondent reported the 29th anniversary of this Church in your journal in which he puts forwards certain suggestions in connection with the Ministry of the Church. For the past nine months we have waited with abated breath for the Ministry to come out as a man and defend themselves but to our intense regret we have been laboured in our services with vituperations naively hissed forth from the Coward Castle upon the Writer of that article to our disgust as every intelligent man would admit that that is not the way of playing the game squarely The In Leisure Hours presumably anxious as we were endeavoured "to smoke out the rats" by adding fuel to the flame created by that article in our of its issues but has only succeeded to get Mr. J. K. Coker to the scene as a Saviour? Mr Coker's articles at least almost landed the African Hope in the law court if the In Leisure Hours had been so disposed as the latter openly charged the former with libel,

We do not think Mr. Coker's mode of handling the subject will save the situation. In our humble opinion it is no argument to suggest that because there is an imaginary corruption in one society another society should indulge in a real corruption. The Anglican Church Ministry, for which I am holding no briefs, have endeavoured to show the world by the disciplinary measures imposed even on her able and talented ministers falling into moral lax that she is not tolerating corruption and we are positive if the African Hope can only give her further lists, substantiated by facts, she would not scruple to act and act forcibly and squarely but why should a president who have hands in the framing of a constitution openly infringe same by condoneing the unconstitution action of a man disciplined for moral lax in re-employing that man? Should we defend polygamic ministry because as polygamists we are aspiring to the ministry and will that show sincerity in us?

To-day, in Nigeria, the organisations that tolerate polygamous ministry are looked upon as the most backward and unpurified from biblical standpoint. This is an obstinate fact that the most stubborn of us must admit at the long run. The assertions have not been wilfully made to cast a slur against any organisation although it may be regarded as one of these unavoidable automatic expressions forcing themselves upon us and the reluctant emploYment of which is essential for the amelioration of the cause we have on hand.

As one born and bred in the U.N.A. Church and acquainted with all the principles and tenets governing the Church, we assert with no fear of contradition that the Ministry was not destined to be a perpetual polygamous one by the founders of the Church though defendable mistakes have been made in the past which would be foolish and undefendable to perpetuate. We write what we know and see from personal experience as it was not habitual with the founders to employ ministers haphazardly. When Mr. now Patriach Campbell was about to be employed among the questions put to him is the following:—

Q. Have you a wife?

A. No. but hope to be married; because the Bible allow only one to an Elder or Bishop.

The examiners were very much satisfied with this reply and told him that was what they were drifting to. Some of them are alive to day, who would testify to this. Mr. E. H. Oke recently applied for the ministry and it is on record that he was prepared to be a monogamist if accepted. He is one of the authorities of the Church, had the unique opportunity of collaborating with the primeval Elders of the Church with whom he was one of those appointed to guide the destiny when there were no ministry. The late President G. A. Williams laid it down that men who are already in the ministry with surplus wives should not fill up the vacancies created by death by which means he thought to reduce the ministry to a monogamous one. I was personally present at the meeting he used the above expression. The retired President G. A. Williams and Vice T. B. Jacobs shared the same views as to the absolute necessity of a monogamous ministry

It is possible to purify the ministry. All the constitutional ministers with the exception of Rev. Olubi of Porto-Novo of whom we are not sure have a legal wife. If this be so why should not the ministry come out boldly to defend the Church by word and action publicly rather than crouch within the precint of the pulpit and hiss out vituperations.

In the interview we had with Rev. Oke before our break with him we made it plain that the present "impasse" to the unification of the native Churches with the foreign organisatons lie not so much in a polygamous laity than a polygamous ministry. The ministry in our opinion should be the connecting link between two bodies if raised to the same level and as long as this remains undone the opponents of the Native Churches would always be at a greater advantage. Had Rev Oke further listened to the advise of the man who inaugurated and christianed the African Hope and succeeded in getting the Board of management of that paper to make him the proprietor of same that paper would have been advantageuosly used to so reform the ministry that the advent of more intelligent and progressive men to same would have been expedited.

We close temporarily by affirming with all the emphasis at our command that the ministry of the U. N. A. Church was not destined to be a perpetual polygamous one and therefore refute on behalf of the intelligent and progressive elements in the Church any efforts made in the African Hope to create that impression on the public. As we have been authoritatively informed that journal cannot be devoted to the cause of the U. N. A. Church Organization without the Sanction of the Executive of the Church which Sanction has not been given to-date.

Thanking you for space allowed.

Yours truly.

H. ANTUS WILLIAMS.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

This is the article to which we refer to in our last issue as an intelligent and riasonable view on the subject of Polygamy. By Mohammed Bakhsh B.A.

Times of Nigeria
Lagos Nigeria
West Africa 6/24/21

THE war has brought some of the European nations to fight with the very difficult problem arising out of the increased number of female population. In 1918, the fourth year of the war, it was given in a paper that in England, owing to the casualties in war; the female population has risen so high as to make the ratio of men to women ten to one. More or less similar were the conditions in France and some other countries of the West The war did not stop after that. It went on for a year or so, and in a sense it has prolonged up to this time and has made this ratio to rise still higher. We may safely presume that during this time it may have risen to the ratio of twelve to one.

This brings the Christian nations to a most trying position. Their religion as well as their law prevents them from marrying more than one female· But what should be done with the remaining eleven? In these advanced times the question of providing for them has vanished as they have made themselves capable of earning their livelihood. But still the graver question of satisfying their natural instincts remains unanswered.

We may safely leave half of them as old women and children. but the remaining half is to be managed somehow· What do they do? The answer is they do nothing but seek help from Immorality, which brings about the death of many and unborn soul before they see 'the light of this world' to save the honour and chastity of their parents· Thereby the nation suffers a great loss, Who knows many of these unfortunate souls may have developed into very useful elements of the nation or at any rate some of them would have been males who would have come forward twenty-five years hence to help to solve this difficulty to some extent?

It will be a gross mistake if we ignore a few of the pious women who will be able to keep their chastity and lead a virgin life but it helps us in no way to make the question easy as the number of such women is very small and may be safely kept out of the question, and when dealing with this problem we may think only of the ordinary woman who has got all her natural inclinations awake

It is here, then, that the Muslim law of polygamy asserts its superiority over the law of monogamy, It proc laims why should we not marry two three or four women to get out of this difficulty and save the honour of many persons of both the sexes In this way a great number of the souls who are led to the early grave through no fault of theirs but simply to save the hon our of their immoral parents will be saved and also these unions will bear fruit which will help in time to solve this problem Within thirty years this increased female terror will subside to reasonable bounds

Some of the followers of the system of monogamy will put the question of how to support more than one wife when it is difficult to bear the expenses of even one The answer is simple and obvious The girls in question were supporting themselves before their marriage by the sweat of their own brow. Now those who were living upon honest labour can do so now when they are united to somebody To labour honestly to help one's husband is not a shameful act and that when the honour of one's nation is at stake, As for those who were living upon the charity of their illegitimate husbands the money was coming from the very persons who shrink to bear the expenses of more than one wife It would have been decidedly better if this money were spent rightfully in having more than one wife rather than being spent in making the people immoral

Next comes a question which requires our careful consideration even in times of peace The European nations are very particular in the observance of the hygienic laws. A wife becomes pregnant. It is not safe for her husband to go near her after the lapse of three months after it according to the views of doctors. At the same time it is equally dangerous to be near her before the passing of a month after she had given birth to the child which time may be further extended in some countries where the mothers have to nourish their children upon their own milk but this further extension may be ignored when considering nations who feed their young ones on unnatural foods. Now think of the position in which the husband especially when he is a young man in his twenties is placed, He has to wait for nearly a year before he can avail himself of his wife It is very difficult for a young man to suppress his natural cravings for so long a time unless he be a saint or an insane person who being very few may be safely kept out of the question. Our ordinary man in a hundred to one cases will be tempted to immorality. In many a case the good wife would not bear to see her husband carrying on intrigues with others of her sex, and would like to keep him safe. But to do this she will have to devise some other unnatural means of satisfying his inclinations which will prove quite injurious to his health, and in the long run to the nation's. A friend of mine who is a respectable man and who had been in England for three years, told me of some of the actual happenings of this nature, which I deem shall be improper to state here as this magazine is expected to pass under the eyes of females too. I myself have seen an abominable photo of such an action. There again the Muslim law of polygamy comes to help in solving the difficulty

A Western, I forget his name has said that Islam is not a progressive religion He is wrongly led to believe it. Instead it is Islam and Islam only which shall be able to cope with the advanced requirements of the coming ages. It is ignorance of it which leads men to believe that it is not a progressive religion.

MOHAMMED BAKHSH B. A.

CHANGING VIEWS IN THE ANGLICAN CHURCH and BISHOPS HAMLYN and OLUWOLE.

Times of Nigeria
Lagos Nigeria
West Africa 6/27/21

I am sure Bishop Hamlyn was present at the Anglican Lambeth Conference when it was decided that the hand of brotherhood should be extended to other Christian non-Episcopal Denominations and arrangement should be made for exchange of pulpits. Bishop Hamlyn, when Vicar of Christ Church Lagos totally refused to allow Wesleyann Ministers to conduct the usual yearly prayer meeting of the prayer Alliance in his Church which custom had been strictly adhered to by former Missionaries, will not the Bishop now acknowledge that the former missionaries were wiser than he? and religious bigotry can do no good But I must not leave out my own colour The Rev Professor Abayomi Cole an accredited minister of the Methodist Denomination came from Sierra Leone to Lagos some years ago he preached in many of our city Churches. The late Rev D. Coker then Pastor of St Peter's Church Anglican invited him to give an address to his Congregation one Sunday Evening and placarded a notice headed 'All one in Christ Jesus.' Bishop Oluwole returned from tour the Saturday before the address to be given and immediately issued orders prohibiting Revd Professor Abayomi Cole from giving the address in the Church on the ground that he was not Episcopally ordained. I am sure Revd D. Coker will look with smiling face from the world of spirit and say now Bishop you see I was right after all, we are all one in Christ Jesus, and that is the spirit we should encourage rather than unnecessary jealousy and bigotry.

THE AFRICAN CHURCHES AND THIS FRATERNITY.

The African Churches have no wish to exchange pulpits with European Churches for we maintain the principle which we firmly believe is in accordance with reason and truth for Christ never condemn polygamy and therefore polygamists shall and should be admitted into all the privileges of full membership of the Christian Church and so long as the European Churches refuse to uphold this truth the African Church as can extend no hand of fellowship to them nor acknowledge their hand of fellowship. For Christ says 'I am not come to destroy the law and the prophets but to fulfil' and therefore all his lifetime worshipped in the same temple with the Jews who maintained the law and the prophets, and it is known that the law and the prophets never condemned polygamy in either Priest or people and therefore Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ made no new law on that subject and never condemned the custom already existing.

DISTINGUISHED SOUTH AFRICAN IN NEW YORK

New York Age 7/30/21

J. P. Logan, a personal representative of the British Premier of South Africa, General Smuts, is in this country for a study of American Government and institution including efforts to reduce friction between the races. Mr. Logan visited Harlem last Monday night in company with Eugene K. Jones and Victor R. Daly of the Urban League Brief visits and conferences were held with Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age, Alderman Charles Roberts Dr. E. P. Roberts, and others; visits were made to several of Harlem's leading business establishments, theatres etc.

Mr. Logan was entertained at a special luncheon at the Civic Club by a group of white people who are interested in seeing that Mr. Logan gets the correct impression of the colored American. Among those present at the dinner were Dr. E. T. DeVine, Dr. H. H. Hart, John M. Glenn, of the Russell Sage Foundation. John R. Shillady of the National Consumers League, Paul Benamin and Paul U. Kellogg of the Survey, Orlando F. Lewis, director of the Prison Association. Dr. Thurston of the New York School of Social Work, Eugene K. Jones, executive secretary, National Urban League, Roy Wallace of the Community Service.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem—Africa 1921

HOW EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION DISPORTS ITSELF IN NIGERIA

Negro World 2/12/21

The Editor of The Negro World:

I thank my God for the opportunity of coming across your valuable and highly esteemed journal The Negro World, in which I find matters of interest to the Negro as a whole are taken up by our God-sent Bretheren, His Excellency, The President General of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., Marcus Garvey and his various co-workers.

I feel I will be guilty of the basest ingratitude (to my race and brethern) which caused the Almighty to reduce the term of man's existence while in this world from 969 years to 70 years, in allowing this opportunity to pass away, without bringing to notice through your columns to the wide world, some of the sufferings experienced on this side of the globe by us.

Although a young man of 50 odd years of age, I believe I could venture to confirm the sayings of my superiors, "Ethiopia will rise." Yes she is indeed rising today.

There have been reasons for regreting sometimes of our existence, caused by the many inconsiderate actions and treatments meted us by our overlords the white man; yet I believe and that very rightly too, that the time is coming when we Negroes one day will be relieved from the many disadvantages and open face wrongs done to us by the white men, which wrongs and disadvantages when reported to the right authorities are given practically no consideration whatever. Under the consideration one is compelled to boldly say, that, to report a white man in Nigeria for wrongs done to the black man, to his, the white man's, authorities will simply be summoning the Devil and holding the court in Hell.

It is needless, narrating the various treatment black men are bound to undergo from the white men, especially those employed by the government and the more so those in the Administrative section. These are called Political Officers. (Not to mention the fact that in a place like the Protectorate of Nigeria, Political Officers, who are merely Magistrates in the colonies of the Coast, have been empowered by the white man's Criminal Code of law to judge and condemn and sentence a man to death, although there are the Chief Justice and his assistants, the Attorney General and Solicitor General, i. e., all existing and in office.) In the generality of cases, these youngsters, Political Officers, and their assistants, after feeling themselves greatly honored, invariably get it in them, thereby treating the black man as they like.

It is a treat to meet the majority of this class of men especially when out of sight of what could be called civilizatcn. One would never believe that these are the very men who worry sometimes the Colonial Office in England for a job in Africa. As some of them find it difficult in getting a job in their own country (England); and succeeding in obtaining one in Africa, the Black Man's country, and are sent out yearly to better their circumstances, they often forget themselves, by trying to make themselves some sort of God on earth among us.

The Protectorate of Nigeria as it is called today has past a full 20 years of solid Negro oppression in every shape and form from these overlord, the white men. For instance, the poor and less favoured brethern here have been made to undergo straining hardships called taxation. I will just point out a few.

1. The cutting of ordinary bamboo poles from the forest for poling canoes without a license is a crime.

2. The cutting of wood (fuel) from the bush without a license to cut, and a royalty paid on the quantity, is another serious crime.

3. The hewing of timbers for native canoe-making without paying some tax, which is always a heavy one, is a criminal offence.

4. The catching of fish without paying an animal tax is another serious crime.

5. The failing to go down to the ground on meeting a white man on the road, and of failing also to shout out in the Houssa tongue, "Lakie" (which means a lion) is very aggravating to the white man, and all such offenders are seriously punished either by fine or flogging.

6. The segregation of whites from blacks in other parts I cannot say; but that of Nigeria's Protectorate is purely and simply a game in the wind, for whereas black men are being kept away from the white men to a considerable distance on one hand, you see on the other, our sisters, the pride of our race, meeting in common in these white men's bungalows and in common with the white men themselves by night as well as by day.—Therefore segregation on this side of the globe is for the male sex but not for the female sex. All these sad feelings rising in me, resulted in my oftentimes being compelled to ask the Almighty God in prayer, is this European Civilization, and how long will these troubles last?

After taking into serious consideration, our multifarious sufferings and hardships, from the white man in the Protectorate of Nigeria, one is obliged to go on his or her knees in silent prayer to the Almighty God, repeating silently the 5th chapter of the Lamentations of Jeremiah, that is just our condition here.

Nevertheless, we still have hope and look forward with earnest belief that some time to come these Lakies (Lions) of Nigeria will meet together with the harmless sheep on the pathways unmolested and unhurt.

The Declaration of Rights, which I was so privileged to go through in the issue of September 11 of the Negro World, made my heart dance with joy, and hasten the day of its coming into operation. This Declaration of Rights has signaled the coming of the full redemption of the down-trodden Negroes; never mind as I do enjoy from some that "Oh these Niggers cannot rule." Time will tell.

In conclusion, Dear Mr. Editor, kindly extend to the President General, His Excellency, Marcus Garvey, and his coworkers, my sincerest appreciation and gratefulness for the marvellous and gigantic duties and responsibilities that the Almighty has laid on their shoulders.

May God shower his blessings on the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L.; may their united efforts resting and believing on the great "I am" be crowned with success. May these promoters be endowed with long life, strength, and earnest zeal in the labouring to redeem Africa for the Africans; and may they live to enjoy that freedom of both body and soul, which their united labour demands.

I am, Dear Mr. Editor, Faithfully yours,

A poor but keen observer,
From: Benue River, Northern Provinces, Nigeria.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Chicago Defender 2/12/21

Photo by International Film Service.

Bayana, minister of foreign affairs of Abyssinia, who received his training in French and German schools. During the world war it was through his activities that Abyssinia remained neutral. He speaks nine languages and is among those responsible for the present school system in his native land. The picture was made in front of the state house after Bayana had held a conference with several Italian statesmen regarding the disposition of Somaliland, a short strip of land bordering on Abyssinia and which that government is attempting to gain possession of by purchase in order to promote shipping trade.

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THE CASE OF WEARING OF THE FEZ-CAP.

Times of Nigeria 24/2/21

To the outsider who is unacquainted with the rites and ceremonies connected with the true worship of Allah according to Islamic principles and teachings as taught by the holy Prophet Mohammed this question may seem insignificant but to the true follower of the Islamic faith it is to him of the most vital importance for once any important part of a religious rite is ignored or cast away disintegration sets in and the whole fabric becomes weak and since religion is the acme of human ambition and determines the grade of civilization attained by the virtue of his religious belief the question now at issue becomes of very importance to those Mohammedan faith It must be admitted that modifications occur in some matters in every form of religion but the essentials cannot be interferred with without awaking rudely the feelings of the faithful. It must be fully admitted that there are some contentions amongst the Mohammedan Community of Lagos as to the fitness of the Lemomu Brimah to continue in the office of Imam. The majority of the Moslems formerly under his charge have laid several charges against him and on his refusal to appear before them and defend himself and also sign a constitution which will guide him in his future conduct he was deposed by virtue of the vote of the Majority. The Government of Nigeria under Governor Lugard's Administration made it as one of its policy to back and support the Lemomu to the detriment of the majority who have deposed him. It must be contented that the Government's attitude in this matter cannot be from a religious zeal as the Government cannot be more jealous to maintain the faith of Islam than those who are really members of the faith. At one time things have been far so settled that each of the contending sections have been allowed to offer their Jime prayers in the Cathedral Mosque at stated hours but suddenly the Government change front and without any justification whatever this arrangement was cancelled. The moral effect of such a procedure on the part of the Government on the youths of the Land in our opinion will not be very healthy for if a Lemomu the Leader of Public morals in the Mohammedan world of Lagos has been finding all subterfuges to get away from the signing of a constitution binding him as to his future conduct and in this it seems as if he is suppported by the Goverument then we say constitutional method amongst any body of religious people becomes a huge force since a Leader can simply ingratiate himself into the good graces of the Government by fabricating any tales against those who call him to give account of his stewardship and then go scot free, but we have diverted from our subject our Readers will bear in mind that it was announced in the issue of the Times of Nigeria of February 21. 1921 that His Honour Mr Justice Penington allowed Sheikh Adam I. Animashaun to put on his fez cap in Court whilst given evidence as this is the religious belief of all true Moslems, But the pity is that Lemomu Brimah came to the scene a week or two ago and on being questioned by His Honour on the propriety or non propriety of a Moslem wearing his fez cap in Court, The Lemomu's answer is that Moslems can only be allowed to put on their fez caps in Court or Mosque if it is wrapped by the usual white cloth in the form of a turban and therefore His Honour Mr Justice Penington had to reannounce that his first announcement is cancelled.

(1) In the first place we repudiate Lemomu Braimah's right to be consulted as an authority on Moslem faith and proceedure in Lagos in his position as an Imam since he has been deposed by the Majority for refusing to do the right thing.

(2) We contend that the Lemomu Braimah is wrong in his dictum that he has given to the Court for fez caps are used by all true Mohammedans in Persia, Egypt, Turkey and some parts of India and in Sierra Leone without the turban in sacred and other buildings.

(3) The Lemomu Braimah answering immediately such momentous question that concerns the very vitality of the Faith of Islam in Nigeria without first consulting the Ratibis and other principal Leaders of the Faith in Lagos who are supposed to be his advisers is another proof of his incompetency as a man fit to continue as a Lemomu without being bound by any rules of proceedure for example His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford before taken the momentous step of severing relations with Prince Eleko consulted his Executive Council. We hope and trust the Government will take note of this and will not for the simple reason of upholding the whiteman's prestige continue to perpetiate the blunders of the Lugard Administration for many wrongs cannot make one right.

(4) Again we feel that the Lemomu should not have been consulted in the matter without inviting the opinion of the head of the other section since human nature is human nature prejudice must come in considering that the prominent personage in this scene is Sheikh Adam I. Animashaun one of the Leaders of the other side, At present we have said enough on the subject and we should like to hear the opinion of our Readers meanwhile let us the persecuted Mahommedan section submit our case to Allah who doeth all things well and who is sure to win for us the day as our object is the glory of God and the proper establishment of the Islamic faith, and we shall ever pray that Allah may continue to make us true and faithful Moslem and we shall ever remain loyal subjects of His Gracious Majesty King George V. His Imperial Majesty of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Dominion bevond the seas.

MOHAMMEDANS IN COURT.

Times of Nigerian

We were in Court this morning when His Honour Judge Pennington the Acting Chief Justice decided the matter between both sections of the Mohammadans, the Majority and the Imam Braimoh (1) the Court decided that although the Lemamu has been dismissed by the Majority since 1918, and one Ligali has been appointed to be leading prayer for the majority (2) that theJimoh Mosque (Cathedral) still belongs to both contending sections the Majority and the Minority; and that the majority still have their right there in (3) But the Lemomu has not yet been dismissed by the Court from his office as Lemomu although the majority have dismissed him (4) therefore it is impossible for the plaintiffs to continue their office among the Defendants,

We beg to say that paragraph 3 of the courts decision is yet inexplicable to us, where it is stated that although the majority dismissed the Lemomu yet he has not been dismissed by the court. We think it will not be out of place, it we ask the question, who appointed the Lemomu? Is it the Court or the people? By what constitution or law can the Lemomu still claim the right of holding office why by majority vote he has been dismissed

We shall apply for the copy of the decision before we could fully comment on the matter, as we only gather this from hearing His Honour's decision read from the Bench.

AFRICAN TRIBE REVOLTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Negro World 5/25/21

According to advices received here yesterday, a native tribe is in open rebellion in the Queenstown district Johannesburg, South Africa), where considerable number of natives have seized large estates and are defending themselves against a strong force of police armed with machine guns.

The natives, according to the advices have been driven to desperation by a long series of injustices perpetrated against them by the government and the white population.

N. Y. C. SUN
MAY 16, 1921

Native Race Survival.

A change is coming over the civilized world in its attitude toward more primitive peoples. FENIMORE COOPER presented the Indian as essentially a bloodthirsty if sometimes heroic savage. The heroes of the older fiction shot the redskin on sight. The more recent Wild West novels lay stress on the Indian's loyalty and finer qualities. The islanders of the South Seas receive more of compliment than of scolding in present day stories dealing with their region. No one has yet sung the praises of the head hunting Dyak, but that will come. The African negroes of Sir HARRY JOHNSTON's books are minor characters, but stress is laid upon their valor and fidelity. It may be that the war has made us less absolute believers in the white man's civilization. Whatever the cause, the dusky peoples of the earth are coming into their own. We not only sing their praises in our literature, we also appreciate the fact that their music and their arts are worthy of study.

Civilized man, as he grows friendly to his primitive similars, develops two fears. He fears the extinction of native races and that they will lose their distinctive traits. The cry that native life is breaking down is almost as old as exploration. When Captain BLIGH made his second voyage to the South Seas, he deplored the fact that the islands were not the unspoiled Paradise they had been when he first saw them. Every one who has visited this region since has uttered the same complaint. In a sense, it is unfounded. No amount of external changes will destroy a certain fundamental difference in the outlook of primitive man. You can place a sewing machine in every Igorote village and a modern threshing machine on every Indian reservation, and, although the results may seem grotesque or pathetic, these people will still regard machines as playthings and not as masters of life. That is as it should be, for there would be no point in preserving the native races in a mere shell of existence, like buffaloes on a fenced range or lions in a cage.

Apart from deliberate acts of extermination, the rum of the trader and the unhygienic garbs thrust on the natives by missionaries did much to carry off the uncivilized peoples. Yet there is a tough fibre as the basis of primitive life. It is upon the first generation to encounter civilization that the toll of death falls heaviest. Further contact with the white man develops a resistance to his diseases. This is helped by the inevitable absorptions of white blood, which, however, has no appreciable effect on the psychology and customs of the native races. The halfbreed is always pushed into the savage camp, and aids his brethren to survive. The tide of destruction has begun to turn as far as native races are concerned. The birth rate is beginning to overtake the death rate. When GABRIEL blows his final trumpet, he will probably find as many polychrome people alive as there are at present.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem – 1921.

Africa.

THE SECTARIAN SPLIT

LETTER FROM LAGOS

Times of Nigeria

I have had an interview this week with a prominent Lagosian who is very much disturbed over the division between the Lagos Mohamedans. My informant several of whose relatives in Lagos are Moslems, tells me the effect of this division are cutting across all social and commercial life. Adherents of the anti-Limam section boycott their opponents in trade and family life, and *vice versâ*. The result is very serious local disturbance, and matters are none the better for the renewed Government interference in which *more suo* seems to have been somewhat wooden. I have before in these columns expressed my doubts of the Wisdom of the Governor's reference to the Emir of Sokoto as arbitrator in the dispute. It is essentially a matter for the Jemaan Muslimi of Southern Nigeria to settle amongst themselves, and the Government should scrupulously stand aside and not give colour to the presentt Limam's contention that he has the Government at his back and can defy any opposition. I would suggest an open conference between the leading Moslems of Abeckuta and of both section of the Lagos Mahomedans for the propose of coming to an agreement by Customary methods. The Limam should be Compelled to submit to the decision of the Conference, which should attmept to find a head of the Lagos mosque who can unite both sections under his leadership. The interference of a Limam in local politics is to be deprecated, as equally the use by the Government of the Limam in any way for secular duties is to be condemned.

The African World March 5 1921

Times of Nigeria

this special meeting in which Chief Ofori Atta was delegated to speak as he says so as to know in what language he and others of his school of thought explained the object of the Congress to the less enlightened and illeterate chiefs surely if he tells that the Honourable Hutton Mills and Casely Hayford were going to London to make themselves great and if they succeed the chiefs will be no where later on. Then the chiefs have a right to resent it and repudiate them but if he tells them that amongst the object of the Congress is to save such a big and great Chief as Ofori Atta from the unenviable position of being chosen to a seat in the Legislative Council of his own country only by the good graces of his Excellency the Governor and not by the vote of his people which would have been a surer proof of their confidence in him and also to save the Gold Coast at some future date known only to providence from the pitiable position of Togoland when for the white man's international reason he may have to suffer the same fate and as prevention is better than cure the National Congress has thought fit to prove the question surely if things are explained in the right way no Gold Coast Chief will quickly lend hand to the hasty and quite unnecessary attack of Chief Ofori Atta against the Congress.

Chief Ofori Atta Wanting in the White man's tactics.

Chief Ofori Atta was too hasty in his speech he talks and talks as a Chief who have not read English History. Did he think and conscientiously believe that if not for his speech the English Government would have granted such a momentous reform immediately. No, never! and if they do not grant reforms at once asking to their own country men much more to a subject race. But the Chief has made himself a peg for the Colonial office to haud on their objections and this shall ever be written down in History against his name as the first Educated Chief who rose and obstructed the progress of his own race in things honest essential and Lawful.

JEALOUSLY

We Africans know ourselves too well the trouble of the black man is that he does not take the trouble to reason on the righteousness or unrighteousness of a thing but the personality concerned. Lloyd George is only a commoner and there are many Dukes and Princes in England if it was in Africa instead of using the mains ability to fight and conquer the Germans we will simply be quarrelling as to his ancestry and antecedents and at the end of it become the slaves of the Germans. But I do not say that Rogues and vagabonds must be admitted to good society.

THE TACTICS OF DIPLOMACY

The Secretary of state for the Colonies reply to the Congress is a most interesting reading and should be a Lesson to us all Africans who cut our own throats to please the white man.

The English Nation and more particularly the English Government are composed in most cases of a God fearing race of men.

The reply of the Secretary of state is a shame and a rebuke to all those Africans who have thought it fit through jealously of the personalities concerned rather than the object to pour their invectives against the Congress.

The Secretary of state has made it clear to all the world and to our God the Creator of the Universe that the British Nation is in no way responsible for the withholding of the reforms needed the reforms may be necessary and even urgent but since we are busy at present cutting our own throats it is useless to entrust such a people with self Governmeni.

ARE WE DISCOURAGED IN THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

There is nothing to discourage us in the matter the Secretary of State's letter is a beacon of hope. We are not charged with disloyalty neither with an unconstitutional act.

Nothing of a rebellious nature is detected in our programme nor of a seditions or treasonable act by the Secretary of State who we think is the best man fit to judge in the matter.

All we ask for is what the Law, Constitution and tradition of Britian gives to all free and Loyal subjects some of our country men foaming with pride and jealously have become a stumbling block in our way but we will plod on.

The good seed has been sown The British Government should congratulate themselves that the black man rather than go back or desire to go back to the dark days of his ancestors Government prefer a more enlightened form Long live Britain.

It is certain our petitions will be granted but we must wait till God's time. Moses thought he could save Israel immediately he left the house of Pharaoh but he was mistaken; God's time had not yet come fourty years he had to go under tution in the Land of Midian and then he came forth in the Valour of the strength of God to take his people to the Land of Canaan.

The time shall surely come when we shall march out of the Crown Colony system of Government into the full light of Dominion self Government with the Union Jack flying over our parliament house and our Legislator will simply pass a smile over the crin ging spirit of those Africans who in days gone by say massa massa I concur even to things that are detrimental to the progress of their race.

BRITAIN IS A MONARCHAL AND LIMITED DEMOCRACY

There are several sorts of Democracy what we want is a monarchial Democracy and that is what Britain gives God has made the head as the guiding star of the whole Body and therefore we must have a head we are content to have His Gracious Majesty the King of England as our head and as we can only have one head over one body and the British Empire it only one body composed of different parts I shall deal God willing with the subject of the relation of the people of West Africa with their Africans Chiefs.

SOMETHINGS WE MUST TAKE NOTE OF.

Times of Nigeria

By PATRIARCH J. G. CAMPBELL.

4-11-21

...April 9. 1921....

The departure of His Excellency Sir Charles Hugh Clifford and Lady Clifford on Leave.

Their Excellencies left our shores on the morning of the 4th April on the usual leave of absence after a stay of nearly twenty months in our midst. There was some glimmer of hopes in his Excellency's first speech in the Nigeria Council of December 1919 in so much that the Venerable Archdeacon D.C Crowther D.D of the Niger Delta Pastorate printed this speech in a separate form and made a very wide circulation of it. But our hopes were shattered and all our high expectations seems dashed to pieces when one peruses His Excellency's 1920 Speech in the Nigeria Council The Provincial Court Ordinance, The Native Court Ordinance without the necessary improvement advocated for, still holds sway. The regrading of salary taking it as a whole and the appointment of natives of the soil to positions of trust is not all that is wished or hoped for. Nothing in my opinion has improved to the advantage of the educated native in the political atmosphere of Nigeria. I may be right or I may be wrong but to my mind it seems as if His Excellency is very reluctant to break away from the Lugardian policy not because it is the highest goal of British policy to which the African Native must and should attain to in his onward stride to assimilate Western civilization to

(OY-2)

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(From over)

[illegible] very [illegible] keeping the [illegible] native at a certain level so as to keep the white man's prestige.

Sir Frederick Lugard and the white man's prestige

Sir Frederick must have been well aware that if all that English and other papers tell us is the stage of civilization to which the white man in this century has attained to. The white man has little or no prestige worth taking notice of. The cold blooded murders committed in Christian Ireland by Sein Fein Advocates is horrible to think of; acts which an ordinary savage will shrink from perpetrating, the horrors of Bolshevik adherents and Bolshevilsm to undermine and overthrow stable Government coupled with the horrible attrocities committed in Russia during the Civil War. The Fate of the Czar of Russia and his family despite all the boasted civilization of Europe the suspected conspiracy now going on even in England to overthrow and undermine lawful and stable Government by some unknown hand. The constant strikes for increase of wages and less work which is undermining and weakening society life. The weakness of the Christian Church in the face of these bewildering scene to speak peace to the nations and point erring humanity to the teachings and high examples of Christ Jesus our Lord. The greed of Europe to take possession of other peoples land especially the weaker races by all imaginable and unimaginable contrivances whilst confusion disorder and bloodshed reigns supreme in their own homes. The constant dilly dallying of politicians to face the truth. The babarous lynchings in America which the American Government seems unable or powerless or unwilling to check while it busies itself with attrocities in Haiti and San Domingo because it is a Black Man's Government. The horrible disclosures of immortality as we read of them in divorce proceedings which shows that a good number of white women are woefully wanting in the sense of high morals and chastity and the seeming indifference of white missionaries in forcing upon African converts their not too good system of Monogamy which deteriorates the African in his home and makes him in the majority of cases a hypocrite and a liar. The loose life in which several Europeans live with African women and these for the greed of the white man's gold follow the bad example and loose their sense of chastity and high morality known to be the rule among African women The worship of the Almighty dollar or mammon. The boasted talks of bringing the Kaiser to justice during the war which never came to facts after the war, despite all the horrors for which it was said the Kaiser was responsible and which had the Kaiser been on African Chief his bones would have by this time become ashes in the hands of the white men. The desecration of the sabbath by white men The ungentlemanly conduct of some and the uncouth and indecent language of others which a civilization and Christianity of two thousand years has not been able to eradicate all these with some other evils as perpetrated in Europe amongst so called Christian Nations cannot make the educated African think very much of Sir Frederick Lugards Dictum of the white man's prestige. If Sir Frederick Lugard had said "In a country where it is necessary to maintain the high ideals of the British Government and its law constitution and order according to the principles of the Magna Charter, without fear or favour then all of us would have concurred and raise our hats in joyful acquiesence and say long live Britania Long live the Union Jack

Says Methodist Missionary Terrill, Just Returned After Five Years

3/20/21

Indianapolis Freeman

Conditions for the native Negro miners employed in the mines of Johannesburg, South Africa, are being steadily improved and modern reforms are being instituted to aid in the advancement of the race, according to the Reverend Mr. Wm. C. Terrill, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, just returned to this country Mr Terrill was formerly stationed at Gukuki Mission, Inhambane, Portuguese, East Africa, where he remained for 4 years, teaching Christianity and civilization to the native bushmen of those parts. It was found that so many of the natives thereabouts signed contracts with the labor agents of the mining companies and went to Johannesburg to work in the mines, that the Board of Foreign Missions arranged to have Mr. Terrill move there to look after the thousands of Negroes from his mission territory.

For eighteen months previous to his return to this country, Mr. Terrill studied conditions in the mining compounds, being given permits to enter the most restricted places by the British managers who are very amenable, he says, to suggestions for improvement. Mr. Terrill preaches in sixty-three compounds and has close contact with more than 15,000 Negro men. These men are gathered from the far parts of the interior, where they left their families in their native villages. Back in their natural state they have seldom seen a white man, know nothing of civilization, medicine, and the ordinary rules of personal hygiene. They are not naturally immoral, according to Mr. Terrill, who has gained a high respect for the native code of morals as practiced by them in their primitive state Like all primitive peoples, they are peculiarly honest and straightforward, and lead clean lives in accordance with their conceptions.

"The young men who sign a contract to work in the mines get a liberal education as well as a vast amount of worldly goods before they are through," says Mr. Terrill. "They have seldom been more than a dozen miles from their native village before, and they now go to the seashore, where they are given medical examinations by white medical men from Europe. Any sick are sent back to their homes or treated until recovered before being sent to the mines. By steamship they are transported to another coast station, where they are again examined to determine the exact state of their health. They are given the necessary clothing needed for the season of the year, taught to bathe, the use of soap, and in each of the labor stations on the way there are ample and modern facilities of sanitation, comprising shower-baths, etc. At the border of the Transvaal they undergo another physical examination by Government inspectors.

"At Johannesburg the native recruits are taken to an up-to-date compound, for residence This is a native community surrounded by a wall of brick and stone. Inside are comfortable barracks with bunks arranged in tiers about the walls, and tables with games and books in their native language in the centre. Within the compound are ample accommodations excellent bathhouses, which the Negroes soon learn to enjoy, sanitary kitchens, where their food is prepared and dining halls, where it is served to them. Their sleeping quarters are well ventilated, hot and cold water is available at all times, and the lavatory equipment is of the best. There is a modern hospital for the sick, and vigilant medical care is provided. From ten to fifty men are quartered together, and those of the same tribe or locality are put together so as to prevent home-sickness

"The stone wall about the compound is more to keep out the degenerating influence of the white man's civilization than to imprison the native He is allowed to go out at reasonable, regular intervals, with a permit signed by the compound manager, but great care is taken to keep him from getting into the vice dens. The day when the native who went to work in the mines became infected with [illegible] ease and degenerated morally physically because of contact w[illegible] ganized vice, is gone forev[illegible] men enjoy a liberty restric[illegible] the conditions. No wome[illegible] ed in the compound, and e[illegible] comes in must have a per[illegible] states the purpose of the vis[illegible] is to keep out drug and liqu[illegible] dlers. Only once in eighteen months among these 15,000 Negroes, have I ever seen one of them drunk. Then I saw two together. These men live under conditions approximating those of the enlisted men of the Regular army. The absolute necessity of good living conditions for them has been recognized as a business factor by the mining companies and they are most liberal in their desire to promote the physical, mental and moral conditions of their workers, the day has passed when an employer of native Negro labor prefers the ignorant bushmen to the educated Christian product of the mission schools, because he can cheat and mistreat the former as he pleases. The stringent laws protecting the native, and the self evident fact that education and Christian modes of living make a higher type of workmen, have put this idea permanently out of business.

"In the compounds are classrooms and chapels, where accredited missionaries and their native teachers may come and hold Christian services on Sunday and school during the week in the men's leisure hours. My work there in the sixty-three compounds comprises day school for more than 1,500 Negroes from Portuguese East Africa, who are taught in their native language and in the Portuguese also These men pay the equivalent of twenty-five cents a month for tuition, and this money goes to make up the salary of the native teachers who assist me. Back at Inhambane, the Mission has a printing plant, where the best literature is being translated into the native languages and the men at Johannesburg keep it rushed to fill their orders. They receive from $15 to $30 per month and save a large part of their earnings. When their contract expires, many of them return to their native villages with wealth beyond their former dreams. They take with them into the bush country practically all the personal comforts of civilization. The average Negro's possession at this time consists of a trunk filled with things unheard of back in his village, but very necessary to him now. An umbrella, walking stick, frying pan, enamel wash basin and bucket, folding chair, coat, waistcoat, hat, shoes, collar, necktie, shirts, comb, mirror, hair brush, soap, vaseline for hurts, and beads, brooches, waists and dresses for his sisters and the woman he wants to marry. He has money enough to build a better type of house than the others, furnish it with some conveniences and live on a higher plane of existence. He knows how to read and write and soon becomes the village scribe and wise man. If he is a Christian, and he often is, he teaches others what he knows, and has a widespread influence upon the whole village, raising its level of sanitation and general mode of living. He becomes a sort of missionary to his own people, carrying to them many things and methods they never knew before.

"I have seen such instances in the bush country, time and again. The native today is profiting by the commercialization of Johannesburg He is being brought into contact with the cleanest side of the white man's civilization, and is becoming conscious of his place as a big factor in the development of his continent Many of his race are becoming foremen in the mines, and an increasing number are staying through more than one contract with the companies. The native Negroes of the interior are fine, clean fellows, and the life they lead in the mine compounds is essentially the kind to develop their race along civilized lines with the degrading influences largely eliminated

This is one of the subsidiary movements in the great advancement of the Negro race the world over. It is one that is little known or esteemed outside of Africa, because it is comparatively new. A great deal of yellow journalism was expended on the bad side of using native labor in the mines, but that era of vice and degradation is past, and the real truth of present conditions ought to be more widely known. There is still much to be done before conditions are ideal in the mining centres, but the big fundamental things are already in vogue. The right principles of treatment for the native Negro laborer have been recognized and adopted, and the rest is a matter of time and circumstance. Rigid laws protect the Negro in Johannesburg today. If he is injured seriously in discharge of his work in the mines, he must receive a reasonable compensation and be returned to his home by the company. The law takes care of this specifically.

"From what I have seen in a year and a half in Johannesburg, I am convinced that economically the native Negro of South Africa is coming into his own, and that he is doing his part in the great advancement of his race in a plain, simple, strong way."

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Africa—

THE VISIT OF OGBONI CHIEFS FROM ABEOKUTA

Issue of Nigeria 7-11-21

Saturday the 19th March 1921 a deputation of twenty Ogboni Chiefs from Abeokuta with8 attendants arrived at Lagos by Ibadan train at about 5 30 p mand were the guests of Jacok K Coker the Chief Parakoyi of the Xtain community at Abeokuta who is being proclaimed the LISA of Iporo They were entertained by the Lagos Egba Society The object of the meeing being to thank Eko people and Egba sons who had assisted and shown sympathy to the Egbas in their past torubles from 1914 during the Ijemo massere up to the Coronation of Ademola (II.) Severaly getlemen were at once notfied including the Mehamedans and these who formed a commitee of getlemen that tought and obtained the enqurry to the Ijemo massacre. in 1914. On Sunday at about 3.30 p.m. the deputation visisted the Alakijas Dr. Oyejola and Prince Eleko it was Lawyers Alakija Olaseni Moore and Doherty who pleased their case at the time of Adubi Itori—Elere disturbances whilst Lawyer Folarin pleaded during Ijemo massacres have The report of the commission of enqurity on these two blood massacres. have not been published British spirit of justice and fair dealings will surely not allow these reports to lies too long in the arena of forgetfulness. The deputation arrived at the palace Idunganran Isale—Eko about 4. 30, p.m. prince Eleko entertained them cordially and after the performace of some Etutu ceremonies loaded them with heavy presents Sunday evening the Chiefs repaired to zion African Church to offer thanks to God and to the members of Christian Churches who sympathized with them at the time of their troubles and the who assisted at the Cronation of Ademola (II) after the offering of special prayers a very instructive sermon was preached by Revd N. I. D Sonuji the Pastor On Monday about 3. 30 p.m. deligates visited Hon S H Pearse the son of Sobo the late Oluwo of Itesi and he enjoyed a hearty reception musical and entertainment made very enjoyable by Mrs Pearse the Iyawo of Egbas and their daugthter The Chiefs called Mr Pearse the future Oluwo. At 5. p.m a meeting of the Egba Society was sumoned to meet with the deligates after salutations and the deliverance of messages from the Ogboni Chiefs, addresses were given by the president, the vice president the Assistant Secretary and Messrs Adekunle Fashanu Sasegbon prince Osho Davies and Mr Fisher the etollowing questions were put to the deligates which were answered by Adenji the Otunbade of Ake

Q Are the chiefs here deputed by the Alake or by who?

A We were not sent by the Alake, the Ogboni chiefs had it in mined long ago to send to salute Eko people and you thier sons for sympathy and assistance rendered in thier trouble for 7 years past and now that the country is at pease and no trouble of any kind they informed the Alake of their desire and he with other Kings and the council permitted them to send us here.

Q We learnt the Alake made certain promises chiefs before he was crowned and afterwards he would not fulfil them

A Yes the Alake at the Ogboni house at Itoku made certain promises in our presence out what people are reporting that he made is different from what he made During the late Alake people were not at peace being greatly disturbed their native instructions were not allowed and the Oro worship with which Abeokuta was established was not allowed. This the present Alake promised to put right and he has put it right

Oro Efuku agemo Egungun and all fetish worships which were used to and belived in were all allowed us: if any one desires to have Oro play he is simply to inform Ologbo—Ijeun the head of Oro chiefs who will inform the King and the Oro play wil permitted he promised also to reign well and not to oppress any one But now some bad people mirepresented these to be abrogation of the curts taxes nothing of this was spoken to us and we are not against taxes and Courts

Q We learnt that the Ijaye people are told to leave the Town?

A This is not true, The Oluwo of Ijaye would have come with us but for unavoidable circumstances. The Iporo Chiefs are here they can speck for Ijaye people then The Chief of Iporo said there is no such a thing and there can never be any interference with Ijaye people without the knowledge of Iporo Chiefs.

Q We learnt he used to take by force women from their husbands whenever they come before him for settlement of quarrel?

A No, He has never taken any women by force to our own knowledge he refused several that were offered him.

Q We learnt that Taxes that used to be 5/- becomes 10/- by his order.

A No Poor people pay 5/- richer people pay more. I myself pay £1.0.0 some 10/- others 15/- according to the power of each? Taxes were truly arranged to be increased before King Ademola got to the throne he begged that increase should not be made at this time and no increase was made

Q I he making Court in his House I ask because such will become a snare to catch him.

A No. it is usual to bring palavers to King's House for settlement many of these are brought and settled all what belongs to the Court he used to send to the Court; he has himself told the Resident that he had sent about 100 to the Court in that way.

Q We learnt he is taking peoples land from them.

A Some people may have given him land but he has not taken any by force or even build on any land.

One man asked me that he wanted to give the King land I have not yet told him about it.

Q There is a case now in Court in which one men claims a land given to the Alake by another man

A We do not know or hear there is such a case in the Court. Re the late Farms Gbadebos especially those forced from psople the Alake told us that all farms forced will be returned but money will be paid to the Estate by those who pawn their farms Any news you hear tell us always and we shall find out and tell you the truth of such matters.

Q We heard that Alake said that the other three Kings should wear no more Crown but white cap he alone is to wear Crown and that whenever they sit in council he used to talk to the Commissioner and he and allow no other King to talk.

A Apena of Ojokodo representative of the Agura and members of the Council and the Baye of Owu representative of the Olown are here they can give reply to these questions The two Chiefs then said we thank you always write to us whatever you hear

In Court and Council the Alake sits near the Resident the Osile sits next to him the Agura next to the Osile the Olowu next to Agura the members sit one side all the Kings put on their crowns it is not usual for such command to be given in Abeokuta.

Abeokuta. and no King can say anything of tha kind. With respect to another,s title besides the Ogboni Chiefs and the Counsil. It is those wishing to nreate confusion in Abeokuta who are talking and spreading such wicked and false reports, the four Kings are frienedly and are acting together as one King, they are in harmney with th Council member and the Ogboni Chiefs all in pease.

Q. Are the Mohamedans and Christians one with the Ogbonis.

A . Yes. we are all acting togther

Q .We learnt that the Resident and the Alake in explaining the Censor said tnat the Sheep and Goats will be counted and every persons will be and relaxed and that no one spoke all being not pleased.

A . NO .The Resident spoke and explained the Censors that it is to count the people every 10 Years and asked us to assist to explain to the Farmers that the object may not be taken for taxation or otherwise. The Alake then explained in the same way and asked for our assistance. Before we left home the Ogbonis have dispatched messages to the different farms to explain the censors to them and to assure them that it is for good and not for oppression

THE REVD T.A.B OGUNBIYI

Issue of Nigeria

MR ADAM ANIMASHAUN.

7/11/21

I have read with some degree of interest the Rev gentlemans letter asking the authorities to remove Mr Henry Carr The President of the Colony and Mr Adam Animashaun in the Mohammedan Controversy that has been going on now for some years. I am not much enthusiastic over the Revd's Letter. May I remind him of the words or words to that effect to the Abeokuta people by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor Colonel Moor house when heaps of charges were laid against the Hon Adegboyega Edun formerly Secretary of the Egba Native Administration. As says His honour, if the British Government had had reason to believe that all the charges laid against Edun were correct he would have been in jail long long ago before this time. PUBLIC MEN SUFFER MANY THINGS AND WE NEED NOT ADD ANY MORE FUEL TO THIS CONTROVERSY. This is sufficient lesson for us to know that when any accusation knowingly or unknowingly is made against a public

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(From Over)

officer of Mr Carr's standing by a member of the public and the Government does not care a thrash about it or call the individual to question is a sufficient proof that the Government has all confidence in the public acts of the officer concerned and Revd Ogunbiyi's letter is simply waste of time, although the Authorities for courtesy sake are obliged to reply. I do not at all doubt the honesty and disinterested policy of the Revd gentleman but the man in the Street may think it the other way that as there is every likelihood to be some vacancy for a preferment this rightly or wrongly is the Revd Gentleman's over anxiety for the Chancellors safety. For the Revd is known not to be a politician.

The Fate of the National Congress in Lagos.

Dr Savage the present Secretary of the National Congress in Lagos must by this time have seen his errors in not taking my advice when I advised him not to call a Mass Meeting until we have come to terms with some more Honourable gentlemen of the Community I even went so far as to ask the assistance of a high placed individual who has been to London as himself to advice him but he would not listen he was too self opinionated to listen to truth, As says Dr Savage The others have all made mistakes and he Dr Savage would carry the masses, has the Dr now succeeded to carry the masses? what are his proofs? How many thousands of pounds has been subscribed to the fund? What of all the sums given in the Mass Meeting? what of all those who promised to do better than so and so and so what have they subscribed to the fund? Calabar as I learnt has sent two hundred and fifty pounds to meet the Delegation fund Ebute Metta is preparing to send some thing, what of Lagos? when the Doctor saw that I protested against his mode of proceedure he cleverly avoided putting my name down as one of the public speakers in that mass meeting Thank God I never said a word for he would have laid the blame of his none success on me. Twelve Calender months have passed away and nothing has been done: As I have been telling the Doctor privately I again tell the Dr publicly there are certain men in every community whom God hath raised to be leaders in their own time and it is sheer waste of time to try to ignore them. Do Doctor Savage want serious men to believe that men like Drs Randle and Obasa should be left out in such a movement men who have hazarded their lives for the good of the community or men like the Hon S.H Pearse who during the Land Tenure question stood the burden and heat of the day and by his skilful and wise management brought the deputation to a success If the Hon S.H Pearse had been a white man he would have been knighted, for his services to his country in that Deputation for he was then the Honorary Secretary. What of such men like the Hon Eric Moore who fought the Government constitutionaly and loyally during the Ijemo Tragedy. What of men like Mr Andrew Thomas President of the African Church. The Messrs J.W Vaughan and B.C Vaughan men who have given their time and money for the public good. What of men like Thomas H. Jones Editor of the Weekly Record who resigned his job some years ago in fighting the cause of the Nigerian Railway Clerks or of Lawyer A. Folarin an able writer in defence of the People's right, what of other prominent educated Muslims who keep their sense in their head and know when to speak and how to speak or of J.H Doherty Esqre who speaks little but does much to help his country; what of the Lawyer Alakijas, the only lawyers who had the courage to assist us in the public meeting when protesting against the Provincial Court Ordinance in those days of the Lugardian Administration. If all these men are to be left out. I wonder whether the National Congress would not become child's play in Lagos. I again maintain that the National Congress is the work of Educated Natives be he a Christian a Moslem or a Pagan so long that he has sufficient understanding in the white man's book he will know what we are about after which comes the uneducated class. Dr Savage can make very little headway in Lagos except he be converted from what I may call his bombastic and gaseous talks for in the Committee room, he speaks as if he is in the solitary Island of Daniel Defoe or Robinson Crusoe.

It seems as if the Docter says

I am monarch of all I survey
My right there is none to dispute
From the centre all round to the sea.
I am Lord of the fowl and the brute.

and the trouble is that men who cannot accept the Docter's airs simply stay at home and leave him alone to carry the masses.

The Way Out of This Difficulty.

Since Governor Cliffords address Educated men have been filled with enthusiasism to carry on the Congress in Lagos. Men of worth dignity and common sense. Men position and responsibility have all made up their minds to back the Congress movement in its noble work for the uplifting of the Race although a handful say they protest against the Nigerian Delegates as being not sufficiently representative of them yet they bear no ill-feeling against the Congress. They are men who by their education ability wealth and character will be worthy assets to the Congress movement and a pride to our race. They are quite ready to uphold the hands of Hutton Mills and Casely Hayford. Will Doctor Savage please stand out and allow these men to come in? The Congress in Lagos wants re-organization reconstruction and re-election of officers. I do not mind if in the re-organization I am giving only the office of a letter carrier or giving no office at all so long as the Congress succeed and is in the proper hands I shall be thankful to Almighty God that our labours have not been in vain. What is needed in Lagos is men of the right sort to help us carry the movement, I again repeat will Dr. Savage please stand out and allow the Congress in Lagos to be re-organized I do not for one moment doubt Dr. Savage's patriotism or his self sacrificing labours for his country. But he is woefully wanting of the gift necessary to carry the spirit and work of the Congress in Lagos, and failure at this time which Heaven forbid is one of the greatest calamity that can ever befall us as a race. Come country men let us forrego all old quarrels all selfish talks all self a grandisement all personal feelings let us bury all once and forever in the sea of forgetfulness and let us work in harmony and love for the good and betterment of our race and for the glorry of God. For says the white man The Educated African can carry nothing successfully, countrymen will we allow this saying to become true God forbid.

The West African's New Attitude

(Lagos Daily Standard)

Last week we reproduced from the "Fortnightly Review" an article entitled "The New Attitude of the African," by Mr. John Harris. The writer has drawn a very true picture of the unhappy feeling of distrust of their European fellow subjects, which exists to-day among Africans.

Mr. Harris has not overdrawn the picture in the least and the situation is becoming so strained that Mr. Harris' outspoken article has not come too soon.

Straight talks like these will go a long way if any thing will, to heal the breach between white people and black, than any soap and water effusions.

We certainly wish to see white and black working harmoniously together, but it is useles to expect that it is possible to secure that estate by keeping up a pretence that all is well when really all is wrong.

We must face the fact, sad though it may be, that at no time perhaps in our history since the European connection has there been so much unfriendliness between the governing and the governed as that which unhappily exists to-day.

The native resents strongly, though he might not always have the courage to show it, the attitude of most Europeans, Missionaries of the Gospel among them, to treat him as a pariah in his own land, to discriminate against him at every turn, and to deny him in his every day affairs, fair-play and simple and ready justice.

The case of Mr. Philip Coker is quoted by Mr. Harris as an instance of justice being graded according to the shade of a man's skin. Here is a case in which the Government has dragged an honest citizen and a faithful servant into the mire and left him there to wallow out of it the best way he can, and when after a long and almost super-human effort he has succeeded in getting out of it, that same Government has neither the manliness nor the heart to to treat him with decency.

After serving in prison innocently for five months, and after a pathetic and protracted struggle lasting five years to vindicate his character, and after incurring in the process legal expenses amounting to more than £500 besides personal inconveniencess suffered, a benevolent Government awards Mr. Coker £100 as an act of grace.

Mr. Harris asks, suppose a white man and not Mr. Phillip Coker, a black, was affected would the line of justice have taken this course?

White politicians and administrators may talk as loud as they like about the loftiness of their aims in the Government of black races; but unless a little of those lofty aims is translated into practice the attitude of distrust, which Mr. Harris and those of us who value the British connection lament, will always continue.

The situation is in the hands of the white people.

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Race Problem — 1921.

Africa

Negro world 4/16/21

THE CAUCASIAN CANKER IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE REAL SOUTH AFRICA. By Ambrose Pratt. 282 pages. Sold by George Young, 135 West 135th street, New York.

Mr. Pratt is an Australian journalist who visited South Africa in 1910 in the company of Andrew Fisher, who was then Prime Minister of the Australian commonwealth. While in the Union he made such good use of his time that the book which he gives us as the result of his observations is one of the most informing and courageous books that have been written about South Africa. It is packed full of facts, most of which have been directly observed or culled from public and official documents. The story which he tells is both well documented and well attested. It is a story which the whites of South Africa would rather not see in print. For it tears the bandage of suppression from the ulcer of their lives and leaves it open to the eyes—and the nostrils—of a contemptuous world. Instead of an earthly paradise for the white race we see an imposing edifice, gorgeously gilt on the outside but reeking with the stenches of decay on the inside. Here is the sinister spectacle of a race in the process of collapsing under the weight of "the white man's burden" which it was driven by greed and pride to assume in the course of capitalistic expansion and imperial conquest. Here is the story of a "superior" race, with laziness, crime, disease and arrogance eating its very vitals out. Here we see the white man, with all his parade of "civilization," wilting under the fierce sun of Africa, while the dominated black increases in numbers, strength, solidarity and the sense of power—in spite of oppression, subjection and outrage. Between the wind that he has sown and the whirlwind which he must reap the South African white is in an unenviable position. But the story is worth re-telling.

South Africa, between the Zambesi and the Cape of Good Hope is an enormous stretch of territory (1,250,000 square miles) thinly populated by Bantus, Bushmen and Hottentots. Boers and British, Dutch, German, French and Portuguese have during four centuries endeavored to subjugate and exploit various portions of this immense area. The British, who beat the world in swiping everything which has not been nailed down—and most things that are—have finally succeeded in ousting from political control all other Europeans and have now consolidated the sub-continent under the title of the Union of South Africa, in which Boers and Britons subsist upon the underpaid labor of millions of aborigines.

The significance of this experiment lies in the fact that it is the first attempt made by a white European population in historic times to establish themselves as denizens of the Black Continents. Hitherto white men have confined their control over Africans in Africa to the administration of government and the control of trade and commerce. Overlordship, not settlement, has been the only practicable form of exploiting African resources. In the South African Union, however, the European believed that he had found a section of the continent suitable for his habitation where he could live and rear his children, duplicate his peculiar form of civilization, and add another permanent extension to the white areas of the world

But is seems that God or nature has established metes and bounds even to the vaulting ambition of the whites. For we find that they have been "corrupted and enervated by their long and uninterrupted dependence on the blacks. . . . South Africa has been settled for several hundreds of years; it has been fought and bled for by many peoples; today its total white population scarcely exceeds 1,200,000 souls. Here is a truth which tells its own tale. . . . The natives are so physically vigorous and mentally virile, their numbers are so vast, their rate of natural increase is so great and rapid, and their desire to exceed the bounds of the white man's caste prejudice is so keen that it is staringly obvious that their aspirations must be restricted and repressed as a condition precedent to the preservation of white supremacy. Undoubtedly the time will come when they will try conclusions with their present masters and put to some final test the white man's ancient claim to be their overlord and governor.

It is the recognition of white decadence and black strength which overcasts the white man's sky in South Africa and gives rise to a policy of brutal repression which, curiously enough, parallels in almost every respect that of the "crackers" of the southern United States. Lynching, segregation, disfranchisement and educational starvation are rampant there as here. Yet the South African "cracker," like our domestic variety, declines in physical and mental vigor, becomes increasingly lazy, vicious, degenerate and washed-out. His children grow up illiterate and shiftless and his women fail to breed as they should. It seems as if fate has decreed as a law of inexorable retribution that wherever the white race enslaves and oppresses the black the white shall sink and the black shall rise.

Mr. Pratt's book lends itself so readily to quotation that it is difficult to refrain from reproducing portions of it.

> Let those blink the fact who choose or can (he tells us), South Africa is a black man's country. It belongs of natural right to the Negroid races. The white man is its overlord, has been for centuries, but its owner and enduring occupant, no—at least, not yet. Natural forces are massed and ranged against him, of which he is only now beginning to acquire an adequate conception. Climate, Disease, Increase—so are the forces named. . . . The blacks are increasing at a more rapid rate than the whites. . . . The white man has a natural instinct that he is superior to the uneducated native. But the white man's higher plane cannot possibly subsist any longer than he can prevent the native from developing the qualities of intellect, initiative and resource which have given the former the mastery. The white man's rule depends on keeping the blacks ignorant and mentally benighted. Yet this cannot be done forever. Just now the native is doing all the rough and unskilled work in South Africa. The whites are merely overseers. . . . The practice is injurious and short-sighted to the last degree. It undermines and diminishes the white man's industrial efficiency and it trains the native to supplant him. But it is the iron custom of South Africa, and nobody dares to break it.

We learn from Mr. Pratt's book that, whereas the native miner receives two and a half shilling a day in the mines, the white miner gets twenty-two and a half. Even in the ordinary industrial occupations the "superior" white laborer plays the part of a racial aristocrat. The black worker must carry his tools and every white bricklayer must be attended by natives, who hand him the bricks which he lays. A deadline is drawn between "white man's work" and "Kaffir's work" and no white man must soil his hands with the latter, or white supremacy is done for. Premier Fisher, who penned the introduction to the book, insists that, for the salvation of the white man's prestige, "there must be a line of demarcation between white and colored labor."

But Mr. Pratt takes occasion in a special chapter addressed to "Englishmen, etc," to warn white men of the working classes that they should shun South Africa as they would the plague because there is no work there for them, as a result of this very attitude on the part of the white man. And the effects are far-reaching. Unless white men are willing to work in competition with Negroes in South Africa they must get jobs as overseers. Now it is clear that profitable industry cannot be made to support an excess number of overseers whose salaries are a charge against the profits of production. Capitalists will not knowingly forego their profits for racial reasons—and the work of production must go forward. They, therefore, employ the black laborers, who "increase and multiply and replenish the earth," on the wages which they get. This the white laborer cannot do on anything like the same wage; and the result in South Africa must eventually be that the white working class will be squeezed out in the contest, and instead of South Africa becoming a white workers paradise it will be, for weal or woe, the heaven of black workers. Africa always pays—for wars and other things; but the catastrophic fact remains that, as Morel puts it, "Africa always repays."

> "This attitude of the white man has greatly affected his efficiency as a laborer. * * * The standard of efficiency of white unskilled labor in South Africa has fallen very much lower than in countries where there is no colored labor." The Royal Commission informs us that 85 per cent. of the mechanics employed in the building trades in Kimberly are colored; that the wagon building industry has fallen almost completely into the hands of the Negro; that 30 per cent. of those engaged in the printing trade are Negroes; and that black competition is already acute in the trades of carpentering, plastering, saddlery, painting, tailoring and bricklaying. Thus, unless the prejudice against Kaffir's work were broken down completely and universally tomorrow the position would hardly be one whit altered; for there would be little or no unskilled work for the white man to do since the black man does it better and much cheaper. The Royal Commission found, in consequence, "that there is an immense amount of white indigency prevailing in all parts of South Africa. Many thousands of white men are living as vagrants and on charity. Thousands more live by vice and crime. The country is cursed with a large pauper population of unskilled white workers. And there is no immediate hope or prospect of relief." There are special settlements of these people, subsidized by the Union government, notably at Goedodorp, Donkey Camp and Vrededorp. The "poor whites," in the commission's report, "are neither willing nor able to do a hard day's work." Thus the crime which the white people have perpetrated on the Negroes of South Africa recoil upon their own hands.

Space will not permit us to summarize the whole story of white degeneracy in that country as Mr. Pratt tells it. We can merely insist that it is well told. Mr. Pratt shows the Negroes as climbing steadily and making great gains in education and enlightenment in spite of their severe handicaps. The chapters entitled "The Black Man," "The Black Menace," "The Boer and the Rand," are replete with information which is valuable to all thinking Negroes, and our thanks are due to Mr. George Young for making it available to the Negro people of America. H. H. H.

JUDGE SAMPSON AND KAFFIR WARS

Brewing Rebellion.

Negro world 4/30/21

(From The Black Man, South Africa.)

Whatever may be said against our opinion in regard to the policy pursued by the South African courts of law, it is as true today as ever that the law courts of this country are machineries for prosecuting natives rather than means of discouraging vice or such other acts of disloyalty which in other countries have been so simply quenched. The remarks made the other day by Justice Sampson at Grahamstown to a native prisoner are remarks which serve to prove the foundation of the prejudicial system of law under which are people today are suffering. In the history of the South African bar such remarks were never made even by judges who were regarded as hostile to native interests. If Judstice Sampson is an Englishman, we say such insulting remarks are a disgrace to his race who boast of British just principles. It appears that the loyalty of the natives to the ruling race is regarded only as symptoms of cowardice and perpetual timidity rather than a necessity to harmony and continual peace. The remarks of this aristocrat serve to imply that if the natives had aeroplanes and machine guns as the invaders, it would be inconsistent to militarism for them to tolerate laws that, as at present, are restricting liberty to the convenience of the white man. This is the advice given to us by Justice Sampson, and we thank him for it: "The day of Kaffir wars in this country is finished. The white man with his aeroplanes and machine guns nowadays makes it impossible for the black man to fight him." Can he for a moment put his fiery prejudice in the bag and think of the amazing work accomplished on the battlefields of France, Mesopotamia

(Over)

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(From Over)

and East Africa by the so-called Kaffirs, who faced German aeroplanes and machine guns which were more hostile

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LAGOS.

Times of Nigeria 6/1/21
Lagos Nigeria
West Africa

The necessity of appointing a Local Secretary to take up the work in Lagos is very urgent. It is true that Dr Savage may have the zeal but has not the time. Time and mutality against re-organization and I fear from so far as I study things this sort of people does not at all seek the interest of the Congress but their own personal aggrandisement they fear that if a reorganization takes place they may not count. But what is the use of practically wasting time in a place in which you know in your own mind that you are unequal to the task when there are better and more abler men who could do it. As for Dr. Savage he has the intelligence and the ability but has not the time and therefore things are moving too slowly although the adage says: Slow but sure, yet I think things are too slow. Beat the Iron when it is hot, should be our Motto and the Congress should and ought to have gone further. So long as I am alive and I can wield my pen God willing I shall not close my eyes to what I know is plain truth for only the truth can make one free.

A SERIOUS SITUATIONS FOR US IN WEST AFRICA

In the English Newspaper John Bull of May 28 h 1921 The following Headed Amazing Revolutionary Plot Revelations of Grave and Growing Danger Solemn warning to the Government appears in pages 8. and 9

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The Editor says

I can hardly do better than quote the follwing extract from a still more recent communist manifesto

The communist party will work for the overthrow of the State Machinery the disarmament of the bourgeoisie, the arming of the Proletariat and of the Red Workers guards the removal of all bourgeois Judges and creation of a new proletarian administration. he communist International makes it its aim to put an armed struggle for the overthrow of the International bourgeoisie and the creation of an International soviet republic as a transition state to the complete abolition of the state It is essential to carry on illegal work in the army Navy and Police

No one who is a true and loyal citizen will not feel amazed at the astounding revelation of the state of things in England already the dangerous and blighting and destructive hands of the Bolshevists are at work and the Editor of John Bull Mr Horatio Bottomley sounds the alarm It is true that Judging from the tone of John Bull on West African Questions it does not seem that he thinks so much of us, but all the same we are thinking of ourselves, who could read of the plight of Russia and of the misery to which the people have been subjected by the Red Guards and the death starvation and cruelty that have overtaken the Russian people when savagery and brutality is the order of the day that will not raise his hands in prayer to God and ask our Almighty Father to overthrow and scatter asunder the wicked plans of the Bolshevists and Communist party and to confound and bring to nought their wicked and knavish tricks and especially at this time to uphold the hands of the lawful authorities in expediting this dangerous plot that is now been engineered by wicked people in the heart of the Empire.

MR. HAYFORDS QUESTIONS.

Lagos Weekly Record
Times of Nigeria
6/27/21

Sir the following resolution which I propose to move at the legislative Council on April 25 is annexed for your information.—

That this Council is entitled to know all the facts relating to elective representation asked for by the National Congress of British West Africa and calls for further and all papers thereto relating.

I shall also ask at the said meeting among other questions the following of which notice has been given.—

4 Has the attention of Government been drawn to a leading article in the Gold Coast Nation of December 18. 1920 and January 29. 1921 under the heading the out look for the Central Province in which occurs the following paragraph. Elective Representation—On this subject the Governor asked how it was to be brought into being. It was replied that the Committee would draw up and submit a scheme.

Has such a scheme been presented and in what respects does it differ from the elective representation prayed for by the National Congress of British West Africa? Will Government lay the scheme on the table if and when submitted

We believe that all Educated West African will now be convinced that the National Congress has won the day.

(1) We have got Judicial Reform.

(2) The question of Elective representations is now been considered by the Governors of Nigeria and the Gold Coast and by God's help will soon become practical politics who says truth will not conquer. Every unprejudiced European have known that the present day West African have outgrown this Crown Colony system of Government and there is absolute necessity for something more advanced and which will meet with the present age. But when will Lagos be blessed with a full fledged Municipal Corporation is it till doomsday? Surely not. The Gold Coast is busy going ahead when will Nigeria come along. It is high time a city like Lagos have a Mayor. The world is advancing and men must advance with it. One hears very little of the King dom of Abysinia since the death of the Emperor Menelik. Is it true that his daughter is now the Empress. Liberia and Abysinia are the only two Independent African Kingdoms now remaining we think it was Sir Harry Johnstone in one of his books who said that it seems that because Abysinia had embraced Christianity since the days of the apostles accounts for the reason why European Nations chooses to leave it to manage her affairs of itself. This is good news.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA

Times of Nigeria
Lagos Nigeria
West Africa
6/27/21

I wonder where Governor Armitage of the Gambia got his ideas from; surely not from the Resolutions of the Congress. It must have been a Night mare for his Excellency says. "Let us by a vivid stretch of the imagination consider what would be the fate of the Delegates of the Gold Coast Colony and their friends were the British Government to withdraw and allow the Ashantis a free hand-say for Six months but there is but one answer says the writer in the African World of April 23. 1921. No desire for the withdrawal of the British Government has been expressed." My greatest surprise is that in the face of the Resolution of the Congress before His Excellency he could have uttered such words.

This will at once give the people in England the clue into the whole show that what our Governors seems up to be endeavouring to maintain is the antiquated Crown Colony system which the people have out grown. But the light of day is so strong that our Governors are now falling in line with the Congress view and are endeavouring to put proposal before the Secretary of State on the subject of Elective Representations Long live the National Congress of British West Africa.

Gold Coast Independent 6/4/21

If there is going to be a general cessation of public works because of financial stringency would it not be politic to send back a good many of the Foremen of Works who will be doing nothing in the meantime? That would be a saving to the tottering revenue.

Gold Coast Independent 6/4/21

We gather, from what we observe at the Printing Office extension building where Kotokoli unskilled labourers were being employed as by-force artisans, that the new building has come to a sorry pass by being discontinued. Who is to pay for the cost of this waste of building materials? The foremen of works should have known that a bricklayer is not made in a day. It takes some years to qualify as a skilled artisan.

TRAVELERS REPORT UNREST AMONG AMERICAN NEGROES

Savannah Tribune 6/25/21

(Paris, June 22nd (Associated Negro Press)—Travelers arriving at Antwerp report that unrest among American Negroes employed by an American firm in the Belguim Congo is causing disquietude there, according to an Antwerp dispatch to the Havas agency. It is added, however, that the recent armed rebellion is considered virtually at an end. The American Negroes the travelers say, have been receiving a newspaper which incited them to rebellion, and at the village of Kenshasa they organized a sort of army equipped with rifles and ammunition.

A QUEER STORY BY GENERAL SMUTS

Negro World 6/25/21

General Smuts has explained at great length the reasons which impelled the South African Government to evict from a piece of common ground, with grievous loss of life, the members of a religious sect who called themselves Israelites. They were "poor deluded natives" who refused to obey any orders except those which they believed to come straight from Jehovah. So, when hundreds of armed police went to turn them out of their homes, they refused to believe they were the emissaries of heaven and attacked them. And then, of course, the police shot them down. But what General Smuts does not appear to have explained is that there was any urgent necessity for sending the police there at all. These peculiar natives may have been deluded, but they seem to have been a decently behaved community, which did nobody any harm and committed no crime beyond occupying "a piece of common ground. Surely it was not a case for a semi-military expedition, less still for a human battue. The name of General Smuts carries respect all over the civilized world. We hope the cabled reports of his "explanation" do him considerable less than justice. But it is a queer story as it stands.—London Daily News, May 27 1921

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem - 1921.
Africa

MR. JOHNSON WRITES FROM SWITZERLAND

Richmond Planet.
3/12/21

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON REVIEWS THE GARVEY MOVEMENT—ENDORSES PLANET'S POSITION—AN ABLE REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Montreux, Switzerland.

Editor of The Planet,

I heartily endorse and support the fair, just and common sense view you take of the "Black Star Line" venture and its founder. He is entitled to this liberal, broad-minded, sensible reception of his plans and not narrow-minded, jealous criticism predicting failure and defeat. His venture is the thin entering wedge, so I take off my hat to Mr. Garvey, wherever born or however black and shout to him across the seas, Go on! And God speed your efforts! For in all the book of time there is no record of any man of African blood having put ships of merchandise on the broad oceans, navigated and manned by men of African brain and blood.

Therefore, honor to whom honor is due! For, why should the brainy men of the Race stand by and see this man set upon by some man with a swelled head, simply because Garvey has never had higher university education? He has made a very practical application of what education he has attained and has gotten ahead of some of us who have sweat long and eagerly by the midnight lamp.

TWO GOOD REASONS.

Two good reasons, therefore present themselves for accepting Mr. Garvey's plans at their face value: (1) We owe respect to the man, himself for his courage and daring in attempting to transport African goods in his own ships. (2) We should patronize and help the 'line' to encourage Africans to unite along economic and commercial lines.

The African men sorely need outside sympathy from people of their own blood. They need to have instilled into them that "Unity is strength." Alas, poor Africa! How sorely her sons need outside sympathy. Ethiopia needs help to stretch forth her hands! No longer do men go to Africa to steal the man himself they go to steal his land, his inheritance and patrimony.

The Western world does not hear half as much of the hardships of the dark races as we do in England. Residence in London is on a pivotal point. The groans of Ireland are always with us; but the wail of sorrow and anguish that continually comes to our ears from India, Egypt and Africa under the grinding heel of the English politicians is extremely heart rending.

SOUTH AFRICA.

England, after the Boer war, eager to placate Brother Boer, handed her colored subjects over to the tender mercies of the Dutch Farmers, bound politically, hand and foot. In passing the South African Constitution Bill in the House of Commons, liberal minded English politicians balked at the committal of all native rights to the Boers. The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith salved his conscience by saying he hoped it was only for a time.

While the opposition, the Tory Party, led by Mr. Balfour, went all lengths in agreement with the Boers in robbing the natives of their customary rights as British subjects. I send you a cutting I then made from the London Times, where Mr. Balfour said: "I deny that it is intended (so on to the end).

The daily life of such cities as Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Providence, where equality is practiced, give the lie completely to the assertions of this wooden-headed, foggy English politician. He has never been anything but a third-rate politician. In his younger days he was so effeminate that in Parliament they dubbed him 'Fanny.' He gained office and prestige because he was nephew to the late Lord Salisbury. He is past his best days. At general elections he frequently is left stranded without a constituency.

When Booker T. Washington was last in London, some of the newspapers who contended for the best interests of the men of African descent in U. S. A. regarded Mr Washington as a spineless, weak-kneed, sycophant, betraying the virility and grit of his race for a mess of pottage; but Balfour hung on his every word, followed him about and delighted himself with his views.

FORBIDDEN TO PRACTICE LAW.

Perhaps it is not known in the Western world that at Cape Town, colored men are absolutely forbidden to practice law. Smuts and his Bar Association, many of them men born in Holland, forbid the native to go into a court to earn a living. The same is true in the Southern Nigeria. Both legal and medical men must be white. And the recent land grabbing in Rhodesia under process of law, where the poor native does not own and has to pay rent for the few feet of land on which he builds his hut or kroal.

The robbery in Rhodesia is a crime in the sight of high heaven and a stink in the nostril of men of African blood all over the planet earth. Texas and Mississippi can not show anything more drastic than the refusal to practice law. Only think of the enormous wealth that has been robbed from the natives of South Africa. White adventurers, poor and even destitute, have gone out there and piled up their millions. Descendants of native chiefs have either, like Oteway's eldest son, been imprisoned or like Lobengula's, who died a consumptive in a coal mine in England, been driven out of South Africa.

Then the quality of the adventurers and usurpers dominating the poor black man on his own soil is a farce. Think of the priest-ridden, effete Portuguese dominating an African civilization, more virile and active than themselves. While it is true in South Africa, as in the interior native chiefs have not yet learned to combine, the old chiefs are being succeeded by younger men who have been to Europe, men who know and whom Mr. Garvey's plans are designed to teach that all things political are possible to those who unite with each other.

The native chiefs in the interior of Africa, if united and had arms for their men, could even now drive out the white usurpers. Mr. Garvey's dream is not so chimerical as the white press and jealous colored men make out. Why should the immoral bankrupt Belgian dominate Africans better than themselves. Think of the criminal record, the trail of blood, of murderous outrage following along behind this one people.

Think of the carving up of Africa by white men who at first crept timidly into different lands saying, "We come to teach you of Christ." Next came the man with the national flag and the doom was sealed. Last September the English papers sent me from London ridiculed both DuBois and Garvey as a pair of cranks. The Daily Mail book reviewer alleged that the former wrote a little book and sent it over to Europe claiming the origin of the late war was in Africa and showed it was a clear case of the fly on the coach wheel (see me raise all this dust) as every schoolboy in Europe knows that the last war was of purely European origin and a mere corollary of the Franco-Prussian War of 1871-72.

The press laughed over Garvey's words in Madison Square, but the English laughed over Arabi Pasha's War and said he "was only a barber" but the kick Arabi put into Egyptian affairs is still there, just as England is giving them a constitution.

But colored men fight each other too much. Let us have peace. We are healing the breach the noble white man has made in our ranks, then shoulder to shoulder. Much to be thankful for! Sixty years ago we were property; cattle in the market. But now—Gerald Massy, an English poet has written:

He gave us only over fish, flesh, fowl,
Dominion absolute,
But man over man He made not
Lord,
Such title to Himself reserving,
Human left from human free.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

Negro World 4/2/21

HON. J. WESTON, commander of the British naval mission to Greece, recently contributed an article to the New York Globe on "Race Question in South Africa." He attempts to justify the injustice of the Boers in South Africa on the ground that the South Africans possess the minds of children. Mr. J. Weston thus concluded his article: "He (the Boer) plainly perceived that a human being could not be treated according to its size or age, but that brain development must be the test, and he found that a full-grown Negro's brain development approximates to that of a white child's of eight or nine years of age, and that to treat him as a grown-up made him, as it must, a spoiled child, a dangerous result when such a child possesses the frame and muscles of a powerful man and when there are millions of such children."

We have not the space to go into a detailed discussion with Mr. Weston and show that the Basutas, Ba-Luba, Ba-Lola, Wahumi and Ba-Mangwato peoples who live in the southern section of Africa are far from the dull stupid people that Mr. Weston claims they are. Readers of The Negro World recall how we quoted authorities early last fall in replying to a writer in the New York dailies and a gentleman from Jamaica.

But assuming that the South African natives are really grown up children as Commander Weston claims, how ought they to be treated? How do we bring children from the child-like state of mind to the adult state? By education, of course. We not only have them study history, geography and science, which enlarges the boundaries of the mind, but have them study language and mathematics, which are valuable for mental training and discipline as well as the knowledge gained.

And here is where we dissented from the Bourbons of the South. We did not object so much because they disfranchised and jim-crowed the Negro because he was a member of the child race, as because they endeavored to keep the Negro a child by curtailing his educational privileges, cutting off the higher courses in all the State colleges with one exception, transforming several high schools into industrial schools and curbing and repressing those Negroes who were too aspiring and too ambitious and were "getting out of their places," which was that of a hewer of wood and drawer of water for other races.

So it has been with the Boers. We blame them not so much for giving the South African natives the treatment which children require as for keeping them children. We have in hand a very

(OVER)

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From Over)

interesting pamphlet, entitled "Some of the Legal Disabilities Suffered by the Native Population of the Union of South Africa and Imperial Responsibilities," by Sol. T. Plaatje.

A careful perusal of this pamphlet would convince Commander Weston that the Boers do not treat the South African natives as children ought to be treated, that is, given an opportunity for intellectual growth and development and preparation for the duties of citizenship.

Now these are a few of the disabilities the South African natives labor under, as gleaned from Mr. Plaatje's pamplet: "In Cape Colony (where natives have exercised the franchise for sixty years) colored voters may not now elect a legislative Assembly. No native taxpayer is entitled to a vote in Transvaal, Orange Free State or Natal. Colored mechanics are precluded from working as skilled laborers in the industrial centers. Colored citizens are excluded from military training in the citizens' defense force of the Union. Natives, whatever their qualifications may be, are not employed in the public service except as 'casual' menial laborers. If a native earns, say, 20 shillings per month under one white farmer, and another white farmer offers him £3 per month, it is a crime under the pass law to take the better job without a consenting pass signed by his master—the one-paunder. Daughters are not permitted to stay under the parental roof unless they: (a) Work for a white person, and (b) pay the town clerk a fee of one shilling per month. From the proceeds of the special native tax the Transvaal Provincial Council gets £340,000 per year for the maintenance of educational institutions for the free and compulsory education of white children, institutions to which the children of native taxpayers are not admitted. If there were no missionaries the children of native taxpayers would get absolutely no education. Natives may only carry on their ancestral occupation (as farmers and herdsmen) except as servants in the employ of and for the profit and benefit of white men, and any European permitting native cattle to graze on his farm is liable to a fine of £100 or six months' imprisonment."

The reader can infer as to whether these restrictions and disabilities would be calculated to uplift and develop a human being, train him intellectually and morally and fit and prepare him for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The iniquity of the "Black Code" of the South pales into insignificance before the inhumanity and brutality of the Boers. Commander Weston probably knows the ways of the sea, but he knows as much about the human affairs on this planet as an inhabitant of Mars does. To compare Commander Weston's letter in the Globe with Mr. Plaatje's pamphlet, one would infer that not Mr. Plaatje's, but Commander Weston's, brain development approximates to that of a white child's of eight or nine years.

The truth of the matter is that the Boers have profound respect for the intellectual ability, commercial possibilities and industrial skill of the natives, and dread them as rivals in politics, business and industry. Else why these restrictive laws? Men don't have to pass such restrictive laws to keep children, idiots and apes down. In a race men don't handicap a man who has a touch of rheumatism or gout. The handicap is only placed on a speedy runner, who, if given an equal chance, will easily outdistance the other runners. So it is with the natives of South Africa. They are only handicapped because if given an equal chance in politics, education, industry and agriculture they would rise too fast and become too powerful for the Boers' peace of mind.

Secession In South Africa

Christian Science Monitor.

Now that fuller details are available of the tremendous stand made by General Smuts, the South African Prime Minister, against the Nationalist demand for secession, in the recent election campaign, it is seen how very much the result in favor of union was due to his devoted efforts. It is no doubt true to say that, even if no prophet had arisen to defend the Union, in the widest meaning of that word, the South African elector, when actually brought face to face with the idea of severing his connection with the British Commonwealth, would have voted against any such policy. Nevertheless, it was undoubtedly due to General Smuts' straight thinking and straight speaking that the Nationalist proposal was negatived so definitely and so intelligently.

For General Smuts not only forced the issue out into the open, but he, quite remorselessly, kept it there. He was determined that secession should be the one question before the electors, and whenever his opponents, fearful of the outcome of such tactics, tried to becloud the great matter with side issues, General Smuts would be sure to place the central question in such a new and vivid light that there was clearly no possibility of evading it. The result was that the people of the Union of South Africa, when they voted in support of the Moderate Party, did so with such an understanding of the whole issue as must clearly withstand, with ever greater ease, any future attacks.

General Smuts' great strength lay, of course, in the statesmanlike way in which he always based his appeal on what was best for South Africa. Few men have a better understanding than has General Smuts of what exactly the British Commonwealth stands for and means to the world, but he is well aware that for many people the way of approach to this understanding is through a fuller appreciation of what is best for their own country. So, again and again, in the course of his election campaign, he put the matter quite bluntly. "Secession," he declared on one occasion, "means not only secession from the British Empire. It means secession of the Dutch-speaking from the English-speaking South Africans who made together a solemn covenant at union. It means the secession of one province from another, and the break-up of the Union which is the noblest legacy of our great statesmen, the consecration of all the sacrifices of the past. It means the complete isolation of Dutch-speaking South Africa, and in that isolation its stranglement and decay." The Union of South Africa, which was the exclusive work of South African statesmen, rests fundamentally on the maintenance of the British connection. Break that connection and all contracts are canceled, as between one province and another and one race and another. There can be little doubt that it was just such considerations as these which opened the eyes of many to the dangers of the Nationalist policy, and decided them to vote for the maintenance of the Union and, consequently, of the British connection.

THE SANITATION AT ZARIA

SABON GERI.

Dear Editor, 4/4/21

I shall be very much delighted if you would favour me a short space in your column for this short news.

In fact, it was my wish to have said something long ago but I was otherwise engaged. Our indefatigable Station Magistrate R. Chapman Esqr has done a very great work in Zaria Sabon Geri as a matter of fact, I hav'nt got the list hope that Zaria Sabon Geri would have been as it is to-day; because, my first trip to Zaria I nearly got mad of mosquitos the Town was full of high weeds and rubbishes, but since for the past months Mr Chapman took very great interest in the Town and he has made it his duty to be visiting Sabon Geri nearly every morning, then for few weeks I saw improvement with regards sanitation. Of course, he is worthy to give thanks I remember I saw him few days ago handling hatchet showing his labour how should work had showing that he is an industrious man; this I may say not only industrious, he has also that sympathetic mind, and as such we accede fight for him so that he may be with us for a length of time.

If any one who has visited Zaria in the year 1914 you could just fancy and see the vast changes from 1920 to 1921, with regards sani ation.

Mr. Chapman is a man who do not like to sit down in the office given order but he always like to see what is going on. I would ask other Magistrates in the Northern Provinces to actuate on the foot prints of R. Chapman Esqr. We congratulate him for his amiable work done in Zaria. I hope to see what step he will take during the wet season. May he live long in this part of Nigeria so he may leave record for his remembrance to us when he shall have gone.

BENO.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem - 1921.

Africa

BRITISH KILL BLACK JEWS IN SO. AFRICA

Guardian 7/9/21

Troops indiscriminately slaughter encampment of natives forming religious sect, shoot married men, women and children.

Cape Town, South Africa, June 26, 1921. (Delayed).—A tremendous stir has been caused throughout the Cape by the recent indiscriminate slaughter of a sect of natives who called themselves "Israelites" or "Black Jews."

800 British mounted police moved upon an encampment occupied by the natives and fired volley after volley point blank into huddled groups of men, women, and children, according to charges made in the Cape House of Assembly.

The sect under a "prophet" who called himself "Enoch," drew the fire from the British police because they refused to evacuate government land upon which they had settled at Bullhoek.

For some years the government has permitted the "Israelites" to celebrate "passover" on a common, but each year a growing number of pilgrims remained behind on what they called "holy ground," until a village of some 350 huts had sprung up. The sect forbade outsiders to enter the village or to recognize any authority except orders from "Jehovah, the God of Israel," as interpreted by Enoch the prophet.

The government some time ago endeavored to register the settlement, but the police were obliged to withdraw to avoid bloodshed.

Efforts by the secretary for native affairs and others to induce the "Israelites," to withdraw failed.

Finally 800 mounted police moved from Queenstown.

As the troops approached the natives gathered on the outskirts of the village to meet them and began to utter native incantations. Without warning the British opened fire. 171 natives fell dead. Hundreds were wounded, men, women and children. the leader surrendered. Genera

The village was demolished, and Smuts has ordered an investigation.

DR. J. E. K. AGGREY IN SOUTH AFRICA

New York Age 7/9/21

An Impression by D. D. T. JABAVU, B. A. (Lond.) Professor of Bantu Languages in the South African Native College, Fort Hare, Alice, Cape Province, South Africa, and author of "The Black Problem.")

South Africa is a land that literally bristles with problems, social, racial, political and economic. These are rendered more complex and acute than they are in the United States of America because the Europeans in South Africa stand in two antagonistic groups: (a) The peaceful progressive British who co-operate with the advanced Dutch, under the lead of General Smuts, and (b) the rabid racialistic Dutch of the Northern provinces who, led by General Hertzog, are determined to cut adrift from British domination, to resuscitate the old discredited Boer republics and to oppress the black races unchecked.

Then there is the overwhelming population of the aboriginal people who are composed of different strains, speaking different languages. The recent Great War, with its consequent depression of trade labor struggles and economic stress, has conspired to throw the country into a melting pot, and nobody can forecast what may be produced by the next decade or two. Certain it is that the country needs, if real progress is to be made, a large number of moderate-minded men and leaders in each race, men who will work to produce harmony, firstly among the whites alone, secondly, among whites and blacks.

Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey.

Now Dr. J. E. Kwegyer Aggrey, a native of the Gold Coast, trained in England and America, has in some respects shown in a series of closely reasoned lectures, (lately delivered in Cape Town, Victoria East, King Williams Town, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Umtata and various other districts of the Transvaal, The Orange Free State, Natal and Transkei) more than any other casual visitor to this land, how this inter-racial comity may be compassed. As a native I wish to give in a few words an idea of some of the good work done by Dr. Aggrey amongst us in this line.

He was brought to us in the first instance by the notable accident of his being a member of the Education Commission of the American Phelps-Stokes Trust whose president is Dr. Jesse Jones to study conditions of native education throughout Africa. Of African origin he is a man of medium stature of jet black hue, whose conversation is characterized by a simplicity and eloquently agreeably homely for a scholar of his intellectual calibre. We have been highly impressed by his severely practical views as an educationist his achievement in work of social uplift, and the gospel of self-help tha he preached with telling confidence and persuasive eloquence. I was privileged to be closely associated with him in part of his travel in my district and was thus enabled to study at first hand his captivating personality and his versatility as a public speaker. He gave addresses each of a distinct stamp to suit the occasion, all strictly practical, never nebulous but always to the point.

He excelled in the art of concentrating his thought on one specific topic, finally gathering up his argument, getting it home to the hearts and minds of his listeners with Quintilian effect. His method of extempore speech, without the slightest note-paper for reference, invested his discourse with a genuineness that astonished his audiences, compelling their admiration. Without doubt he has done more than any other visitor I know of, in the brief space of time to persuade people in our circumstances of the necessity of racial co-operation between white and black.

African Origin an Advantage.

His African origin was a real advantage to him for it gave him the ear of whites who otherwise, on account of their dread of Ethopian doctrines, are always suspicious of American Negroes; whilst it secured him the attention of indigenous Africans who, ever since the reports of Marcus Garvey's Black Star Fleet, have had their eyes turned to overseas Negroes for succour from the prevailing economic depression as well as for liberation from the injustice of the white man in whom they are tending to lose faith. He convinced the former in a single address more effectually than any amount of argument has done in a generation, that in the British colonies and America there are Negro intellectuals who have assimilated European culture in its refined form with rational mentality; while he disillusioned the latter of the African Republic mirage, giving them instead an edifying message of self-help based on Booker Washington's principles and on Christian ethics.

Perhaps his most notable, intellectual feat in his tour was performed in Johannesburg when before the Eclectic Club of the most learned Europeans in the Reef). After his address they questioned him on subjects involving Sociology, Economics, Medicine, Philosophy, Education and so forth and found him so well informed that he was accorded a spontaneous ovation, being declared by the "Rand Daily Mail" (11th April.) "Probably the most highly educated and erudite man of African race in the world."

Certainly his talent for logic and mastery of crowd-psychology, sharpened by university studies made him more than a match, in open public debate, for the most hostile audiences of disgruntled opponents that he frequently encountered. His Christian humility and social urbanity made him a central figure of admiration with all grades of society.

Of Abstenuous Habits.

His secret lies in his Christianity, in his belief in the efficiency of prayer, in the importance of clean-living—these being points where so many leaders of our race fail. He was abstemious, not only with regard to alcohol, but to the point of non-smoking, and avoidance of tea, coffee and any other beverage that may have smallest deleterious effect on the human system. He showed a rich fund of humor which endued him with an infinite patience both for enduring exasperating social conditions in our railways and public places, and for tolerating irresponsible hecklers at meetings as well as insistent interrogators until he eventually won them over to reason and goodwill.

Two significant events may here be registered as being the outcome of his Transvaal tour: 1. He has won even among radicals many black and white converts for cooperation in the solution of the native problem. 2. The organizations of native welfare associations have received needed impetus from his lectures, a remarkable case being that at Johannesburg, presided over by Professor MacMillan and composed of fifteen European and fifteen native representatives, which will handle all questions affecting natives, and probably be recognized by Government. This is the first occasion in the history of the notoriously negrophobist Transvaal that leaders of the white and black races have been brought to cooperate in an advisory council.

Dr. Aggrey has rendered to South Africa an incalculable service for which those of us who desire to see our country attain racial peace, moral elevation and economic prosperity cannot find adequate words to thank him.

300,000 COLORED PEOPLE ARE SOON TO BE ENSLAVED

New York Dispatch

In East Africa and Portuguese Give Absolute Control to Mozambique Co.

7/22/21

Slavery is about to be legalized in Portugese, Africa, according to the Nation. The Portugese government has "granted the Mozambique Company, a commercial concern, absolute power over 65,000 square miles of territory in East Africa, a district larger than England and Wales combined, with a population of over 300,000."

The Nation for July 27 publishes the text of the law for conscription of labor which will probably be among other things acted soon. It provides that Negroes can be forced to work for 24 cents a month and punished if they do not work, even if they cannot find employment. Foreign missionary work has been prohibited.

In the same issue of the Nation appears a review of the 13th session of the League of Nations, by Robert Ball; an article on Willa Cather, by Carl Van Doren, and the fourth installment of Arthur Warner's series on the American Legion. The Nation is published weekly at 20 Vesey street, New York, and edited by Oswald Garrison Villard.

PORTUGAL SAYS AFRICAN COLONY SLAVERY LEGAL

The Afro-American 7/22/21

District Larger Than England And Wales Turned Over To Company For Exploitation

WAGES 24c A MONTH

Natives With Few Clothes May Be Worked Six Months Without Pay

New York City, July 28.—Slavery is about to be legalized in Portuguese Africa, according to THE NATION. The Portuguese government has granted the Mozambique Company, a commercial concern, absolute power over 65,000 square miles of territory in East Africa . . . a district larger than England and Wales combined, with a population of over 300,000."

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Some of the worst measures for the Government of the colony as published in the principal newspaper of this section are:—

(1) Every able bodied male between the ages of 18 and 45 must give his services to some establishment for a period of not less than 90 working days each year.

(2) Punishment for natives not properly clothed or offending public morals or who are vagrants shall be sent to work on some farm for a term of not less than 180 working days, without a trial.

(3) Any native who having contracted, either voluntarily or by compulsion, shall absent themselves from the services of his patron, shall be condemned to hard labor for a term of not less than 6 months.

(4) Every farmer shall have the right to recruit for his plantation, chiefly from the natives in his own neighborhood, which shall constitute his private personel.

(5) Every farmer is permitted a place of detention where either forced labors or those serving terms for correction, outside of work hours.

(6) Daily ration for native workers shall not be less than 1.3 kilos of raw food for cooking, especially corn meal and beans.

The one not less than 1 kilo and the other in portions of 300 grams independent of the necessary salt. for any reason might hesitate to work the natives for such miserable wages, shall be fined $50 for the first offence and $100 for subsequent offences.

(2) The minimum pay per month for volunteers shall be:

From 14 to 16 years of age	$1.50
From 16 to 18 years of age	2.00
From 18 years on	2.40

For those compelled to work the pay shall be 20 cts per month less except that no patron shall be able to compel his personnel to receive pay other than money.

(8) All moneys resulting from hese fines shall revert to the local school fund.

(9) So-called 'bad natives' who won't work in slavery are requested t) be sent away and recruited into the army. For some time the 'escudo' ($1.00) has been worth about ten cents in American money. That would mean that boys and young men receiving the legal wage would get 15 and 20 cents a month and grown men 24 cents. Every Negro man must pay a yearly tax of $4.00 and there is usually an additional kraal tax of $1.50.

Labor in Portuguese Africa

THE Portuguese Government has recently granted the Mozambique Company, a commercial concern, absolute power over 65,000 square miles of territory in East Africa. In a district larger than England and Wales combined, with a population of over 300,000, a group of traders are in a position to compel the natives to work under an authorized system of forced labor. The *Missionary Review of the World* for April says that the company has gone so far as to prohibit foreign missionary work, and quotes one of the leading officials as saying, "We are here as a commercial company to make profits, and we propose to make the natives work out our purpose. We shall use methods that missionaries will call slavery." Nor is such exploitation confined to this one district, large as it is. In Angola, West Africa, the Portuguese are also exploiting the natives by compelling them to submit to forced labor. The actual provisions of a law drafted by a commission of African planters as published in the *Journal de Benguela*, the principal paper of the district, follow. The measure has not yet been enacted, but the commission wields great influence in the district.

1. Every able-bodied male native not less than 14 and no more than 45 years of age, resident within the civil jurisdictio of Bailundo, shall by this act be obliged to give his service t some establishment, agricultural, industrial, or commercial, fo a period of not less than 90 working days in each year.

2. Anyone, even though he may have complied with the term of the preceding article, who shall be found indecorously clothed offending public morals, or shall be known to be given t vagrancy, without further legal form shall be sent by the admi istrative authority to some agricultural establishment for a ter of not less than 180 days.

3. Any native who shall not comply voluntarily with the obl gation of Article 1 shall be compelled to do so by the administra tive authority for a term not less than 180 days.

4. To determine whether the native has complied with th obligation to work, every functionary who takes part in th collection of the hut tax shall demand, at the time of payin the same, the certificate given by the patron stating where h may be found.

6. The natives who, having contracted either voluntarily or by compulsion, shall absent themselves from the service of their patrons or have not completed their contracts, shall be captured by the administrative authority or by the patron himself authorized by it and they shall be condemned to correctional labor for a term of not more than six months, to be served at some other plantation, receiving only 50 per cent of their pay, the remainder reverting to the local school fund.

7. Every agriculturist shall have the right to recruit for his own plantation chiefly from the natives who reside in his neighborhood, who shall constitute his private personnel.

10. To every native who has an art or trade the privilege of working in the trade which he professes is permitted.

12. Every farmer is permitted a place of detention wherein either forced laborers or those serving terms of correction shall live outside of work hours.

13. Every patron (employer) shall be obliged to keep and pay the native personnel in his service according to the following conditions:

(1) The daily rations shall not be less than 1.3 kilos of raw food for cooking, especially corn meal and beans. The one not less than 1 kilo and the other in portions of 300 grams independent of the necessary salt. As these staples are the basis of the native food in this region, only in special cases should there be substitution, and when this shall be in money it shall always be at the market price of these staples.

(2) The minimum pay per month for volunteers shall be:

From 14 to 16 years of age	$1.50
From 16 to 18 years of age	2.00
From 18 years on	2.40

For those compelled to work the pay shall be $.20 per month less, except that no patron shall be able to compel his personnel to receive pay other than money.

14. Independently of the preceding article and its subdivisions the patron must give assistance as well as the right of food to his personnel in case of recognized sickness and the pay of those who are victims of labor accidents during the time of the contract.

15. No patron nor laborer shall be condemned without being heard.

(1) Always, whenever a patron complains of a workman, he must substantiate the accusation. In the same way every laborer must prove the accusation which he brings against his employer.

(2) In cases under the preceding paragraph the patron shall be brought face to face with the laborer or vice versa. There being reason for judgment it shall be applied in harmony with this regulation and applied through the administrative authority.

16. The penalties for a patron who shall fail to comply with any of the requirements of this regulation shall always be by fine, never less than $5.00 nor more than $150.00.

(1) Whenever an individual is condemned, if he does not agree to the penalty given he shall have the right to appeal to a board of arbitration composed of two farmers, two traders, and the Administrador (resident magistrate), who shall be its president, this board being elected at the beginning of each year by the farming class.

(2) The penalties for the natives shall likewise be remittable with money and never may be more than the sum of the salary for six months. These penalties shall be applied in case of any unjust complaint made against the patron or in case of damage known and proven.

(3) Any individual who for any reason shall attempt to evade the terms of this regulation, certifying that natives have complied with the obligation to work without having done so, or who say that they have had natives in their employ when in fact they have not, shall be punished with a fine of $50.00 for the first offense and $100.00 for subsequent offenses.

(4) All moneys resulting from these fines shall revert to the local school fund.

17. That there may be recruiting, the local authorities shall ask the farmers to turn over to them any native who may be considered incorrigible from any standpoint so that he may be sent away for military service if he shall be considered fit for it.

[Note. Article 5 deals with the distribution of those serving correctional terms, Article 8 with the privilege of the laborer to choose his employer, Article 11 with the right of the patron to have police to help him, Article 18 forbids subletting of laborers, and Article 19 provides that all points not covered by this regulation shall be subject to the laws already in force.]

Some of the conditions and omissions of this proposed measure deserve careful consideration. Every able-bodied Negro is subject to a term of hard labor if he fails to receive work under the terms of this proposal. He is obliged to work, but no one is obliged to give him work when he asks for it. The result would be that many would agree to work for ninety days without pay for the sake of the card exempting them from punishment. There is no penalty for securing labor by mutual agreement for less than the stated minimum. For some time the *escudo* ($1.00) has been worth about ten cents in American money. That would mean that boys and young men receiving the legal wage would get 15 and 20 cents a month and grown men 24 cents. Every Negro man must pay a yearly tax of $4.00 and there is usually an additional kraal tax of $1.50.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem — 1921.

Africa

300 NATIVES SHOT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Fanatical Religious Sect in "Invisible Robes" Sought to Resist Government Authority.

DEATH FLY RUINS ZULULAND

Spreads to Hill Country After Big Game Drive, Destroying Cattle Herds by Wholesale.

New York Times 9/26/21

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, [illegible].—A most painful impression has been caused here by the shooting recently at Bulhoek, a settlement in the district of Queenstown, Northeast Cape Province, of several members belonging to a native community of religious fanatics.

The affair was the outcome of unauthorized squatting on Government land; the crux of the matter and which brought it to a head was refusal to allow registration according to the Location act. Representations were also made to the Government that the community was responsible for stock thefts, that they were adopting a truculent attitude and that anti-white agitation was being carried on.

For some years past the sects were allowed to assemble for their annual Passion feast; at its conclusion they dispersed. In 1920 dispersal did not take place. They were frequently visited by officials, who advised them to return to their homes. Their leader promised this would be done, but always made excuses, such as sickness, waiting for money to pay railway fare, &c.

Last December the magistrate, accompanied by some ninety police, took up a position near the village. The natives became so hostile that the little force withdrew. Later on a meeting of officials and a deputation of natives was arranged; rations and free railage were promised to the natives if they would disperse. The conference lasted from 6:45 A. M. until 3:30 P. M., without result, the natives stating they were there by God's command and they preferred to follow Jehovah rather than obey the Government.

Matters were allowed to drift until at last the Government sent a strong force against the village, the idea being that this would awe the natives. Instead, however, as the troops advanced the natives went out to meet them, armed with all kinds of sharpened instruments and clad in a sort of white surplice, which their prophet made them believe would render them invisible to the enemy. When within twenty-five yards the troops fired a volley, causing over 300 casualties, of whom more than 200 were killed or died of wounds. Then the natives fled. The women, children and such as remained are being cared for at Government expense. The leader and chief men were arrested and are standing their trial.

There has been much criticism of the action of the troops, but it seemed the only way to deal with the fanatics. It is pointed out, moreover, that the whites are in the minority of one to five natives and that if lawlessness is allowed to one set of natives, it is soon known in every kraal.

This deluded sect was founded some years ago by John J. Msikinge, a native, who paid a visit to America, where he became a follower of an American negro named Crowdy, the founder of a religious organization known as the Church of God and Saints of Christ." Msikinge returned to South Africa as a Bishop of the sect. The new religion captured the imagination of the womenfolk with its procedure of baptism by total immersion at midnight, its "kiss of peace" and its Sabbath day. The young men did not look askance at it, because of its assertion that the black people would be led by a prophet from among them and that they were "God's chosen." The older natives viewed the movement with suspicion, especially on account of its effect on their women. White officials and white men who came in contact with it were convinced that it would lead to trouble.

On the death of Msikinge in 1914 his mantle fell on Enoch Mgijima, a land owner of the settlement. About this time they became known as Israelites. Enoch, assuming the title of prophet, asserted that God's will was revealed by the words of his mouth, quiet propaganda was carried on and a number of converts obtained not only in the adjacent district but in the Transkeian territories and Western Transvaal. Apparently the poor natives had implicit belief in their "Prophet Enoch."

The native is prone to mysticism, and the miraculous appeals strongly to him. An example of this was the Galakas in the '50s obeying their "prophet's" command to kill all their cattle to the number of 200,000, in order that the whites would be driven into the sea by the sacrifice.

In a debate in Parliament in the Buehoek shooting acting Prime Minister Malan said there were 116 recognized sects among the nations. There are more than 1,000 natives within the municipal boundaries of Johannesburg who call themselves ministers and are unattached to any recognized church and who live on the offerings of their flocks. Many of these self-ordained ministers bring Christianity into contempt, moreover, by constant schism.

Nagana (pronounced Nah-gar-nar) is a musical sounding Zulu word, but today the most terrible word in Zululand. It is a word of death. The whole of the country is threatened with it. "Nagana" is a sleeping sickness, which is devastating stock of all descriptions. On the hills where of old the great cattle herds of the chiefs of Zululand roamed and fattened there is desolation.

The newer Government settlements are in the worst plight, because the settlers have no money reserves to fall back upon. Many of the youthful farmers came here from the war with their young brides. Now ruin stares them in the face. The seriousness of the position is enhanced as every day brings reports of outbreaks in the hill country and not in the fly belt. The tsetse fly, which carries the infection, appears to multiply in the cattle of new settlers, and, rising from the low fly belt valleys, it has spread out until the entire map of Zululand can be colored "Nagana" areas.

It is generally thought that big game is a big source of infection, and large herds of zebras seem to be the greatest danger. From inquiries, there is little doubt that a recent big-game drive is responsible for the spread of the disease. These drives, instead of doing good by keeping big game down, actually spread the game further afield. It is admitted that big game and civilization cannot live together.

As an offset to these unfortunate happenings is the fact that the mealie harvest is likely to be abundant and more than 3,000,000 bags of 200 pounds will have to be exported. Mealies are the natives' chief food.

It is not to be imagined that all natives are poor. One died at King Williamstown the other day leaving lands and stock valued at $50,000, 11 widows and 41 children; he had had 18 wives.

RACE QUESTION IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The New York Age 10/1/21

Despite the efforts made to keep the questions of race and color out of the deliberations of the League of Nations, both in the council and in the assembly, these ever living subjects were interjected into the proceedings again. In a cable from Geneva, by the Associated Press, dated September 23, it was stated:

The Council of the League of Nations was urged in the League Assembly today by Mme. Bugge-Wicksell of Sweden to work for an early settlement as to the terms of the mandates for former German colonies between the mandatory Powers and the United States.

Lord Robert Cecil, representing South Africa, expressed regret that the proposed B mandates were not more explicit on the prohibition of slavery and not more stringent as regarded regulation of the liquor traffic.

Leon Bourgeois of France predicted that the mandates would be agreed upon soon and adopted after the reaching of an accord between the United States and the mandatory Powers.

Speaking for the colored race, Delegate Bellegarde of Hayti said the mandates ought to be administered so as to make the population collaborators with the administrators, and in such a way that the population would receive the benefits of the exploitation of the mandated territories. The colored orator held the closest attention of the Assembly, particularly when he touched upon the racial question saying:

"The time is approaching when the League of Nations must put an end to class and racial distinctions."

The significant part of this interlude is that it was a colored speaker, in the person of the delegate from Haiti, who enunciated the broad principle before the delegates of all the nations represented, that "the time is approaching when the League of Nations must put an end to class and racial distinctions."

It is one of the little ironies of history that the League of Nations largely owes its present activities to Woodrow Wilson, who as President of the United States, did so much to revive and intensify "racial distinctions" in his administration.

NEGROES A PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA

N Y C TIMES

OCTOBER 2, 1921

Outnumber Whites 5 to 1, and It Is Predicted Will Become Political Force.

QUEST FOR OIL IS VAIN

Unemployment Unprecedented, Yet Strikes Are the Fashion—Union Now Has Navy of Its Own.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 18.—Doubtless the scarlet robes and bombastic talk of Marcus Garvey, the New York negro who styles himself President of the Negro Republic, cause amusement in the United States, but it is taken more seriously here.

A Johannesburg native organ, the Umteteli wa Bantu, which protested against the movement to induce delegates of the native races to the so-called Pan-African Congress in Paris, refers to Garvey's declaration of hostility to European rule in Africa, and warns the native to put no faith in Marcus, whose propaganda, it says, can only lead to ruin. It asks the native people to hold aloof from negro political strategy and think long before suffering themselves to be lead into an alliance which promises more of loss than of gain. It goes on to show that the Bantu had no natural relation to the American negro.

Agitation and propaganda of the kind Garvey seeks to carry on here must be considered in the light of the fact that the whites in South Africa are in the minority of 1 to 5 and the native majority is rapidly increasing. The probability is, that as time goes on the natives continuing to practice polygamy, this proportion will be doubled. Putting aside anything in the nature of an uprising, it is easily seen what a political force they may become by evolution.

True, the Cape is the only province in the Union that allows the colored man a vote. The conditions are £50 a year wages and ability to sign his name. But the young natives are eager for education and many are ambitious. They take great interest in politics, resent the Pass law, special taxation, &c., are beginning to realize their power and generally there is unrest. It is certain that as the years go by their condition will be much improved and they will not be content to remain the "hewers and drawers" they now are.

What then? Will Marcus's flowing robes and magniloquent utterances be so absolutely ridiculous as they appear today? We can expect little from immigration, of the right sort, to increase our members. Most Dutchmen—the Nationalist to a man and woman—are dead against British settlers, though they turn a blind eye to the Russians and Poles brought into the country by their well-to-do relatives in the Union who have raised a fund to import refugee children. The Union requires no influx of cheap unskilled labor. Neither does it need immigrants who will swell the parasite class of our commercial life—the people who multiply the processes by which the necessities of life are passed from producer to consumer.

The preliminary European census returns are now published. Since 1911 the increase has been exactly 20 per cent.; 2 per cent. per annum is not a satisfactory rate of progress for a young country. However, we possess more males than females. The percentage of masculinity being 106.14.

The number of unemployed is greater by far than the country has ever known. Relief works have been started by the Government and municipalities. Public subscription lists have been opened to add to the wage and relieve distress among the women and children. Never, there have never been so many strikes and threatened strikes as now. Street cars have not run at Durban for several weeks, the men have been "out" repeatedly within the last twelve months. They were getting $5 for an eight-hour day.

Fortunately a threatened strike of miners at Johannesburg has been settled, the Chamber of Mines making some concessions in the matter of a reduction of wages.

Before the war the Johannesburg miners were the highest paid miners in the world, although the hard work is done by the native, the white miner sitting on a bucket directing the span. Fairly good relations have been maintained between the Chamber and Mine Workers' Union. The latter keeps the men in some sort of order. For instance, the white men at the Langlaagte Mine went out on some trifle (over which the management had no control), against the advice of the Union. After a month the men gave in, the Chamber penalizing the men as regards holidays. The Union investigated the matter and fined the men from $100 to $200 each; whereupon the mine owners restored the privileges to the men.

Many quests for oil have been made in an effort to render the Union independent of the United States in this commodity, but so far all have failed. The latest failure is at Dubbelde Vleit 60 miles Northwest of Carnarvon, Cape Province, not far from the edge of a great flat bottomed pan. Drilling has been going on for years. A depth of 4,610 feet having been bored, a favorable indication was supposed to have been struck. The Government expert's report concludes with "there is no prospect of striking oil in commercial quantities in the supposed 'Oil Belt' in the Carnarvon district of the Cape."

To justify our increased status in the empire resulting from the war we now take over all land defenses and a portion of the sea from the Imperial Government. Before the war the British kept a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery and a company of engineers in the Peninsula, all at the British taxpayer's expense. When war broke out they were withdrawn.

Toward the navy the Union has for years paid $425,000 annually, a wretchedly small amount. Britons have now donated the old original dockyard at Simons Town. This is very small and has but an 800-ton slipway. Some one has presented an obsolete 1,000-ton sloop, bought from the British Navy, and we are supposed to get another present from the navy of some dozen mine sweepers. In case of war this flotilla is to be augmented by at least a score of fishing trawlers to be commandeered. This is as much as we can do. We are not a seagoing people, two-thirds of our fish supply, caught within 50 miles of the coast, is in the hands of Italians. The backvelter has not the slightest idea of the value of sea power. How can he when he has never seen the sea? But these people's votes have to be reckoned with.

The British will retain the new dockyard limit about a mile to the west of the old one and fully equipped with everything called for by modern requirements. It consists of a big open basin, and the largest drydock in the Southern Hemisphere. As there is now little use for this drydock, it is proposed to use it commercially.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

The Gold Coast Government and the African Medical Practitioner as a candidate for appointment in the service.

No. 1.

Gold Coast Independent 8/27/21 African

In Gazette No. 60 dated the 23rd July, 1921, appears a notice setting out the terms and conditions under which our government is prepared to approve of the selection of African medical men to fill vacancies in the service. It is further stated in the notice that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has agreed to the creation of six posts in the service for Africans. What has called forth the publication of this general notice, we are not in a position to say, we surmise however that it is intended as a "guide" to aspiring African medical men to guage fully the situation before they take the usual steps, lest they may be misinformed as to the fortunes awaiting them in joining the service. Before reviewing the the notice which we are reproducing elsewhere at length, it may be of some historical interest for the youth of to-day to review the progress which the West African has made in the acquisition of scientific medical knowledge within the last fifty years or more. It is to the credit of the British Government that the first two medical graduates of African origin who were trained in Edinburgh University and attained a high degree of efficiency namely Drs. Africanus Horton and Davies, and who were afterwards attached to the West India Regiments. were trained solely at Government expense by way of experiment; and we believe the primary object was to secure the services of aboriginal Africans who can stand the climate and weather the manifold trials of the times, to minister to the sick amongst their kinsfolk particularly where it was impossible for Europeans to do the same. As far back as 1874 Governor Rowe brought out a West Indian Doctor in the person of Dr. Waldron, who is now a pensioner of the Gold Coast to minister to his personal requirements. Meanwhile African parents who were not show to follow the example of the Government began to educate their children in the healing art notwithstanding the most unpromising conditions, in that the majority of the indiginous population were quite uncivilized and highly superstitious, and preferred the medication of the silver-tongued native medicine men. We find the Smiths, the Johnsons, the Easmons, the Renners, the Lumpkins, the Randles, the Papafios, the Hayfords, the Saparas, &c., &c., appearing on the scene as fully qualified medical men, some of them holding high University degrees from the English and Scottish Universities. Fortunately for these enterprising sons of Africa, the then West African Governments very generously embraced their services and in every possible way encouraged them to take interest in their profession. They joined the services on equal footing, both in regard to emoluments and other beneficial rights with the European members of the staffs of the various Colonies. It is a well known fact that Dr. Farrel Easmon became Chief Medical Officer of this Colony. Dr. Quartey Papafio, rose to the rank of a Colonial Surgeon. It is also well known that for several years Dr. William Awumor Renner was practically during his life time the Colonial Surgeon in charge of the Hospital for Europeans and Africans in Freetown, Sierra Leone. We have only made references to a few, but suffice it to say the ranks have been considerably augmented within recent years so that despite all disadvantages and disabilities the West African has continued to advance in the acquisition of scientific medical knowledge, so much so that to-day we can boast of over sixty West Africans who are registered practitioners of the British Empire! Thus it has been fully demonstrated that the requisite mental capacity to ensure success in the attainment of this laborious scientific training is not beyond the reach of the average intelligent West African lad provided of course, he has the means and facilities to qualify. It must therefore come as a surprise to all who are not acquainted with West African Governmental methods to see this quaint notice.

The discovery of the mosquito theory somewhere about the year 1896 synchronised with the appearance of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at Downing Street as Secretary of State for the Colonies. How far the hopes held out by this wonderful chain of revelations revolutioned the policy of the Colonial Office is a matter for future historians to discuss. But this much we know, that the discovery also synchronised with a constructive spirit of Imperialism throughout all Europe the ashes of which are now being buried under the monumental epitaph known as the League of Nations. Mr. Chamberlains energising force is described by his opponents as "Jingo Imperialism.' and one phase of this singular, all dominating policy was the "all white" theory. Our object in this narration however is to give convincing proof that the West African medical practitioner like his brethren in the other professions was drummed out of service, not because of his inability to do his work satisfactorily, but "according to plan." In 1898 a Commission composed of the then Principal Medical officers of the various West African Colonies, reinforced by a few retired Indian Medical Service men and the then Medical officers attached to the Colonial Office, was instituted by the Colonial Office to enquire into the medical services of the West African Colonies with a view to unification. They sat in London, and the present West African Medical Staff was produced with the result that the African Doctors who had so far, given remarkable account of themselves, were clean jettisoned out of the services of their own country. It was no use protesting, all who know the story of the "Wulf and the Lamb" at the stream know well how useless it is to register a protest in these matters. If it is not you, it is your grand father who had done the mischief. It was given out by this Commission that although a West African obtained a qualification at the British seats of learning yet in the generality of cases he was below "par" when compared to his fellow "white" practitioner. It was also found out that "white women" and to a large extent whitemen in West Africa did not want to be treated by blackmen.—one can easily understand the drift when it is taken into consideration that there were not ten white women in all West Africa at the time. Again it was urged that it was impossible for whitemen to serve under blackmen and to receive the same pay with them or probably less.

It was also stated that the Northern Nigerian Canteen system did not permit of the employment of blacks because it was not advisable to mix them in the Society of the whites and so forth. These are some of the underlying principles which gave birth to the present system of the Colonial Medical Service known as the West African Medical Staff, which has been aptly described by Brigadier-General Wulff Grey as a species of Trade Unionism. Under the circumstances, it is not humanly possible to expect the members of this Union, within the short space of time, say twenty years to take very benevolent and friendly view of the seeming change of policy which aims at bringing back into the fold—
The Black Doctor.

SANITATION.

Times of Nigeria — Africa 8/29/21

We have previously called the attention of the sanitary authorities to the unsanitary condition of Lagos town and we see sanitary inspectors doing useful work within the past fews days, The town needs an adequate number of Scavengers to render it sanitary. Few days ago we visited a public latrine standing at the wayside at the official European location hard to Five cowrie bridge This latrine we found to be in a very disgraceful condition out of about eight compartments only two compartments were provided with pans and these pans were without stools of any kind whatever so that it would appear that only birds and cats could use such latrines as the two compartments which had buckets In the absence of pans and be necessary stools people appeared to have been forced by the position to rear on the pavement which made the whole latrine to present a very disgraceful condition which neither scavenger nor Inspector appeared to have given any attention for weeks We trust such undesirable conditions will be given the attention they deserve If possible to provide, more latrines are needed inside the town.

Notwithstanding much that has already been done in draining Lagos town there are still several spots inside the town that require well constructed drainages. There being neither natural nor artificial drainages in some places the filth and stench which are naturally mixed with mud after rain fall render such places most disgusting all the more so where these are public ways We trust these important requirements of the town will gradually be provided.

Race Problem - 1921.

Africa

CONFIDANT OF GENERAL BOTHA DISCLOSES TREACHERY OF LEADER TO BRITISH EMPIRE

N.Y. The Negro World 12/10/21

Tried to Foster Rebellion Among Boers and Native Africans—Only Man, a Negro, Who Knew of Conspiracy, Kept Mouth Shut—Secretary of State for Colonies Attempted to Induce Him to Talk—Later Imprisoned by Botha, After Campaign of Hateful Vengeance

PREPATORY NOTE

[The Negro World reproduces below a communique received from Mr. R. H Swale of Luckhoff, Orange Free State, South Africa. Born in England of British parentage, the author recites a tale that is unparalleled in the history of African literature of adventure and political intrigue that is bound to take its place in the dramatic literature of the Negro.—Editor.]

By R. H. SWALE

In the matter of the barbarous assassination of some two hundred of the natives of this union at Bullhock, by slaughtering them with field guns because they were a sort of harmless lot of religious fanatics, who refused to vacate certain ground upon which the government had, previous to the election, given them permission to reside, I wish to place before your readers some facts showing the manner in which the black peoples of Africa are murdered and decimated under the so-called freedom of the British flag.

In placing this matter before you I will give a sketch of twenty years of my life. After stating that I was born in England of English parents I will begin in 1898, as in that year I was holding a railroad job in the Cape Colony when I saw some Boers who were sent as spies by the late Transvaal Republic. I wrote to the late Cecil J. Rhodes, the Empire builder, about this, and in reply I received an offer to devote my whole time to the same work, which offer I accepted and thus entered political life. I continued to work for Rhodes until his death in 1902, during which time I saved his life at the Bulawayo Club in 1900.

In 1902 I went to England and while there I entered upon another phase of my political career which was the first of my African wars.

Chamberlain Orders Uprisings

In 1902 I was sent by the late Rt. Joseph Chamberlain, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, to raise natives of German S. W. Africa olt against the Germans. I was acted by Chamberlain to procure rs showing that I was an American citizen so that if I were caught and killed by the Germans I should be thought an American. I demurred at this, as all my relatives are Americans, but Chamberlain stated that I must do it as the late King Edward wished to smash Germany.

I procured documents purporting to show that I was an American, and left for Africa.

I got into communication with Hendrick Wibbooi and Jacob Marengo, who agreed to start a rebellion against the Germans, which commenced in November, 1903, and lasted for three years.

As I did not receive my promised reward, which was the post of Secretary for Native Affairs in the Transvaal, I proceeded to London in 1904, where Chamberlain told me that because I had not been caught and killed by the Germans with American papers in my possession I should get nothing, because Britain had wished to make my death an excuse for creating trouble between the United States and Germany, as Britain was being beaten in the fight for commercial supremacy and if she could cause a war between them she would be killing two birds with one stone!

After this I felt that my political career was indeed at an end, but in this I was entirely mistaken, as I had the British Government in the hollow of my hand in sixteen months.

Botha Plots Boer-Black Rebellion

In July, 1905, I was sitting in my room at Johannesburg when a native came to the door and requested an interview. At my invitation he entered, and going to the table he poured a pile of gold into an empty plate that was lying on it, which he subsequently said amounted to £500. Upon my asking what it all meant, he told me that the late General Botha and his friend and adviser, General ——, had approached the natives with a suggestion for a combined rebellion of the Boers and Blacks. That the natives were to rise in rebellion, and after they had obtained a substantial victory over the British, that the Boers would rise behind them and that together they would drive the British out of the country.

I told this man to go and tell his master that if the natives wished to rise against the British that was a matter for their own consideration and had nothing t odo with me, but when they wished to fight to pull the coals out of the fire for the Boers who had always been their oppressors, I should certainly do all I could to prevent it.

On the 15th of August, 1905, I wrote to Lord Selbourne, the Governor, stating that I feared a black-and-white attempt at rebellion. I stated in this letter, "The Boers seem determined that if they cannot rule the country themselves they will by cowardly cunning and stratagem attempt to prevent you ruling it either."

General Botha's Treachery

Lord Selbourne's secretary wrote and asked me to call upon him with regard to my letter, and when I did, asked me to tell him all I knew. He said: "If you will tell us something we will pay you well." Remembering how I had been paid for S. W. Africa, I replied: "I will tell you nothing." Thus it cost the British Empire £250,000,000 to conquer the Transvaal and by concealing the treachery of the late General Botha and his friend and adviser, General ——. I gave the Transvaal back to the Boers, as shortly afterwards the British Government granted responsible government to the Transvaal, which it would not have done had I divulged the treachery of General Botha, who became First Prime Minister. "Vengeance is mine," saith the Lord. "I will repay."

A Conference in London

In 1910 the late General Beyers approached me and requested me to publicly proclaim the attempt of the late General Botha and his friend and adviser, General ——, to raise the native tribes in revolt in 1906.

This I declined to do, as I told him that General Botha had done me no harm and I failed to see why I should attack him.

In 1911 I went to England to the Coronation. While there I applied to the Colonial Office for a post as Native Commissioner in British East Africa, as in view of the trouble I foresaw coming among the Boers I did not desire to return to that country any more.

Sir Lionel Sarle, C. B., the private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, invited me to an interview at the Colonial Office, where he stated that by concealing the name of General Botha from Lord Selborne I had caused the British Government to grant responsible government to the Transvaal, a thing they had never intended to do, but that they had no excuse for withholding it and that as I had stood silent with the secret which would have justified them in withholding it, I should see that they could certainly not hold out any hope of a post in East Africa, especially as I had apparently done no work since 1906 and had evidently lived for five years on money given me by General Botha to keep quiet.

As I had shielded General Botha for an entirely different reason to the one inferred by the secretary, I returned to the Transvaal in November, 1911, and for seven months I continued to urge him to join me in refuting the charge of the private secretary that I had lived for five years by blackmailing him. Every letter I wrote him I posted a copy of it to His Excellency Lord Gladstone, who replied to me acknowledging receipts, but Botha took no notice. After seven months, my patience being exhausted, I published a thousand pamphlets and had them distributed about Johannesburg, setting forth my grievances and Botha's conspiracy.

Botha Shows His Hand

I was arrested and kept three weeks in prison. Finally the government made a bargain with me that if I would agree not to resume they would release me. As I had now done what General Beyers wished me to do two years before there was no object in refusing, and I agreed to do nothing more; so the government released me.

Thus started the conspiracy which culminated in the rebellion of 1914, when the famous General de Wet and others attempted to overthrow the British flag in South Africa.

In 1913 I proceeded to East Africa, where I organized the black troops, afterwards known as the "German Askaris," to fight against the British. I found upon my arrival that the natives hated the Germans like hell and intended when the World War began to cut the throats of all the Germans in East Africa, but I finally succeeded in bringing them to look at the matter from my point of view and they fought gallantly for the Germans from 1914 to the armistice.

The result of my work cost the British Empire, from 1914 to the armistice, the lives of some 10,000 of her soldiers and more than £300,000,000.

Had the British Government not used the wretchedness and wounds and death of the black population of Africa for her own selfish political ends the story of my Wars of Vengeance would never have had cause to be written.

Conditions In South Africa Described Here

The Washington D.C. Tribune

British Rule Asserted as Being Worse than America's

12/3/21

Mr. Solomon Plaatje, native author and Brotherhood lecturer, from Africa, speaking at the Armistice celebration at John Wesley Church, congratulated his American cousins on the large measure of freedom they enjoyed under the Constitution of the United States of America.

He said: "No where in the civilized world were natives so barbarously treated as in British South Africa."

Referring to the Arms Conference he said there were societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, to children and to cats, but nobody ever thought of preventing cruelty to child races.

South African natives have also made the supreme sacrifice for democracy and self-determination which they will never know. The bones of their dead warriors lie buried in the sand dunes of German Southwest Africa; in the malarial forests of German East Africa; in France and in the English channel where a transport ship went to the bottom with 650 natives on their way to France. But he and his countrymen were paying taxes for the maintenance of war widows and the training of war orphans of another race while the dependents of native warriors who fell in the great war received no concern from the State.

Ordinarily they were taxed indirectly as well as directly for the upkeep of educational institutions for the training of white children in public schools, from which native children are rigidly excluded; "And" said Mr. Plaatje, "but for foreign missionary activities, I would not be what I am."

He went on to tell how native territories like Bechuanaland and Zululand

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

were cut up into farms which were granted to white settlers; the natives thereon being literary forced by a peonage system, called the "pass law," to cultivate these lands for the benefit of the grantees. Furtner, these peons, he said, are taxed by the Government, who loaned the money to settlers to start sugar plantations with no obligation to pay interest until three years after they have garnered their first sugar crop; but severe fines and terms of imprisonment prohibit the sale or lease of such parts of Zululand to the Zulus. So that Queen Victoria's flag which, during the past century was the banner of light and freedom for the natives of the Dark Continent, has since her death become the emblem of oppression, exploitation and dispossession of the native races in South Africa. Repeated appeals to the Britishers' traditional love of justice have been futile and he said the Brotherhood Gospel was needed nowhere as urgently as in British South Africa, where one million whites, supported by the combined forces of the mightiest Empire the world has ever known, wield the iron over six millions of helpless aborigines, who, proverbially loyal to the British throne and the Christian Church, now find themselves perplexed by the action of the local representatives of British authority and Christianity.

EXPOSE BRITISH CRUELTY IN AFRICA

The Chicago Daily

London, Eng., Oct. 15.—An indictment of British treatment of dark people in British East Africa is made by Sir Henry H. Johnson (white), writing in the Observer: 10/16-21

"The natives," he says, "are slowly coalescing in their common hatred of the invading white man, owing to the exceptional cruelties that have stained the white man's record during this period of 15 years."

In placing the blame where it belongs, he says: "These are not cruelties of soldiers or policemen, or government servants of any kind, but of individual settlers, British or Boer in origin."

"Not only have murders, light hearted murders, of natives taken place all too frequently; not only have revolting cruelties been committed, but when the white delinquents are brought up for trial white juries acquit them or white judges inflict trivial penalties, or rebellious public opinion forces a governor to revise a sentence. I doubt if capital punishment for murder has ever been imposed on a white man in East Africa."

A Vandau Comes to Learn White Magic

N. Y. C. POST
DECEMBER 17. 1921

Kamba Simango, Now a Columbia Student, Walked 225 Miles Through the Jungle of Portuguese East Africa to School

By Marian Storm

"THE dew on the grass drenched our hair and faces," said Kamba Simango, Columbia University student, who had his first schooling on the edge of the jungles of Portuguese East Africa. "Did you have to crawl then?" I asked. "No, we hurried along all night—six hours at a stretch without rest—but the grass there, you see, is over six feet high. We could hear the lions roaring close beside our trail. The snakes we couldn't see, but sometimes we knew they'd moved off through the grass. In the day we hid and slept. In the heart of the jungle darkness is almost as deep by day as at night. It wasn't pleasant to go forward, but we should have dreaded much more to be caught and sent back."

So began the long trail that led from Moshanga, the village of the Ndau tribe, where he was born, to Hampton Institute and then to Morningside Heights. Mr. Simango is studying now with Dr. Franz Boas of the Department of Anthropology, specializing also in philosophical branches and at the same time perfecting himself in trades which he thinks will be valuable to his people, for he intends to carry back to them as much as possible of the knowledge he has gained in the face of obstacles that seem appalling.

He has just returned from Boston, where he took the part of the Witch Doctor in the negro pageant "The Answer," for he remembers with wonderful accuracy all the rites, dances, and music of the people, and is an expert player of native instruments like the zanza. Both musical gift and tenacious memory are a tribal heritage; the Vandau remember the history and legends that they cannot write. It was Kamba Simango who helped Natalie Curtis prepare her book, "Songs and Tales From the Dark Continent."

The Magic Power

There were literally lions in the way and torture, heat, and hunger, when Kamba as a boy resolved that he would find out and master the secret of the white men—what it was that "came into their eyes" and made dumb signs on paper into spoken words. That was what the Vandau boys thought must happen when people read. For though they pricked signs on banana leaves with sharpened sticks they could not read. Therefore, some magic came into one's eyes. It was high time to learn it.

(Right here I will introduce a brief lesson in East African grammar: You say the Chindau grammar, the Ndau tribe, and the Vandau (people); these two adjectives and one noun refer to the same tribe, so Mr. Simango says.)

Kamba Simango's boyhood was passed in tending herds, hunting, and fishing. He usually went out with the tribal goats at 8 in the morning and stayed on his pastoral job until late at night. He learned to count from a pack of playing cards that one of his companions brought home from Beira, a seaport seventy miles away, whither the blacks thronged to work at loading and unloading, and in the houses of the white traders.

Perilous Schooling

Soon Kamba went to Beira himself to work. The policy of the Portuguese was bitterly to fight any attempt to educate the natives, but in this town an American missionary was trying, when Kamba arrived, to help them learn a little bit. So by stealth he mastered the art of reading and writing Zulu and Chindau. Soon the missionary had to give it up. He was down with fever and the Portuguese bosses were waylaying his pupils and beating their palms with an instrument of torture until the blood spurted out. But he told his boys that in Rhodesia, just across the border from Portuguese territory, there was an American mission at work among the Ndau tribe. Towards this haven, Mount Selinda, Kamba and one companion set out through the jungle, in terror of being pursued and caught. They walked 225 miles and reached their goal.

At Mount Selinda, on the edge of the forest, a few white people were living, learning Chindau, reducing it to writing, and teaching the blacks. Kamba was an apt pupil. He soon went on to the Lovedale Institute at Cape Colony, where he heard of Booker T. Washington, and of the great schools for people of his race in the United States. At Lovedale the rigid rule was that everybody must speak English except on holidays.

Kamba Simango began to dream of coming to America, and since he is the sort who compel dreams to become realities, he set sail from Durban in June, 1914.

A Wartime Escape

"I was very lucky. Two boats were leaving at almost the same time, and by chance I took the second. They were both of the German line, and instead of going to West Africa, as booked, the first one went on to South America with 600 natives on board, and nobody knows what became of them to this day. They were just never heard of again. A war casualty.

"But I reached New York—in a very heavy overcoat—in July. I had been told that the climate here was frigid."

Then came years of hard, but rewarding, work at Hampton Institute, where, giving the most earnest labors to his industrial education, Kamba Simango was quietly preparing for Columbia. He is there now, working his way through by serving as informant to Dr. Boas, who is studying the language, religion, and folk-lore of the Ndau tribe, and receiving in return a thorough scientific training in the ethnology of his race.

"But I'm not forgetting my carpentry, nor the shoe repairing, nor the brickworking that I learned at Hampton," said he. "I know that for my people education must first of all be industrial. They will be much less miserable when they have learned some of the white man's trades, and it is my ambition to teach them."

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LAGOS. 12/5/21

Times of Nigeria Lagos

I hereby call the attention of Dr Savage the Secretary of the Congress and Mr J.K Coker the President that after the Dinner given to Chief Oluwa and Mr Herbert Macaulay and Lawyer Shyngle nearly all the members seem to have gone to bed. I hope they are not awaiting another Dinner before they wake up again The Congress is one of those institutions in West Africa which should not be allowed to die out It is to our everlasting shame if it does. Sierra Leone is enthusiastic over the Movement and the Gold Coast has made every one feel that the Congress is not boy's play The Gambia is up and doing and glowing reports from those places tell us that the Congress has come to stay Now then what of Nigeria? Awake, awake Nigeria and do your duty for God the King and your country

KING'S COLLEGE LAGOS

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

West Africa 12/31/21

To the Editor of WEST AFRICA.

Sir,—I am directed to forward you herewith full texts of several cablegrams transmitted to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by various Amanahinfu, Ahinfu, Manchemei (kings and chiefs) and people of the Gold Coast, repudiating the speech of the Hon. Nana Ofori Atta, made in the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast on December 30, 1920, and substantiating the representative character of the National Congress of British West Africa, which was so wantonly assailed.—Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL R. WOOD,
Secretary.

Axim, Gold Coast.

[The cables enclosed by Mr. Wood consist of resolutions passed at Axim, Seccondee, Cape Coast, Anamaboe, Winnebah, and Accra. We give the first one, that of Axim, as representative of the whole. It is as follows: "Aborigines' Society, Western Province, mentioned in Governor's telegram to you as published in WEST AFRICA, February 5, and comprising several Paramount and other Chiefs and large section public, emphatically repudiate, among others, Ofori Atta statements summarized in telegram as entirely unauthorized by them and against their wishes in Congress matter. Further repudiate false position in alleging he represents in his opposition Chiefs of this Province and practically all Gold Coast Chiefs. Society supports Congress. Ofori Atta's statements not published and made known to us in time for repudiation before your decision. Governor informed.—Bissoe, President."—ED. W.A.]

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem—1921.

Africa.

The Training of Teachers on the Gold Coast.

Gold Coast Independent
West Africa
10/9/21

In connection with our problem of education on the Gold Coast, there can be no two opinions, that the gravest outstanding feature in regard to its greatest defect, consists in its "dearth of teachers" as succinctly remarked by Mr. Robertson the Inspector of Schools, upon the authority of Chaplain Davies. This was thirty years ago. We have no reason to conclude that, that defect has since, been in any way, remedied. This is more than sufficiently accentuated at the present moment, when one should have thought that as the number of pupils have increased a hundred fold on the rolls, there should have been a corresponding increase in the quality of the teaching imparted. But no, it is all the other way about.

In one of our past issues, we reported the statement that out of a total of about 800 pupils who sat for the Civil Service Examination during last year 104 pupils passed at 35½ per cent and only 21 boys were able to quality at 40 per cent—the maximum figure now required for the final pass, under this year's regulations—the remaining 179 pupils having failed. Thus it will be seen that only a fraction over 2 per cent of the pupils were successful. The question therefore arises: what are the chief causes that led to these failures?

We can trace these only to two main causes: [a] the congestion in all Government and Assisted Schools; and [b] to the "dearth" of competent teachers. The former can and ought to be easily remedied. This entirely depends upon sanitary accommodation. If the Government are not so absorbed in the question of the number of Provincial and District Inspectors and their salaries and allowances as of primary consideration in exclusion of the main objective in regard to which these appointments must be subservient, then the provision of accommodation for the pupils of the various Schools ought not to have a secondary, but a primary consideration. If our present army of district and provincial Inspectors of Schools, and the whole Staff of Directors and Deputy Directors of Education can show a meagre result of only 2 per cent efficients during any one year, the whole of their work is a "Labour lost." There is scarcely any need for the existence of such an elaborate staff, if they can produce as much as 97 per cent of inefficient pupils on the stretch every year.

But if the efficiency of the Schools must depend upon efficient teaching by competent Schoolmasters and teachers. And as a start such teachers should have a maximum of 36 pupils, and not less than 34 in each class. At present the limit seems to be 45 pupils to each class, but as a matter of fact 60 boys in one class is the average. His Excellency Governor Guggisberg himself, in one of his speeches acknowledges this defect. Then in the name of all that is sacred, what steps have the Government taken first of all to provide the necessary accommodation in the first instance and next to provide efficient teachers? We regret to state the Government do not appear to have any constructive policy at all in these two essentials upon which alone our educational structure must be reared. There are neither the trained teachers, which may be a question of time nor the accommodation for the pupils which can and ought to be immediately supplied.

Coming to the question of teachers' training, we would call the attention of our readers to the following statement made by one of the greatest Educationists of our own race—the late Professor Booker Washington, the founder of the Tuskegee Institute, in his autobiographical work entitled "Up from slavery." Says he:—"I felt from the first that mere book education was not all that the young people of that town needed;" and in another passage bearing upon the principles that should guide educationists of indigenous races he says "Too often it seems to me in missionary and educational work among undeveloped races, people yield to the temptation of doing that which was done a hundred years before, or is being done in other communities a thousand miles away. The temptation is often to run each individual through a certain educational mould regardless of the condition of the subject or the end to be accomplished." Now Booker Washington himself had his training at the Hampton Institute under General Armstrong. After he had finished his education there, he came to Tuskegee and founded the present famous Institute some 40 years ago. This Institute combines the academic or literary education with industrial training in such away, as no other system, except Hampton and its affiliated branches, can provide. The nearest approaches to this system are to be found only in Germany and Japan, where the educational systems are on similar lines like that of Tuskegee which are all nearly perfect. The English systems are not systematised as those above-mentioned. To adopt the English course for the African, as is the case at present, cannot suit the requirements of the African. West Africa is in the torrid zone; whilst England is in the temperate zone tapering towards the frigid as far as its flora and fauna are concerned. Tuskegee is semi-tropical. Therefore the conditions there are nearly more appropriate for African development industrially than that of England. Our plea all along therefore to send youths out to Tuskegee to acquire the combined method of literary and industrial training is founded on absolute commonsense lines. Our surprise is that the Government instead of making a trial of our suggestions keep on importing youngsters from the English Schools to simply come here and kill time. We are supported in our contention by the fact that, the late Sir Rodger realising the unsuitability of the English industrial methods, or for the matter of that, their industrial system alongside that of Tuskegee or Hampton, went to the latter place, to study their system. He made a beginning by building our present Training College and Technical School eleven years ago. But both Institutions instead of progressing have retrograded; instead of enlarging their range and scope, by getting teachers from Tuskegee or Hampton, have been put in English hands with the result that the eleven years past have been absolutely barren of results.

Then the Government's new policy is to provide us secondary Schools, when they can show only 2 per cent efficients by their present Elementary tangle of a system of teaching. How however these Secondary Schools can be combined in their curriculum with the trade Schools, when the one is divorced from the other, we are unable to appreciate. Seeing is believing. The only way out of this medley of conflicting systems barren of any results is to devise a consistent policy by taking advantage of the suggestion of the Education Committee which sat in March last, to send an Education Commission to visit Hampton and Tuskegee, and arrange for securing places in these institutes for the technical industrial, and agricultural training of Gold Coast youths to come out as teachers of their own kith and kin.

Lastly if an Agricultural College must be founded, as we hope will soon be the case, where are the teachers to come from? For our Elementary Schools, we have neither the teaching staff nor the necessary accommodation. The only sane method is to send our youths to acquire the necessary training outside the Colony.

Then the question of means to effect the training of teachers arises. Fortunately for us we have two funds in the hands of the Government which should be utilised for the purpose, i.e., the Cadbury gift of £5,000, and the King Edward VII fund of £12,000 which combined including interest amounts now to little under £18,000. With this amount at our disposal it should be inexcusable on the part of the Government to any longer delay the training of teachers in a sound Secondary course combined with the requisite Industrial culture, such as Tuskegee or Hampton alone can impart. We ask that the Government need no longer delay in taking this matter seriously

and at once. If Governor Guggisberg has the real edueation of the indigenous peoples of Gold Coast at heart, his only way is to fall in with our suggestion and act accordingly.

Meantime to carry on an efficient system of elementary training as the sound foundation upon which a secondary school training must be built, the sooner alteachers' training campaign is inaugurated, and youths sent out for a two years course in the Fourah Bay College or the Lagos King's College to cope with the present elementary School muddle the better. We believe in trained blackmen better in successfully training their own people; because the scholars of Master Britton, Reverend Johnson, Reverend F. W. Smart, and Mr. A. T. George, are among the most brilliant set of our educated youngmen who now grace the bar, the medical and the engineering professions on the Gold Coast. The great disadvantage of the English schoolmaster is that he does not understand the language of his pupils nor they his, in its entirety. Under such circumstances they cannot be effective teachers in Elementary School training.

The needs of the hour are teachers, efficient and capably trained teachers to lay a good foundation for the pupils of our future Secondary Schools. With the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in consultation with Governor Guggisberg take the necessary action, and relieve us of the reproach of inefficiency as far as our present system of Education has provided? We hope so. Meantime the Education Commission to America had better be appointed to start operations as soon as practicable!

TAQDIR (PRE-MEASUREMENT) IN ISLAM

The Times of Nigeria
Lagos Nigeria
FOREWARD West Africa
10/17/21

THE Islamic doctrine known as *Taqdir* has unfortunately come to be rendered as fatalism in English. Nothing can be further from reality. The popular conception of fatalism has been the cause of many a misconception about Islamic *taqdir*. Let us, therefore, be quite clear at the very outset as to its true significance There is little in common between the notions of fatalism and *taqdir* It is no exaggeration to say that the two stand at antipodes, so far as their effect on practical life is concerned.

Whatsoever one may do, right or wrong, whatsoever may befall one the minutest movement of man and the meanest event of his life has been irrevocably ordained beforehand. His fate is indelibly writ on his forehead and with mathematical exactness too. No amount of effort to the contrary can alter the course of events predetermined by an absolute necessity This in nutshell constitutes the sum total of the prevalent notion of fatalism Obviously enough this unfortunate piece of metaphysics strikes a death-blow at the very root of all morality. Deny ing the freedom of will in man, it eliminates the factor of individual responsibility from human conduct and with that vanishes the sense of individual accountability which is the mainspring of moral life Furthermore it tends to damp all enthusiasm for progress. If what is to be must be with the infallible turn of the wheel of fortune then why at all trouble about it? Thus the doctrine puts an end to all struggle of life which in fact is responsible for every form of advancement This is the outcome of the doctrine of fatality Depriving him of the freedom of will it reduces man the lord of creation to the status of an automaton dancing on this stage of earthly life to a wire-puller behind the scene It destroys morality and retards progress

Islamic *taqdir* on the other hand is an indispensable principle of every form of existence mineral vegetable or animal as I will attempt to show in the following pages on the authority of the Holy Quran. According to *taqdir* man is not born with a destiny He has to *work it out* on his own account *Taqdir* in Islam is the fly-wheel so to say for this vast universe but for which the gigantic machinery would crash.

BASHARAT AHMAD

"He who created everything then ordained for it a measure."—The Holy Quran xxv. 2

THE Islamic doctrine wrongly labelled as fatalism goes by the name of *taqdir* in the theology of that religion The term fatalism or predestination may more appropriately be substituted by pre-measurement for this in fact is the sense the Arabic word *taqdir* conveys We will draw upon the Holy Quran itself to make out what exactly the term *taqdir* connotes

In the above verse, the Holy Quran draws attention to a twofold testimony pointing to the existence of God—*creation* and *measurement*. Just as creation is a clear testimony to the existence of a Creator or First Cause in like manner the *specific measure* of capabilities embedded in the nature of things and the specific set of laws they have to obey furnish an unmistakable clue to the existence of a purposive designing Mind at work behind the scene This latter phenomenon betokens the existence of a Being Who has created everything with a *set purpose*. In order that this purpose may find fulfilment certain laws have been laid down for each thing to obey In other words all creation is purposive each thing to realize its *particular purpose* through obedience to *particular laws*. This is *taqdir* or pre-measurement *pre-prescribed function* for each thing with *pre-prescribed laws* to discharge it. So far but no further is the province of pre-determination in Islam

Islam claims to be the universal religion of the entire realm of Nature from the microscopic atoms to the gigantic planets from the insignificant worm to sublime man the lord of creation The religion of Islam is only another name for the laws of Nature There is no truth taught by Islam but finds confirmation in the phenomena of Nature The law of *taqdir* or pre measurement as expounded by Islam is corroborated by every form of existence in Nature It is in fact the basic principle of all existence The law that every thing shall have an express function of its own thereby promoting the well being of one another and contributing to the ultimate realization of the single purpose of the whole Creation, is writ large on the face of every atom in the universe Call it by whatever name you will division of labour or economy of Nature it is unmistakably there.

Unity pre-supposes diversity That there runs a common purpose through out the universe goes without saying This unity of purpose is not attainable but through diversity of function so far as the component parts are concerned Needless to labour a point which is a matter of common observation That an ordinary watch may serve its purpose of showing correct time each one of its component parts and particles whether great or small have a different function to discharge the spring the pivot, the key, must each have an assigned part of its own to play. Sight, hearing, speech, smell, motion, locomotion, intellection and a hundred and one others are the *diverse functions* that go to make up man what he is It is in their diversity that lies the utility of things. Sameness can be prolific of no good A combination of a million of eyes or as many ears or another limb by itself would be a nonsensical juxtaposition serving no purpose except perhaps as a testimony to the tomfoolery of its creator In like manner though on a more extensive scale and in a far more intricate way, each thing in this vast universe has been ordained to fulfil some definite purpose by innumerable ties connected to other things served by others and in its turn serving others This, exactly this, neither more nor less is the conception of *taqdir* in Islam—a specified function for each thing and for the matter of that a specified set of laws suited to the fulfilment of that function It is to this law of Nature that the Holy Quran draws attention in the following verse.—

"And the sun runs on to a term appointed for it; that is the *ordinance* of the Mighty the Knowing.

"And the moon. We have ordained for it stages till it becomes again as an old dry palm branch.

"Neither is it allowable to the sun that it should overtake the moon, nor can the night outstrip the day; and all float on in a sphere."

The Holy Quran, xxxvi. 38—40

These verses clearly point out that even the sun has got a revolution of its own and some centre not yet discovered just as the earth revolves round the sun This alternation of day and night is also the consequence of ordained law the law of taqdir With the advance of research in investigation in the domain of physical geography it is now a matter of common knowledge how much we owe to these fixed motions of the earth In fact our very life depends upon the regular, uninterrupted working of the system. But what is all this blessing due to? Obviously enough to the fact that neither the sun nor the moon nor the earth can go out of its way by a single inch. Chained by the law of *taqdir* or *pre measurement* they keep to their fixed orbits but for which they would bring about their own destruction by clashing against one another This is Islamic *taqdir* or predestination the vital indispensable principle of existence. Let those in the habit of twisting Islamic doctrines in season and out of season, ponder.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem – 1921.

Africa

THE WEST AFRICAN CONGRESS IN THE CRUCIBLE

Gold Coast Independent, 1/24

An appreciable majority of people both on the West Coast of Africa and in the British Isles do not appear to comprehend the reasons which necessitated the inception, and led to the formation of the West African Congress. In fact most people who have not made it their business to study the political history, and the administrative evolution of the West African Protectorates of Britain, are, to a great extent befogged, like the lost souls in Dante's Inferno, as to the real issues involved. We make no apology therefore in sketching a short history of this most important movement in West Africa.

The world-war stirred to their greatest depths all the collective thinking powers of the educated masses of the Gold Coast and West Africa generally. When the Gold Coast had contributed over a million pounds sterling to help in the war so as [as the slogan then was] to "make the world safe for democracy," these enlightened sons of the soil—primarily on the Gold Coast—commenced to doubt, and commenced to question—"Is it all well with us politically and socially? What are we going to achieve for all these sacrifices in men and money? We have been three hundred years under the British, what have we gained politically and economically?"

A very close study of the documents—the Bond of March 1844 reproduced in our issue of June 1919, and the Convention called the Poll Tax Agreement reproduced in our issue of 12th July 1919, opened the eyes of many of the educated element to the fact that we were sleeping over our rights, and would have ourselves to blame if we did not embody the principles of our Magna Charta and its expression into a concrete visible political body, so as to agitate for the remodelling of our Legislature and so as to give us a voice in the management of our own internal affairs administratively, in order to take an intelligent part in the government of our country by the British hegemony. We discovered for instance that [1] our immediate predecessors through the Kings and Chiefs of Fanti-land voluntarily gave criminal jurisdiction to the British to be administered concurrently with the former by means of the Assessor's Courts [2] that these spokesmen of the peoples of the Gold Coast never parted with their inherent rights as parties to this Bond to govern their own people "moulding the customs of the country to the general principles of English law."

[3] We further discovered that the Poll Tax Convention instituted a Legislative Assembly which for no other reason but from blissful ignorance on the part of our spokesmen has been lying dormant—no advantage being taken of it to put the provisions into effect; and that section XI of that convention expresely provides that "The revenue derived from this tax after payment of the stipends of the chiefs and other expenses attending its collection, be devoted to the public good; in the education of the people; in the general improvement and the extension of the judicial system; in affording greater facilities of internal communication, increased medical aid, and in such other measures of improvement and utility as the state of the the social progress may render necessary, "and that the chiefs be informed of the mode of its application, and entitled to offer such suggestions on this point as they may consider necessary." [italics ours.] We found out further that this document was signed not only by the Kings and the Chiefs, but also by the Captains, linguists, and caboceers who represented the "Akwashoug" or the "Companies." This Convention was signed also by Stephen Hill as Governor on the part of Her Majesty the Queen.

[4] We discovered also that in consequence of the failure of the Poll Tax system of collecting revenue, the Earl of Carnavon under date 20th August 1874 wrote a despatch to Governor Strahan enclosing a draft proclamation, sections IX to XII of which read as follows:—[page 366 of Hayford's Gold Coast Native Institutions]

"IX The promotion of the public health, including the imposition "with the assent of the native chiefs" [quotations ours] of sanitary rates inthe towns and villages."

"X The establishment of municipalities"

"XI Public education including Industrial and religious training."

"XII The raising of revenue by licences and customs and by such direct imposts, as the native chiefs and rulers, or a major part of them may agree to" [quotations ours]

From these facts it must be clear to every unprejudiced mind that the West African Congress was launched out on the assumption that the educated elements of the Gold Coast were strictly within their rights, under previous conventions already in existence; and they are introding nothing new in their political evolution. The principles of the Gold Coast conventions equally apply to the rest of the West Africa Protectorates.

Accordingly to materialize these conceptions and to "give a local habitation and a name" to the inception of a reform movement of this nature a "Welcome Luncheon" was given by the "Independent Journal" to our Legislative Council members on the 2nd November 1918 as reported in our Issue No. 22 vol. I of 9th November under the caption "News in brief" which reads as follows:—

"Undoubtedly the outstanding features of the week, as far as we are concerned are the "Welcome Luncheon" given by the Editor of the "Independent" to the Aboriginal unofficial members of the Legislative Council and the "representative Meeting" of the various sections of the Community which was held later at the invitation of the local Editors, when the projected West African Conference was discussed, resolutions passed and a provisional Committee appointed. Both events took place at the Native Club House on Monday the 2nd instant. Among the guests present at the luncheon party were Honourable Nana Ofori Atta, Honourable T. Hutton Mills, Honourable Casely Hayford, Messrs C. J. Bannerman B.L., P. A. Renner B.L., A. G. Peters, Willie Wulff, J. W. Arthur, Quartei Quartey Papafio B.L., S. O. Akiwumi, Pedro Sant'Anna, the Editor and supporters. The Honourable Nana Amonoo, Hon: E. J. P. Brown and a few others were unavoidably absent. Hon: Nana Ofori Atta, who according to custom cannot dine in public with the "Commoners" addressed the party at some length giving useful hints and advice. The Nana who was on his way to his seat of government at Kibbi, finally gave the party who had been greatly interested in the address, his blessing before leaving for his car."

This is how the West African Conference was initiated which materialized in March 1919 into the West African Congress. Subsequently at another meeting held to communicate with the sister Colonies, the Ga mantse Yarboi of Accra, and mantse Kojo Ababio of James Town Accra, were invited. They were informed of our reform movement and they agreed to the laudable work we were performing and gave us their entire support on behalf of the Gold Coast peoples. They appeared several times in our deliberations at the Club and approved of our proceedings. It is to be remarked that these two potentates are, by native custom, the only competent representatives of the whole Gold Coast peoples from time immemorial both in peace and war, whose adhesion to such a movement puts the hall-mark of authority to the lawfulness of the Congress.

It was under the generalship of the immediate predecessors of these two Kings that the Akwamus were driven in 1731 to cross over to the other side of the Volta. It was under the generalship of the immediate predecessors of these two Kings that after the Ashantis had devasteted Fantiland from 1801 to 1825 we went to the "Gua War", fought and drove the Ashantis temporarily back to Coomassie; and finally it was under the same generalship of these two Kings that the greatest battle fought in Gold Coast

(Over)

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(From Over)

history on the plains of Dodowa (Katamanso) ended in the complete victory over the Ashantis under Osei Akoto, who took captive over a third of the Akims to Coomassie, on his march to the Coast, and which freed the Gold Coast for ever from Ashanti domination; and it was under King Tackie and Kojo Ababio that the Glover war, was fought under Captain Goldsworthy cutting, by a flank movement, the preconcerted plan of the Awunas, joining the Ashanti forces, which materially facilitated the final victory of Sir Garnet Wosley over the Ashantis and the burning of Coomassie. The prowess of the Ga Adanmes is enshrined in the following surname given them by the Twi speaking peoples [Ashantees] originally at the "Guata" or "Cape Coast war" in early 1810 or 1811 when the Accras went to Fanti and fought the Ashantis on their behalf. Their bravery was conspicuously marked and the Ashantees felt they had a new foe. They were soon undeceived when they discovered from some of the fallen foes that they were circumdeise: —

"Nkran asiedu okete kreke, odom a oni amanfo." which being Englished reads as follows:

"The Gas [Accras] who if they say [anything] is the correct ten [i. e. the truth]

If they say [anything] they mean [to do] it.

The army that has no ruins [unconquerable]."

These are the facts which gave the Accras pre-eminence in war and peace, which gave them the first place among all the Gold Coast tribes. Therefore they alone are competent according to native usage and custom to decide the gravest issues. And the two Kings performed their ancient rights by becoming members of the Congress on behalf of all the Gold Coast peoples.

The subsequent correspondence as to the status of the Congress, with Sir Hugh Clifford; the arrival of the delegates; and their work in England in presenting a petition to the King in Council are therefore quite in order notwithstanding any adverse criticisms to the contrary.

Just as we are completing this article we came across His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford's address to the Nigerian Council dated 29th December 1920. But for the fact that that portion of the address which deals with the West African Congress was prominently brought to our notice by reason of its acerbity, we would make no remarks upon His Excellency's strictures. We would gladly take up the cudgels in defence of the West African National Congress, if we could spare the space. But this article has already erred on the side of being perhaps too long, so that we shall reserve our remarks for a future occasion. We cannot however help pointing out the fact that His Excellency's ethnographical and ethnological argument, as to the definition of a "Nation" as applied to the West African protectortes, has in our opinion failed to convince us as conclusive. The European cases quoted by way of comparison, we respectfully submit, do not do away with the idea of a "State" or "a nation" when politically considered—especially where all these protectorates are under one Government i. e. the British. Race evolution is a great fact in history; and because that takes place among a group of nationalities, political expedients make common cause in moulding the destinies of these groups together. Welsh for instance is spoken in Wales in Great Britain which is not understood by the majority of the people in London; Scotch and Gaelic are spoken in Scotland and in Highland and the Orkneys; and Erse is spoken in Ireland each of which is as much Greek to the Londoner. The question then arises, apart from these linguistic peculiarities can the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland be called "Nations" or not. We think these groups can be and are rightly called "Nations" notwithstanding these linguistic differences. With the decline and fall of the Roman Empire Atilla and his Huns, afterwards Alaric and his Goths and Vandals took the place of the ancient Romans evolving the present Italian peoples and their speech. This is race evolution and what takes place in Europe takes place elsewhere in the world. Notwithstanding their different speeches, English has been the medium of communication among the Protectorate peoples; therefore they may rightly be termed "NATIONS". Again India has over 220 languages and dialects still English and Hindustani being the medium of conveying intelligent expression of thought it has been possible to form a National Congress there, and that India is a nation there can be no two opinions. Without a National Congress in India it would have been impossible to establish a responsible Government only this month under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Acts. What the Indian Congress achieved for India, the West African Congress will achieve for the great West African protectorates. But it is needless to multiply instances.

When we shall have come to deal with the rest of His Excellency's strictures on the Congress, we shall at least demonstrate that whatever is said and done, the West African is a British subject and can say as said the Roman subject of old "I am a Roman citizen and therefore I am entitled to all the rights and privileges of a citizen of Rome". And we are proud to be citizens of the Great British Empire.

JUSTITIA FIAT.

THE POSITION OF ELEKO OF LAGOS.

Nigeria of Nigeria
4/2/21

Under the above title a voluminous document of some eight pages is issued by Mr Herbert Macauly to before the British public the case of the Eleko of Lagos who—as readers of the African World are aware has recently been deprived of his compassionate allowance by Sir Hugh Clifford. The Eleko is the hereditary representative of the house of Docemo by whom Lagos was ceded in 1861. Docemo was in receipt of a pension from the Government until his death in 1884 when it ceased and a small compassionate allowance was granted to his successors ostensibly for the maintenance of the women and children. It was subsequently decreed also that the Eleko held no official position and no political significance with regard to the Government.

The value of Mr Macaulay's appeal lies not so much in his plea for the Eleko as in the historical documents which he reproduces. These to a great extent balance the *ex parte* character of his open letter. To understanding of one who has had experience Africans these appendices divulge a great deal which significant. This private person of no official position emerges as the head of a Native Central Council constituted officially to discuss with the Government the native affairs of Lagos. We find him called officially "Prince, and paramount Chief and he and his sevral subordinate Chiefs are alluded to as the natural leaders of the indigenous inhabitants of Lagos. This is a strange designation for one who holds no position officially recognised. And we are not surprised if any amount of intrigue has been evolved.

Again, one cannot but feel some sympathy for the Eleko in his difficult position *visa—vis* the warring sections of the Mohamedans in Lagos This is sectional differences between peoples who are not of his own creed seem to have led to his own undoing. At one and the same yet time he is said to have no powers and yet was expected to exercise influence in a matter which it would have been very difficulty for a pagan to adjust There seems to be some of the muddle altogether unfamiliar in the past history of West Africa.

Further the Report of the Proceedings of a meeting of the Eleko and the white—capped chiefs with the Lieutenant—Governor in December 1919 is a very iluminating document There is evidence there of strained relationship one an exhibition of impatience on the part of Lieutenant Governor which does not indicate a very wide or wise knowledge of native methods and native mentality. Moreover the persistent shirking of main contentious matter at that meeting is very striking.

I find in perusing this document one does not feel altogether quite easy about the relationship between the Eleko and the government. He is described by one Governor as performing no public duty and yet under another Governor public duties are demanded of him—and public duties of rather a trying description in the social life of a place like Lagos with its varying racial elements.

In a previous issue we dealt with the historical position of Docemo as the King of Benin's representative in Lagos reproduced by Mr. Macaulay in the document now under consideration and we need not return to that now. It is the present position of the Eleko in official eyes that matter. There is the matter of staff of office given to Documo, about which much has been heard. Was it given as a badge of rank, which has now lapsed and become merely a private heirloom. This we think, should be decided once for all. for it is of great importance The Eleko's explanation of the reason he gave the staff to Oluwa who is now in England on a law case is fairly sound if the staff bore no fficial significance.

We have dealt with this document with an open mind and have drawn attention to some features which seem to call for official notice on the main question: the compassionate allowance its enjoyment does not appear to stretch the idea of generosity unless the allowance had been accepted as the recognition of rank and position to which the Eleko had no title. In any event the position of paramount chief of Lagos can be no bed of roses and we think that the title should never have been used unless it was intended to mean what it implies. The Government of Nigeria has in this matter inherited a legacy of old misapprehensions and it should be dealt with sagaciously and with due regard to the dictat of British justice—in spite of the side issues with which it is obscured

The African World February 12 1921

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ace Problem—1921.

Africa.

GREAT BRITAIN IS ALARMED AT GROWING UNREST IN AFRICA

Attack on Kenya Colony by Abyssinian Raiders Considered Pregnant with Significance

11/5/21
N.Y. Negro World

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A press telegram from Nairobi announces that "Abyssinian raiding parties have crossed the border in to the Kenya Colony." It concludes, "The situation is believed to be serious." This last phrase is pregnant with significance.

More raids by the Abyssinians and Gallas upon the rich nomad tribes of the north, the Turkana, Suk, Rendile, and Samouru, are of frequent occurrence at this season, and are scarcely worth recording by telegram, in that they do not in any way affect the European settlers. To such raids, however, has been attributed an increase of cattle disease in the colony, and posts of King's African Rifles have been established along the frontier to prevent them. This may explain what the press correspondent means by saying that the British have evacuated Gaduaquanna and Sulemuddo without any casualties.

Kenya Colony is protected on the north by a tract of arid country, with little water, about 200 miles deep from the Guasonyir River to the frontier.

This makes it almost impossible for Abyssinian "raids," as such, to cause a "serious situation." What, then, can be the meaning of this note of alarm? Are the reported raids really advance operations of an organized attack? This may well be, since during the war the British undoubtedly lost considerable prestige among the natives from Alexandria to Cape Town, and on all sides there is considerable disaffection.

The Abyssinians argue that we have been forced to cede the port of Kismayu to the Italians, whom they defeated with immense loss at Adowa; that we are being driven from Egypt, and that our hold on India is weakening; they have before them, too, the recent success of the Moors against other Europeans.

It would not be difficult for them to send a force of 10,000 horsemen to attack the settlements of Uasin-Gishu, Laikipia, and the Rift Valley. To meet this, it is doubtful whether the colony could raise more than five to eight hundred armed settlers, and a certain number of native troops on whose fidelity it would be unwise to rely entirely, although their loyalty in the campaign against the Germans was unquestioned.

This contingency is, I believe, remote; I only advance it as one interpretation of the press telegram.

I would, however, insist, at the risk of being called an alarmist, that we have to face growing unrest all over Africa, and that risings on a large scale are certain in many districts.

EDITOR TELLS HOW BRITONS KILL NATIVES

Exposes Brutal Murders by Soldiers in Government Land Raids

The Chicago Defender
10/22/21

By SOL T. PLAATJE
(Native Editor)

I represent the most oppressed section of the Negro Race, in a subcontinent where six million natives groan under the jack-boot of the rule of one million whites.

It is to be regretted that some Afro-Americans take up the attitude that because every six of us "allow" one white man to dominate over them we deserve no sympathy and should be left to "stew in our own juice." I sometimes wonder if the gentlemen who hold such views are aware of the cold-blooded nature of the sentiment they express in so few words; for, translated into American, the expression simply means this: Because a shipload of Negroes "allowed" a handful of white adventurers to seize and transport them across the Atlantic, and sell them into bondage, the abolitionists should have wasted neither money nor time and energy to liberate their descendants.

Gives Reason

Go to the penitentiary and see a thousand convicts effectively guarded by less than a hundred wardens. Why? Because the officers are armed and the convicts are not. Scatter a few revolvers among those prisoners, and, pending the arrival of strong reinforcements, there will be no penitentiary. In British South Africa the whites may purchase firearms, but any storekeeper who sells a gun to a native gets six years with hard labor without any option; hence our condition, for even if he picked up a pistol a native could not buy ammunition, and a gun without a cartridge is like an auto without an engine.

I know of counties in the United States where, say, 500 white men dominate 20,000 Negroes as effectively as they do the natives of South Africa. I have heard of American cities where, during this year, white men have beaten a Colored girl—two in one instance—and no Colored man dared to interfere. I have heard of other instances where one white man would post a notice outside a Negro dwelling warning the owner to quit the city and all the economic advantages he had established in a lifetime, and he left.

Natives Remain

The uncouth South African native, struggling, with his back to the wall, against a civilized and well organized white government, has been robbed of all his belongings, including the earth beneath his feet; but he is not so crushed in spirit as to quit his native land at the behest of a written threat by any one of his tormentors. It has taken 60 years of machine gunning in the expert hands of the British army—the best soldiers in uniform—but the South African tribes are still in South Africa, and they are asking you to help to hold on to what is theirs.

Last year my daughter was shriveled up by rheumatism contracted at the age of 13 while she ministered to helpless sufferers from the "flu" epidemic and from which she saved all her patients. We were advised to send her to the hot spring of Aliwal-North, Cape, but found on her arrival there that she was not allowed to take the waters because her skin was not white. This year she had to leave school on account of ill health and died on her way home.

Her companions say she was quite cheerful and strong enough to make the journey until they reached a railway junction, where they waited three hours for the train and were not allowed to enter the waiting room. They were even forbidden to place her on one of the seats on the platform outside the station, which are for the use of white passengers only. It was then that her illness took a serious turn and she could not complete the journey.

Legally Jimcrowed

I presume some of our free American friends would have expected her to blow up the station, sick though she was; but it is as well for them to understand that she never would have yielded to the prejudice of an individual South African white. On the contrary, she was up against a legal jimcrow enacted in the Union Parliament by a well organized government with headquarters at Westminster, whose laws are supported by the combined armies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and other parts of the mightiest empire that the world has ever known. So that it is a flagrant underestimation of our difficulties to say that the South African natives are dominated by only one million whites. The South African Colonial whites know as well as I do that they alone could never hold us down or run us out of the country.

Only this year 400 natives belonging to a religious sect were ordered to vacate some lands. Upon their refusal to do so the government sent an army which shot and killed 176 and wounded 100 of them, so that they were "carried" from the place rather than leave of their own accord, and with their empty hands they wounded at least six of the "brave" riflemen.

Previous to that a number of natives at Port Elizabeth went on strike for a better wage. While their employers were considering the situation the government took sides, shot and killed 20 of the strikers, wounded 60 and scattered the remainder. Fortunately there are better and safer means of overcoming such legislative enactments and administrative tyranny. We are doing it by the native brotherhood, whose forte is the power of combined action. We do it through community service and social work and night schools for adults. I started this work at Kimberley in 1918, and it has already proved such a blessing that other centers are calling me to help them do likewise. It is for the extension of this work I am appealing for financial assistance to build halls, not in Kimberley, where it is in full swing already, but at Bloemfontein, Pretoria, etc.; and any one in sympathy with a downtrodden people striving for the fuller life cannot do better than communicate with Attorney J. A. Scott, 3710 Prairie avenue, or R. L. Simmons, 3524 Michigan avenue.

Disorganizers

Negroes are such great imitators, it seems to me most strange that the numerous acts of mercy performed daily in their midst leave them unmoved. I have often heard the question asked, "Why has the Negro's economic development reached a stalemate while all his neighbors have made such progress in every line of activity?" To this I will hazard the reply that Negroes have a habit of obstructing one another, while his neighbors bear one another's burdens. Negroes are inclined toward disunity, while their neighbors are co-operating. That is why the latter have added other continents to the one given them by the Creator, while the Negro lost his own.

When I landed here last spring millions of American and Canadian dollars with millions of bushels of grain were being shipped to the Far East, where Chinamen were starving, and the movies were used to urge white children to "save a pal in China." Just now Chicago is "driving" for half a million dollars to help starving Germans. Jewish Americans, who are using their banks, their railway corporations and scientific resources for the rehabilitation of Palestine and Jewry throughout the world are launching a special effort to aid starving Jews in Russia.

Africans Starving

Last year 10,000 natives were starving in South Africa when a mother was found killing her own child to save her from starvation and another drinking the blood of her offspring to still her gnawing pangs of hunger; millions of Afro-Americans, the most favored section of our Race, like thousands of West Africans who grew fabulously rich by the trade boom of the war, heard the story of their sufferings without the tremor of an eyelid.

The Methodist Episcopal church (white) spent over $4,000,000 last year on foreign missions. With the exception of the A. M. E. church, the Negro church of America has given South Africa "a wide berth." Only one Baptist church at Pittsburg and one at New York, has sent a missionary to South Africa. The 4,000,000 of American Negro Baptists have never heard of their kinsfolk in South Africa who lie so helplessly at the mercy of the Boers.

Is it beyond the power of Negro editors to awaken some sympathy in their hearts? Toronto, Canada, has but 3,000 Negro citizens. They have subscribed $1,400 toward my mission and letters to hand assure me that they will double their efforts in time for my departure next spring. If 3,000 Negroes in a Canadian city can do so much, what may not be expected from the quarter of a million Negroes of Illinois?

When you send your children to the public schools, think of the millions of your people who pay for the maintenance of public schools in South Africa from which their own children are rigidly excluded because they have the same color of skin as yourselves. But for missionary efforts from foreign lands it would never have been possible for me to write a letter like this.

Colored People of South Africa Should Ignore Plea of Hertzog

N.Y. Negro World
11/5/21

Bloemfontein, Oct. 15, 1921.

Outlining the party's policy at the Nationalist Congress today, General Hertzog said a distinction had to be made between the natives and the colored people. They were two totally different groups, and they could not be treated on the same basis. The natives' desire for education and civilization could not be denied, yet the industrial development of the native meant ruin to the white man. The surest policy was territorial segregation to lead finally to industrial segregation. The native would then have an opportunity to develop and become a more valuable member of the community. There had always existed the color bar, but there should be equality of rights for each color in its own territory. Native segregation would open the way for just treatment of colored people, who, partly Europeans, would finally have to be treated as whites. Whites could not ignore the awakening among the natives and colored people. He advised, therefore, segregation for the native, and the final absorption of the colored people.—Evening News, London, October 15, 1921.

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Gold Coast Independent Beauty Competition.

A prize of £5 to be won.

Accra Gold Coast ~~West Africa~~ Gold Coast Independent

Keen Competition Between the Central & Easten Provinces.

Please take notice that the date of judging for the purpose of awarding prizes in the above competition has been unavoidably postponed to the 31st December. 10/12/21

In the meantime those who have not sent their photographs yet may do so. Great interest is felt in the keen competition between the Central and Eastern Province, although the Western Province is also sending in some classical faces.

Every woman who considers herself a beauty (and there is no woman who would like to be considered otherwise) should enter for this competition to ensure the great success it is going to be.

A VOICE FROM LUDERITZ, DUTCH SOUTH AFRICA

How the Mandate of the League of Nations Affects the Southwest Protectorate in Africa

Negro World 10/8/21

August 9, 1921.

Editor of The Negro World, 56 W. 135th Street, New York City:
U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. League:

Dear Sir—Permit me space in your valuable organ to voice the opinion of this branch of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. in these remote parts of the motherland here in Luderitz of what seems to be a tyrannical system of serfdom and injustice that is to be meted out to some, if not at least all of the race of Negroes. In Luderitz, or at least the Protectorate, so-called, and in South West Africa, the Negro stands wholly and solely in the majority here, and according to mandate that was issued to Union of South Africa, with the exception of trading in arms and liquor, he is at liberty to toil in whatsoever sphere of life that is beneficial for him to earn a livelihood.

Now, Mr. Editor, as is well known the world over, in particular in our motherland, we are segregated, discriminated, disfranchised, jim-crowed in cattle trucks, coal boxes, and last, not not the least, butchered by the other fellow with rifle and machine gun bullets. But what we are dealing here with mostly is segregation wholly in its aspects in the former regime of our oppressors. the Germans. The Negro was located a distance from the city a mile or more, and a demarcation line fixed so that black and white alike had to abide, with the consequences that no white trader was allowed in the Negro quarters, but the oppressors were so ravenous after the Negroes' paltry earnings that he was compelled to break his own law and rush to the Negro for support in the line of trading to suffice his bewildering wants. In the Negro quarters they have only four small businesses, two general groceries and two eating houses, and, as is known, the Negroes, or I may say, part of them, can't gather as yet the principles of organization, brotherly love and racialism, for instead of husbanding their resources together, they will and are still dealing with the white man when there are stores at their very own doors to acquire the same commodities from. What have we received in return for our aid and supporting the white man is that the three culprits that have followed our very heels for support have written an article to municipal authorities this week demanding them to close up our businesses?

Kindly publish this broadcast, so that the League of Nations can see and know what is going to become of their sacred mandate of this colony. Be it known that this was originated from German Jews, but we are testing it in a court of law.

What handicaps us here is that we are not blessed with one of our own kin who knows the arts of the judiciary and have to resort to one of his own kind. But, Mr. Editor, the real facts are these, that they are content to leave the organization from going unscathed for the venue of the attack were centered on our organization, as you will see from the clipping that is here inclosed, which I trust that, as a noted scholar of our race, you will decipher. They have branded us with the right stamp and that is (i. e.) giving my poor, downtrodden brother intelligence, and if we haven't or do not accomplish anything else in Luderitz we have compelled them for once to take notice of our renowned leader's work. Long may he reign to lead us on to the desired goal!

This article, sorry to say, the cowards won't take on any publications whatsoever here from a colored man, but I have replied in writing to the magistrate, as he himself is chairman of the Municipal Council. Sorry we are not in a position to procure a typer or otherwise I would be able to forward copy of letter for your esteeme. approval. But as far as I can gather from certain sources, the magistrate has advised the Council not to attach discredit to the organization at all. I outline the record of our first six months' progress since staging our first meeting. What progress has been made in keeping down the high roll of offenders that the prisons are almost empty. Hospital accommodation with us here there is none and caring for sick, needy and destitute was one of our main objects. Embodied with our constitution an auxiliary bearing a sixpence for sick and medical attendance for all members is well on its way progressing. Previous to our Garveyism here, should sickness or death step in on us we were left to the government and Providence up on high should death intervene town prisoners were told off with sometimes a blanket. In fact, the one you died on was wrapped around your place or thrown in a stretcher sometimes and you were buried without the least sign of spiritual rights. These are only a few of the mild facts that were disclosed to him, for he has only lately arrived to take up his duty as magistrate. His reply I haven't received as yet, so if any I am eagerly awaiting such. Even the two medical practitioners have indorsed my sentiments, while they have even certified to the fact that we are better payers than their own, although our earnings are away below those of our white brothers.

Thanking you for space for publication of same, as we are so far apart, I deem it advisable that the world may know our sufferings. Yours for the cause, FITZHERBERT HEADLY, President Luderitz Division, S. W. Protectorate, Africa.

THE DECISION IN THE APAPA LAND CASE

Times of Nigeria

Lagos Nigeria, West Africa

Our rights of ownership in our lands has been confirmed by the decision in Chief Oluwa's Apapa land case is the happy thought that occupies the minds of Nigerians at present and as several West African papers show is the one that occupies the minds of almost all thinking West Africans at present We say at present for it is so to say But we doubt whether there is any thinking West African who does not know of the far-reaching effect of the matter Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of His Britannic Majesty's Privy Council in clearing the ground for the necessary judgment established the confidence which West Africans have in the British nation as administrator of Justice to the rich and poor alike big or small Magna est veritas et praevalebit and withal did great general credit and justice to the British Judicial system that would surely compensate for the time and display of erudition involved in the matter

Sanitation or Segregation?

Gold Coast Independent

In our last issue, we reproduced from the columns of the "Times" a letter written by Mr. H. Willis late chief Secretary of Uganda, which deserves the careful attention of all our readers. For one thing we are glad that there are evenly balanced officials of high standing who think about these matters of sanitation and segregation on sane lines. It must be realized that the matter of sanitation is not one for race prejudice in West Africa but rather one of VITAL IMPORTANCE to the very existence of the West African Colonies and the various inhabitants be they black, white, brown or yellow. It is generally stated that a sane mind only goes with a sound or healthy body, and from the economic standpoint, if we aspire no higher, it is reasonable to expect the African or European resident to put forward his best production only when in sound health. It is therefore the obvious duty of the various Governments entrusted with the West African Colonies to adopt every possible means in their power to raise the standard of health for all. It is generally asumed that the adult African is more or less immune to malaria, to say nothing of the hundred and one diseases rampant in tropical Africa. But it must be common knowledge that the life-and-death struggle through which he passes to acquire this immunity must undermine the system to such an extent that it is miraculous that the African is able to achieve anything at all, when compared to the Southern European races who live more or less under similar conditions.

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Race Problem – 1921.
Africa.

"Peace on earth and good will towards men."

West Africa, Gold Coast Independent 9/10/21

ELSEWHERE in our columns, we reproduce the text of the reply to a letter addressed by Sir H. W. Dickinson to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the return to their former sphere of labour of the late German Missionaries. The ruling contained in the above mentioned reply is opportune for more reasons than one—particularly with reference to the late Basel Missionary Society's staff of European workers, who were deported from the Gold Coast in 1917.

As to the origin of this Mission, and its evangelical activities on the Gold Coast—more particularly in the Eastern Province of the Protectorate, we extract the following facts from a lecture given by Mr. J. J. Arkroug, at the Native Club in 1907 which read as follows:—

"Aminated by this evangelical spirit a committee of pious and Godfearing gentlemen had formed themselves into a Missionary body in 1815 at Basel in Switzerland. Betwe n 1818 and 1828 that is a period of 10 years, the Committee at their own expense had educated and sent 14 Missionaries to India, 5 to Sierra Leone, 5 to Abyssinia and Egypt—the greater part of these Missionaries i.e. 22 were for the Church Missionary Society, Besides 11 Missionaries and 11 Ministers for German settlers in Armenia, Russia, &c 6 Missionaries were sent to Liberia in consequence of a call thither by Governor Ashmun the founder of Liberia.

"Major de Richelieu who was Danish Governor of the Gold Coast settlements between 1822 and 1825 on his return o Denmark pleaded in an official petition to the King for a better attention to the spiritual welfare of the natives. As a result of this he was permitted to communicate with the Committee at Basel and offering in the King's name every assistance to any missionaries they would sent to evangelise the natives of the Gold Coast, and the Committee accepting the offer entered into negotiations with the Danish Government.

"Four Missionaries were in consequence of these negotiations sent over to Copenhagen. There they took passage and arrived at Christiansborg on the 18th December 1828. They were Holzwarth, Schmidt, Salbach and Henke. The Governor at the Castle Hendrik J. Lind received them joyfully. Three of them however died between August 12 and 29—Henke only surviving till 1831. He founded and encouraged a school which bore some fruit, but he died on the 17th November 1831. The Committee on hearing these sad reverses, were not discouraged, So again in March 1832 three more missionaries were sent out A. Riis, P. Jager and Dr. Heinz. The latter died a little after their arrival,—Riis alone being left. Having acted as Chaplain and schoolmaster at the Castle, Riis resigned on the arrival of Pastor Jorsloft and with one Grongberg he went to Akropong where the King at the time Ado Dankwa sold him a piece of land, on which he built a house, As a result of his appeal to the Committee in consequence of the reception accorded him there, three missionaries including Miss M. A. Wolter, who afterwards became Mrs. Riis, were sent out. In December 1837 however, Mr. Stanger one of the new missionaries died to be followed by Mr. J. Murdther the other in December 1838—Riis alone being left. Kumasi was visited and after that owing to failing health he went to Europe.

"The effect of this continued mortality among the European Missionaries pointedly suggested to the Committee the necessity for recognition of the great principle that, for any expansive missionary work to succeed in tropical Africa, it must be conducted through trained Africans in the main and in a lesser degree under European supervision. Mr. Solomon in his "Carribean Confederation" says, and very truly, that "experience has shown that fifty trained black missionaries in 10 years have done more successful evangelical work among their countrymen than the same number of Europeans in 100 years." And the history of evangelical missions on the Gold Coast bears testimony to the truth of this assertion. [Bishops Crowther and James Johnson did more evangelical and educational work in the Niger Delta in 50 years than 100 European missionaries could have done within the same period.]

"As a result of the recognition of this sound principle which holds good for all time Revd. W. Hoffmann a new Inspector of the Basel Mission Institute, having looked round in vain for his materials for the realisation of this principle for the continuance of missionary work on the Gold Coast repaired to Jamaica in the West Indies. The Morovian and other Missionary bodies were more successful in their evangelical mission amongst the free i blacks there, because the climatic conditions were more favourable.

"As a checkmate against the continued ravages of malarial fever which year by year carried off the new arrivals European missionary workers on the Coast, this far seeing and indefatigable worker arranged for the importation of 24 coloured members of the Morovian Congregation in Jamaica. On the 17th April 1847 they landed at Christiansborg. They were taken to Akropong and according to Rev. Reindorf henceforth that became a city on a hill, the light of which could not be hid. They brought out with them and successfully cultivated coffee, cocoa-nankari, sweet potatoes, and many other tropical plants and trees of economic value—the cultivation of which was generally taken by the natives, Christians and non-Christians alike. Their advent marked out a decided era of development in agricultural pursuit.

"Under Mr. Siebald another Missionary school was opened at Christiansborg in 1845. Mr. Riis had to return to Europe in that year in consequence of broken health. Between 1845 to 1847 besides Rev. Siebald H. W. Riis, Dieterle, Stanger, Mischel and Mohr arrived, and a new station was established at Aburi.

"The annual report of 1848 shewed that 300 children were pupils in the Basel Mission Schools besides 40 native Christians, exclusive of 20 West Indians then living.

"In 1858 besides 30 European Missionaries and their wives, as many as 26 Catechists and teachers had been stationed in the new stations of Gyadam in Akim which was founded three years previously; at Abokobi in 1854, and at Odumasi Kroboe in 1856.

"Ten years later besides 31 Missionaries and 19 ladies there were 53 native assistants. There was a Church membership of 1581 souls an increase of 1281 members over the figures of 1848.

"A trading factory was established in connection with the mission with the late Hermann Rottmann as the founder, who had started operations as far back as 1855. From humble beginnings such as these it has grown to such a successful business establishment, which was able to show a profit of over £10,000 a year in 1902 according to Dr. Stewart in his "Dawn in the Dark Continent."

"As to industrial training we have the following from a report published in 1894 "necessity of building good and substantial houses at Abokobi and Christiansborg caused our Committee to send out some artisans and mechanics to superintend these buildings and at the same time to establish industrial workshops where native youths might learn useful trade and become skilful and trustworthy workmen. After many trials and difficulties these workshops for joiners, wheelwrights and blacksmiths have not only become self supporting, but have also greatly benefited the country enabling the missionaries and others to build more salubrious and comfortable dwellings and also indeed many of the natives (non Christians) to imitate them and improve greatly on their style of building their houses.

"As to the purely literary work undertaken and successfully accomplished by the missionaries the translation of the entire Bible into Ga by Reverend J. Zimmermann in 1865, and into Twi by Reverend Ch. Christaller a few years later, together with the publication of the Grammar and Dictionaries of both languages, besides a large number of other religious publications—is a monument of a physical energy and a marvelous feat of intellectual achievement of which

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these two gentlemen and their trained assistants might well be proud."

According to the Report of 1918. A year after the Basel Missionaries who had to be deported because of war conditions in 1917 and when the Scottish Mission took over the figures in material development both in the religious and educational field stood thus: There were 23 Districts both in the Gold Coast and Ashanti with 30,000 christians, 206 Schools with 10,295 pupils on the roll with an average attendance of 8,355. The income of the Church for 1918 was £8,443. 2s. 2d.

According to a statement appended to that Report the total income including Church tax, Anniversary collections, School fees and normal grant [Estimated £12,1106 7s. 11d. The Expenditure in salaries paid from [a) Church funds [b) Government payments £12,461. 15. 9 Estimated deficit £2,614 12s 11d. Normal grants now being granted the finances are now on a sound footing.

We have been at some pains to show the result of 90 years work of the Basel Mission. It is undoubtedly one of the greatest achievements in Missionary enterprise, an achievement, as both Sir Hugh Clifford, and our present Governor have testified to in their speeches on different occasions as marvellous. That fact cannot be denied. On the other hand the Scottish Mission who have their own Mission established at the Oil Rivers have been asked to supervise. This was done under very trying circumstances. They had not, owing to the devastations during the war, sufficient men to staff their own Mission. Many hands who might have been available for both religious and educational work within their own field have either died or been maimed during the war, and they cannot be replaced. This new field requires at least 50 Europeans, i.e. professors, principals, and teachers for the Mission and Schools. But at present there is only one! In the words of Mr. Beveridge the only whiteman in charge at Christiansborg and Akropong "it is a Missionary tragedy." "The harvest is plentiful but the labourers are few" or nil.

In the circumstances, we are strongly of opinion that steps should be taken to get out some of the Missioneries from Basel, Switzerland, to reorganise the work on the needed lines of expansion and progress.

We understand that a petition is being got up by the native wrokers of the mission, suggesting to the Basel authorities to send out the men. Of course such men, in the words of the Secretary of State's letter should be men of "unimpeachable antecedents," who should not meddle with politics in any event. We would endorse such a petition, and hope the Government will in no way put any obstacles in the way of a successful issue. What the work requires now is a thorough reorganisation in the light of present methods of a self supporting native mission pure and simple. We should hope, if possible that after such reorganisation a decade from now, and provided that intensive missionary and teacher training outside the Colony is initiated, such period ought to be sufficient time within which the former Basel Mission Church should be selfsupporting from both the religious and education al stand points. Truly "the harvest is plentiful but the labourers are few!"

The Colonial Office and German Missionaries.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has caused the following reply to be sent to Sir W. H. Dickinson, who on behalf of the Executive of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, suggested that German missionaries should be allowed to resume their work in British territories:—

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Churchill to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 28, relative to the question of the return of German missionaries to British territories overseas or territories controlled by the British Government. I am to request you to inform the Executive Committee of the British Council of the Alliance that legislation has been passed in all the Colonies not possessing responsible Government and British Protectorates prohibiting the entry of any former enemy alien for a period of three years, unless the special permission of the Government concerned is first obtained.

As regards ex-enemy mississionaries, I am to state that experience during the war showed that certain foreign societies and individuals were unable to prevent their national instincts from influencing their conduct to a degree incompatible with the due exercise of their proper function, and prejudicial to the security of the territories in which they were working.

Consequently, apart from the restrictions applying to former enemy aliens generally, it is considered that missionaries of alien nationality cannot be permitted to carry on work in the Colonies and protectorates without adequate guarantee that they will confine themselves to their proper functions, and abstain from any activities calculated to interfere with harmonious relations between the Native races and the constituted authorities The Secretary of State' however, is prepeared to consider, in consultation with the Colonial Governments, applications of individual German missionaries of unimpeachable antecedents for permission to enter the Colonies subject to their being under the control of a British, Allied, or Associated subject in the Colony, and to their being vouched for by a responsible British ecclesiastical authority.

It will, however, be realised that in mandated territories, and in territories adjoining them, which were the theatre of hostilities, circumstances are exceptional and that for some time to come a degree of supervision will be required there which is not considered necessary elsewhere.

THE OFFICE BOY'S REFLECTIONS.

Our White legislators assembled last week and began their sittings; and out of mere curiosity I took a quiet stroll to the House Just to have a peep at the new crew. What a change! Some of the old familiar faces have disappeared. Creswell was missing, and many of his followers as well will not be seen for the next five years.

But here comes the father of the House John X. Hail and hearty, and still full of vigour. "Sir I have come to wish you many happy returns of the day on your 80th birthday," said I, "and may you be spared long enough to be able to return the same compliment to me, and also return the "ten bob" you once taxed my father."

"Well,' Johnny," replied the old dad, "I thank you for your kind wishes; but what if I don't return you that ten bob? Anyway, your father never grumbled about it."

"Oh, I have already a plan how to get that money back," was my answer.

"Tell me, how will you do that?" asked John X.

While I was conversing with the dad of the House, who should come along but the great Jan Smuts. I felt a little nervous when he approached, but the old man assured me that Smuts was quite a nice chap to meet. The people call him Jannie, which was the Dutch for Johnny.

"Who is this you have here" asked Jannie.

"Oh," replied the old dad, "this is Johnny the Office Boy of the A.P.O."

"Well, I am glad to meet you, Johnny; I have heard such a lot about you. People say you are a wonderfully clever lad," was the way Smuts greeted me.

He looked at his note-book, and remarked that there was nothing special on that afternoon requiring his presence in the House, and as his salary goes on whether he was there or not, the three of us should go to his room for a quiet chat and a cup of tea.

So, without much ceremony, I found myself with Jannie Smuts and John X in a private room. What a co-incidence. Three such high and exalted personages in one room, John X, Jannie Smuts, and Johnny the Office Boy!

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Race Problem — 1921.

Africa

PROGRESS IN RACE RELATIONS

Survey 8/1/21

THE union of South Africa is reaching out to America for help in solving its pressing social problems. J. P. Logan, town clerk and treasurer of Bloemfontein, has been sent by his government to study social movements here. He is particularly interested in family case work, municipal government, and education. His chief interest, however, concerns itself with our handling of the race problem. At a luncheon given to him last week by the SURVEY this question was the center of attention. Mr. Logan stated that although the blacks outnumber the whites about five to one in South Africa there has never been a lynching there. He felt that to provide the blacks with opportunities for schooling would constitute at present an unreasonable burden of taxation especially since most of this would fall upon the white population. Even though the blacks are permitted to migrate he stated that there is little chance for the exceptional or the ambitious Negro to advance. In his study of the problem in this country Mr. Logan plans to visit such places as Hampton Institute, and to confer with leaders in the Negro education movement.

The opinions of representative Southern men in regard to the present condition of race relations in the United States is given by James H. Dillard, president of the Slater and Jeanes Funds, in a recent article in the New York Evening Post. The opinions expressed are diverse. A leading Virginian, for instance, writes that the most depressing thing to him is the attitude of the young Southern white man. "I find no sympathy in him with the Negro's aspirations," Mr Dillard quotes. A man from North Carolina thinks that the situation must be handled on a large national scale. "My feeling is," he says, "that racial antagonism is distinctly diminished in Virginia and North Carolina; that it is spreading in the country at large, North and West." From Alabama comes the suggestion that the fundamental difficulty arises from the fact that each side is ignorant of, or ignores, the point of view of the other. "The white man," he states, "either does not know or does not want to acknowledge the fact that there are now all over the South many colored men of intelligence, education, and property. The intelligent colored man does not know, or does not want to realize the fact, that the whites cannot yet bring themselves to look at the colored man otherwise than as a member of a subservient class." The Louisianian does not feel that his state is prepared to grant suffrage freely to colored people or to abolish the Jim Crow car. Meanwhile, he says that they are doing more for Negro education each year, "and the sentiment for justice in the courts and for fair dealing in business seems to be general." A changed attitude of each race toward the other is noted in Kentucky, due to the war and the service of Negro soldiers. "But I think," continues the writer "there has never been a time when the white people of the South were so ready to give the Negro fair treatment." In commenting upon these expressions of opinion Mr. Dillard states that "in spite of nervousness and post-war excitements each year marks a steady progress toward good relations between the races."

A state-wide inter-racial conference held at Earlington, Ky. the latter part of June points the way to such better relations. Although the reports at this conference showed a serious situation in many localities of western Kentucky, there was manifested a spirit of hopefulness and a determination to solve the problems through the use of sane methods. In many parts of the state, it was said, the white people do not regard the colored schools as a part of the educational system of the community. In some places an effort is made to force the colored people to carry on their schools solely from their own funds. In others the school authorities refuse to give the colored schools any part of the corporation tax, or there are two educational boards, one for the white and one for the colored. In Madisonville, for instance, although a suit had been decided in favor of the colored schools, "the white people took the position that it was not a matter of importance what the court said but what the white people of Madisonville wanted. The decision of the court has, therefore, been ignored." Hopkinsville, on the other hand, adopted different tactics. Although there are two school boards there, all of the corporation tax due the colored people has been turned over to them. So successful has been the Negroes' administration of these funds that a ten-month session has just closed with a balance of about four thousand dollars in the treasury

THE SOCIETY, PEOPLES OF AFRICAN ORIGIN.

S. O. S.

He that would be free,

Gold Coast Independent

J. ELDRED TAYLOR.

Africa —:o:— 7/6/21

THERE are perhaps few of us who have heard the story of Hercules and the Waggoner, and who do not agree with the moral that we are to help ourselves if we want to achieve anything. "The great fault of the African Race is that they are too much given to relying on other people and to imitating other people when they should themselves be doing and initiating." This tendency not to do anything for ourselves, if there is a possibility of its being done by anybody else, for us, may perhaps be attributable to the effect of a tropical climate where the sun blazing with intense heat day after day, year after year, robs us of the desire to energise and induces in us a sort of faculty to let things go.

There is not the compelling necessity to be always doing something or else starving. On the contrary Nature with prodigal hand has decreed that with every little effort abundance of the fruits of the earth may be obtained. This has not been conducive to either hard or sustained effort.

Those people who regard tropical races as incurably lazy do not take this factor into account but even when every allowance has been made for climatic conditions, and for the fertility of the soil, for the prodigality of Nature and for the conditions under which our intercourse with the outside world has been conducted there still remains the incontrovertible fact that there is this tendency to do nothing if we can have it done for us. This may be instanced in such things as the upkeep of Churches and Schools in matters which have to do with hygiene and sanitation in matters that effect our welfare as a people and it extends also to our political condition.

The world at large assumes that the African World is incapable of governing itself, forgetting that Africa had a political system of its own and a splendid order of government through Chiefs and Headmen at a time when Europe was still barbarous. It is asserted that we are not fit to govern ourselves, that there is not sufficient unity amongst us, that there is too much of the policy of "LAISSER FAIRE."

Those of us who are ambitious for the welfare of Africa and who wish to hasten the day when Africa shall be free must begin to realise that freedom cannot be achieved by the mere expediency of folding our arms and waiting until more advanced Powers consider that we are fit for a further measure of responsibility but the duty devolves upon us to show our fitness and to importune the responsible authorities until that measure of responsibility is accorded to us which is justified by our attainments!

The Powers are not to be blamed if in the absence of any movement on our part, they refuse to believe in our fitness.

What have we done to merit recognition? What have we achieved to desire special consideration? Here and there the voice of a leader has sounded, in South Africa, in the West Indies, but we ought to follow the example of our people in America (not Garvey's group) who have, for years been toiling and striving in the effort to secure the redress of grievances and the adjustment of wrongs.

This is not a matter that we can shirk. There is not here a responsibility which we can place on the shoulders of other people, but this is a work which we alone must attempt and we alone can accomplish. "He that would be free, himself must strike the blow." Vicarious hands cannot do what we alone should attempt.

Finally I wish to impress on the minds of every Chief and every leader in Accra today that it is his or her duty to immediately make every effort to nip in the bud the "Hooting Campaign" rumour states is being surrepticiously organised for the 10th proximo.

Instead of helping, this is the sort of thing which, if allowed to occur, will certainly retard progress. No single individual can be held responsible for any disappointment that the congress may have experienced, and demonstrations to show disapproval will only spoil any good work that may have been done.

Remember the result of the organized hooting demonstration against Governor Rodger at Cape Coast. I think if my memory serves me right it was Commissioner B. Burke who whilst trying to protect the Governor, made use of the remark "You people will suffer for this folly." Has Cape Coast suffered?

Those of us Africans who are not born in Accra or on the Gold Coast Colony are not sup-

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posed to speak out our minds when we are in your midst; we are simply strangers, " WIND " as you call us in the Ga language, but I am one of those who love their countrymen and I am proud of the colour and am not afraid to call " a spade a spade " hence I say if you hoot on the 10th you will do your race harm and put us back for years.

Give the gentleman a chance make sure that you are on the right track before you give vent to your feelings. Are you sure that he is the one who is underneath Ofori Atta's move? Are you certain that some one else outside the Colony is not the moving spirit in the set back that you have experienced in connection with your aspirations can you say that he is not a lover of our race? If so how is it then that his white enemies call him the " Niggers' friend?" Is it simply because his earnestness of purpose does not allow him to yield to their exploitation policy of the Black man? Are not some of these men using you to serve their own ends? Isn't the Slogan " re-Government Press" now too stale a peg upon which every cowboy tries to hang his hat, and that of "Oh he has promised a lot and done nothing yet" getting more than stale? Have you not noticed the great change in the treatment you receive from Europeans out here to-day? Can you cite a single act of gross injustice say, during the last year? " Like master like man." When the Head will stand no nonsense, those under him must at least behave.

You who should support him to help you had better pause and think instead of placing him between " the devil and the deep sea." Goodbye for the present.

Accra,
June, 1921.

J. Eldred Taylor,
Founder. S. P. A. O.

A SOUTH AFRICAN TRAGEDY

We learn from an issue of *Imvo Zabantsundu*, a Bantu-English weekly, published under the English title of *South African Native Opinion*, at King Williamstown, of a tragic occurrence that took place last May. The editor of *Native Opinion* calls it "The Ntabelanga Tragedy." It was in the nature of a native revolt against the South African authorities and was enacted near Queenstown. Upon the refusal of the natives to surrender to the armed forces of the government it is stated that 171 were killed, 125 wounded and the remnant of 94 surrendered. As an offset to this appalling carnage, the report says "on the Government side there were two or three wounded."

The trouble grew out of a quasi-political movement, mingled with some kind of religious sentiment, the followers of which were known as "Israelites." It was led by a so-caled prophet, Enoch Mgijima, who had been made "king" of the settlement by his deluded followers, estimated to number 500 or more. An ultimatum was served upon the natives by the head of the military force sent apainst them. It demanded the surrender of certain witnesses in an "Israelite" murder case, who had ignored the King's writ. Also the disbanding of the squatters on that part of the Kamastone Location, who had been called there from various places in the Union for what they called the passover.

This was met with an absolute refusal on the part of the natives to return to their homes. Things were brought to a crisis by their contempt of the courts. Commissions were sent to treat with them, but they would not budge. Meanwhile a strong Government force appeared on the scene "with instructions not to shoot unless in self-defence." The account goes on:

> The "Israelites" on their side marshalled their tinpot army and stated they would fight—not Jehovah this time. In spite of all efforts to get them to surrender they sacrificed themselves and hurled themselves against cold steel in the false belief that the guns, as they were told by "their prophet" would be filled with water, after the Nxele "prophecy" in the 1850 war with Natives. Much execution took place from this cause.

The conclusion of the editor of the *Native Opinion* is that there remains no room to doubt that these people were demented, and that no inquiry however searching can reveal anything. The origin of the movement is attributed to America, from which country it is alleged that "Msikinya brought the sect." The identity of this individual is not further explained, nor is the part of America from which he is supposed to have carried his doctrines specified though it is likely that the United States is meant. It is further stated that the main object of the movement was to drive the white man from the country.

The South African editor fears that it is not the only movement of the kind in the country and suggests that the government were wise they would closely watch movements with this "root of bitterness" before they grow to such great proportions.

It must be admitted that a movement like the one referred to was misguided and incapable of having any prospect of success in overcoming the established government of the South African Union. It does seem that some steps ought to be taken to prevent such bloody sacrifices in the future.

The Bantu races through the South African Native National Congress held at Bloemfountein last April, claimed the right of direct representation at the Constitutional Conference of 1922, by their own people, to be elected by themselves in order to defend their political interests. Some measure of political representation is necessary order to prevent further aggression on the natives' rights. They should have sufficient educational facilities to prevent them from following the lead of such prophets as the one whose teachings led to this tragedy of Ntabelanga. Left to themselves, a certain element of the Boers and English in South Africa are capable of provoking just such outbreaks in order to provide a pretext for slaughter and extermination.

NEWS FROM ONDO COUNTRY

A meeting of the Ondo Patriotic Society was held in the Hall of the Ondo Boys Public High School under the chairmanship of Rev Adeyemi the vice Presidents many were the important subjects discussed including (1) Co-operation Scheme and (2) Forest Reserve

We are credibably informed that Rev Adeyemi Principal of Ondo Boys Public High School will be prepared on his getting to Lagos to receive parents or guardians who may wish to give to their children sound and liberal education.

For the benefit of the parents or guardians the following information about the School will be very interes-

The School is administered in 3 departments viz—Kindergarten, Primary and Secondary, the subjects taught include the three R'S Geography English Grammar, Algebra, Geometry Latin Greek, Shorthand, Type writing, Agriculture, Music Religious Instruction & etc.

ALL SCHOOL FEES ARE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE AS FOLLOWS

Kindergarten		£	7	6d	per term
Form	I		10	6	
	II		12	6	
	III		15		
Class	I		17	6	
	II	1			
	III	1	5	0	
Boarders		£1	10	0	ordinary
		£2	2	0	Parlour

Laundry 2 monthly

Every boarder is required to provide himself with Bed sheets. Pillow cases, Towels, Hair Brush and Comb.

The School year is divided into four terms. Epiphamy Term Jan 20 to Wednesday before Easter. Easter Term A week after Easter to June 20. Trinity Term July 20 September 2. Christmas term October 3 December 18. School Hours Daily except on Saturdays and Sundays. Morning School 8: 30 a.m to 11. 30 a.m. Afternoon School 1. 30. p m to 3 30. p.m

Great importance is attached to games so that every pupil is expected to take his own share in them to develop in spirit of healthy rivalry and espirit de Corps all the boys will be divided into Houses. The best players in every kind of game will form the School term in that particular game.

Climate. The Climate of Ondo is one of the best in Nigeria it is very invigorating and healthy.

We have read in the African Messenger of the Class in which the Editor has been pleased to classify the Palm oil from Ikale Divison Ondo Province we do not know neither can we say by what method the Editor has been able to arrive at this classification as we do not think that he is an expert authority on classification of Palm oil but one thing we know and that is before the war Ikale Division of Ondo province had been supplying Palm oil which has put Lagos Palm oil in a first class divison if there is any deterioration from this posation the blame should not be put on our oil since we have not deviated from the way and manner we have been preparing our oil. We resent with all the emphasis at our command the unwarranted aspersion on our main industry.

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Race Problem—1921.
Africa.

NEGRO CHIEF UNDER HIS UMBRELLA.

Times of Nigeria 7/18/21

STRANGE SCENE AT THE PRIVY COUNCIL

WHITE CAP AS HIS TITLE TO LAND-OWNERSHIP.

7/18/21

A gorgeously arrayed West African chief, under his umbrella of state, sat before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday. He was dressed in:—

A white robe;
Cloak of blue and gold brocade, and Wore a white hat.

He was one of the Legi White Cap chiefs of Lagos, and his white cap was granted in the eighteenth century to a predecessor and fellow-chiefs in token of their ownership of the land of their respective clans.

His son, also picturesquely attired, attended him, carrying the umbrella of state; while a secretary bore a long silver-headed staff sent by the Prince of Lagos to identify the chief.

On the staff was an insert in cast-wing showing that it was presented in 1852 to the grandfather of the present prince by the British Government as a memorial of the treaty and for the suppression of the slave trade, the protection of commerce, the abolition of human sacrifices, and the protection of Christian missionaries.

The chief claimed absolute ownership of the land held by him and complained to the Privy Council that 250 acres of it had been taken by the Colonial Government for public purposes.

For the defence it was urged that the property in the land in dispute was ceded to the British Government by the King of Lagos in 1861, and that the chief was only entitled to compensation for certain rights of control and management.

This view had been upheld by the Supreme Council of Nigeria (Southern Province), but the chief, in his appeal now asserted that the land did not form part of the territory ceded to the British Crown, and that it had belonged from time immemorial to his predecessors as head chiefs of the Oluwa family.

The hearing was adjourned.

DAILY CHRONICLE 7/6/21

BEGBAJI THE FAMOUS SINGER OF LAGOS

Times of Nigeria 7/18/21

July 17th 1921

Lagos, we rather say Nigeria will long lament the sudden death of that sole, ballad and lyric Singer Bakare Begbaji of Idunmagbo Lagos who died Saturday night the 16th Instant.

He lived for the people and died almost in their arms the manner with which the Community accompanied his remains to its last resting place is enough, apart from the deceased other great and humane qualities to convince those that are even hostile to his songs to admire him, the writer will at some future date show his power on sole and lyric songs and if possible translate into English some of his sound moral songs.

Nothing however valuable or precious will prevent the deceased from denouncing or exposing and indecent act committed by any one however high in authority in the native form.

Ever ready to act on the right course he has helped to mould and purify societies, who ever listened to his songs will see plainly that morality is always at the bottom of his ode and lyric songs.

The good soul of Bakare Begbaji is now among his friends Danmole Oranyon and Isaka Etc. they are sure to grasp him as of Convulsion to welcome him as brother in the realm of songs, and recognize him as one who has faithfully followed their footsteps; preserved their fame in the path of righteousness.

Who ever listened to the deceased when he was singing is sure to find poetic sentiments mixed with native forms of praise or where necessity demands his frankness towards misdemeanour he has never failed to show politely and in polished glowing language and proverbs what he meant to say.

We regret to think of his aged mother may the Great Allah protect and Console her.

Death is but God's method of Colonisation, the transition from this mother country of the race to a fairer and newer world of our emigration.

MAKANJU

National Congress of Africans of British West Africa.

The Gold Coast Independent 8/6/21

We have received the following telegram from Cape Coast, which we publish below for the information of our readers.

Editor Independent Accra Directed inform you Executive Committee fined for violating oaths yesterday and to ask you to publish bare report without comment stop sending you copy report prepared here.

Sekyi Secretary.
Congrees.

His Honour Mr. Justice KING FARLOW-NETTLETON And the Congress of Africans of British West Africa.

The Gold Coast Independent Africa 8/13/21

IN an article entitled "The Gold Coast: a rich estate of the Empire" originally contributed to the pages of "The Times Empire Supplement" and reproduced in the columns of our able contemporary the "Gold Coast Leader" of 2–9th July last the following passage occurs: Says His Honour "A certain section of the Native Intelligentsia of the West Coast, some of them members of the legislative and active Gold Coast Bar have lately been advocating government by popularly elected legislatures and boards of financial control, which would appear generally in favour of the appointment of Natives to all of the more responsible offices, from that of governor downwards. In the present stage of development of the country these proposals would hardly commend themselves to the sympathetic student of West African history and conditions.....It is to be borne in mind that the Gold Coast is peopled by a number of races and tribes differing in language customs, religion and outlook, mostly quite illiterate, and not infrequently on anything but friendly terms with one another. Our government on paternal lines is the one great bond of peace, and the people of the country know it and recoginse our genuine desire to do justly by all men and without favour to any"

With reference to the passage which reads "They would appear generally in favour of the appointment of natives to all of the more responsible offices from that of the governor downwards," we may observe that whilst this statement contains an element of humour, and to say the least, is fantastic, since the Congress demands for political reforms, never demanded the post of governor ship for natives—though if it comes to that we have a precedent where James Bannerman, a native of the soil was made an acting Governor in the early fifties—yet the assertion, if intended as a serious criticism, fails utterly as to the real fact and objects of the Congress movement. If his Honour would condescend to read the Congress scheme carefully through, we have no doubt, that he might come to no other conclusion but that he had overshot the mark in a fair argument, distorted the real fact in issue, and has not been just in his criticisms of the true aims of the Congress movement.

But what are the facts? They are that "taxation should or ought to go hand in hand with representatin." The Congress is repeating nothing that is new to the British constitution or constitutional law for the matter of that. As well may the Prime minister of England, by reason of his being the head of the British administration aspire to the august position of the King Emporor, as it may be asserted that the aims of the Congress movement "would appear generally in favour of the appointment of natives to all of the more responsible offices, from that of governor downwards." But the Congress has a stronger case, as the following facts will demonstrate.

From the historical and juridical standpoints, his Honour is certainly aware of the existence in the statute book of the Colony of such a document entitled "The Agreement called the Poll Tax Ordinance" executed between the British government through Governor Stephen J. Hill on the one part; and George Fynn Aggrey King of Cape Coast and 72 other signatories of Fanti Chiefs on the 19th April 1852. The execution was attested by 8 other high officials of the government at the time i.e H. W. Firth Colonial Secretary; Captain Bird, Gold Coast Corps; Lieut Alexn Brado 1st W. I. R., Lieut Child, Gold Coast Corps; Lieut J. Cochrane Gold Coast Corps; Lieut Robert Horley Gold Coast Corps, James Davys, Asst Surgeon Gold Coast Corps; and John De Graft writer. To this Agreement the governor appended the following words on signing same "On the part of Her Majesty's government I fully recognise the legality of this self constituted Legislative Assembly of Chiefs, and I approve sanction and confirm the whole of the foregoing resolutions."

Now Section III of this Agreement, after the preamble had been enacted as well as sections –IV, reads as follows: "That this Legislative Assembly being thus duly constituted having taken into consideration the advantages which the Chiefs and natives derive from the protection afforded them by Her Majesty's government consider it reasonable and necessary that the natives generally should contribute to the support of the government by submitting from time to time to pay such taxes as may be determined upon by the majority

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

of the chiefs assembled in Council with His Excellency the governor." The fifth section of this important Agreement reads as follows :—

"V That entertaining the views here expressed the Chiefs and headmen do, for themselves and their people voluntarily agree to pay annually to the government the sum of 1/ sterling per head for every man, woman and child residing in the districts under British Protection."

The seventh section is important as showing that the chiefs are entitled to a portion of the revenue arising out of taxation. It reads as follows.

"VII That pay notes specifying the services to be rendered and the amount of pay to be given to each Chief or headman be immediately granted under the hand and seal of the governor pay able annually after the collections of the tax upon certificates given by the tax gatherers of the district that the services specified have been duly performed."

Section XI is the most interesting part of this Agreement, which demonstrates beyond any shadow of doubt that the Congress, in submitting a scheme for a Legislative Assembly is asking abolutely nothing new. It is strictly and constitutionally right in asking that the terms of an Agreement already existing should be carried out. It reads as follows:—

Section "XI. That the revenue derived from this tax, after payment of the stipends of the chiefs and other expenses attending its collection, be devoted to the public good in the education of the people, in the general improvement and extension of the Judicial system, in affording greater facilities of internal communication, increased medical aid, and such other measures of improvements and utility, as the state of the social progress may render necessary, and that the chiefs be informed of the mode of its application and entitled to offer such suggestion on this point as they may consider necessary."

Now it is to be borne in mind that the four West African Colonies, at the time that the above mentioned. Agreement was made, went under the name and style of "The West African Settlements," which "were in 1821 transferred to the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone from which they were finally separated in 1874." The Gold Coast went under the title of the "Gold Coast Colony."

Another point is, with regard to a draft Proclamation defining the nature and extent of the Queen's jurisdiction on the Gold Coast "forwarded to Governor Strahan from the Earl of Carna on under cover of his letter dated Downing Street August 20, 1874. these words occur in paragraph IX of the draft proclamation. "Our power and jurisdiction which we have acquired as aforesaid extend among other things to ....."IX "The promotion of public health, including the imposition with the assent of the native chiefs of Sanitary rates in towns and villages [Capitals ours]

"XII The raising of revenue by licences and Customs, and by such direct imports, as the native chiefs and rulers or a major part of them may agree to. [Page 366 Hayford's Gold Coast Native Institutions] [Cap. ours]

From these references, it is clear that these instructions from the Secretary of State to the Governor proceeded on the assumption that the consent of the chiefs and headmen of the Gold Coast in a Legislative Assembly, assembled who are the proper authorities to consent to any Bill affecting taxation by Government is necessary and essential before it could be passed into law.

Have the Government kept to their promises? Have they carried out their part of the 1852 Agreement? Have the chiefs been in receipt of their stipends?

Is it not the fact that since the first Legislative Assembly met at Cape Coast, there has not been a single meeting of the chiefs and headmen [which latter of course includes, the intelligentsia] with the Governor as president when laws affecting taxation or otherwise are to be enacted? Have the chiefs and headmen (which of course includes the intelligentsia, not been absolutely ignored in the Government of their own country; that laws are passed without their even hearing of it; that taxes are imposed without their knowledge and consent, and that they have never been invited to what they are entitled to know, i.e. the mode of their application and to offer suggestions? The present government have carried on the administration, ignoring all the provisions of this Agreement; and this is what the Congress came into existence to remedy. Can the Congress movement be wrong then, in asking what the natives of the Gold Coast are legitimately entitled to ask, as, of right and by the provisions of an Agreement already so emnly executed? We trow not. It is for the Government to carry out its promises although 69 years old, written sealed and delivered.

It is no argument to contend that the franchise should not be granted because "it is to be borne in mind that the Gold Coast is peopled by a number of [races?] and tribes differing in languages customs, religion and out look mostly quite illiterate." But so is India, where 227 different languages are spoken with a debasing system of caste, to boot which does not obtain in West Africa and yet the franchise has been granted to India. Illiteracy is not synonymous with ignorance. A nation may be very high in the scale of civilisation without having a system of alphabets. Illiteracy is a relative term, and it does not imply absolute ignorance. The percentage of Indian ignorance compared with that of the Gold Coast is in favour of the latter. But that fact does not disqualify them to take advantage of the Montagu—Chemlsford Reform Scheme. What illiteracy loses in its want of an alphabetical system is gained a thousand fold in memory training and application. Surely it ought to surprise the most skeptical civilised European to see a spokesman in a native tribunal delivering judgment, and marshalling evidential facts before delivering a judgment--a phenomenon which a Demosthenes or a Cicero or a Lord Haldane might envy. It will surprise him still that more than half the cocoa supply of the world is raised on the Gold Coast by the illiterate natives, without textbooks, or any scientific book course.

We of the Congress fraternity live in hopes that since "Truth is great and shall prevail" when the cobwebs of prejudice and the unfounded fear of "withholding of supplies" shall have vanished into thin air. the legitimate request of United West Africa shall be granted by a symphathetic, but a just Home Government of Britain! LONG LIVE THE CONGRESS.

ENGLAND HAS PROBLEM IN AFRICAN COLONIES

3/12/23
New York Age

According to a dispatch printed in the New York Times on September 13th, an official statement has been received in London from Nairobi reporting a new raid by Abyssinians against the Kenia colony in East Africa. It is declared that the raid followed an organized scheme of attack and showed considerable discipline. London believes that the raid, which is the second recently reported, is an advance operation preparatory to a regular Abyssinian invasion. It is declared that unrest is growing among all the natives subjects of the British Empire, centering in the independent Abyssinian country.

Abyssinian Throne Is Object Of a Threatened Civil War

The New York Times 9/17/23

Prince Lijasso, Who Held Throne in 1916, Said To Be Preparing an Attempt to Unseat Late Menelik's Daughter

Dr. Barnum Brown, curator and geologist of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, is now in Constantinople, after having made a long prospecting trip through Abyssinia. In an interview given out in the Turkish city, Dr. Brown declares that Prince Lijasso, who occupied the throne for a time in 1916, is making a strong bid to regain his position as ruler, thereby displacing Menelik's daughter and son-in-law, who now rule jointly. It is the New Yorker's opinion that internal war is imminent, to be fought out on sporting lines as soon as the rainy season is over.

"Their fighting custom," said he, "is to agree to meet at a given time and place and let the contending armies have it out. They fire one round with rifles then use knives.

"When one side or the other is victorious the dead are buried, the wounded disposed of in some manner and then everbody goes home quite satisfied."

Queen Shares Throne.

"Since the death of King Menelik the throne has been jointly occupied by Queen Waizeru Zauditu (daughter of Menelik) and Prince Ras Taffari Makonnen, a son of a brother-in-law to Menelik.

"Neither signs any documents but the royal seals are put on to attest their mutual consent. The throne was occupied for a time in 1916 by Prince Lijasso, who appears to be a jolly fellow.

"But he got in trouble by catering to his Mohammedan subjects on the Red sea. The Coptic Christians, who form the majority of the people and who are said by some to be the lost tirbes of Isreal, objected and a battle was fought in which the prince was defated.

"He escaped to the Dankali lowlands and nothing was heard from him until the end of 1920. Lately he has been making headway in the highlands, where two tribes declared for him, and now he is marching in the Tigrian country.

"The Abyssinians are the only wholly independent people in Africa, and they let you know it," said Dr. Brown. "since they defeated the Italians in the '90s they have gone around with their heads in the air.

"The country is rich in possibilities, but they don't wish to have it exploited by anyone."

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Race Problem - 1921.

Africa

Our African Unofficial Members in the Legislative Council.

Gold Coast Independent 6/4/21

Since the tempestuous controversy surrounding the great Reform movement of the British West African Congress of Africans has been raging, much has been said against the unrepresentative nature of our so-called Spokesmen on the Council Board. Objections have been raised as to the unconstitutional nature of the appointment of paramount Chiefs to the august Chamber. The principle of our native rule is elective. Although the office of an African Chief is hereditary, still the element of election is the predominant factor. Hence in a given town, though the Stool may be one, there are usually two or three Royal Houses having right to it. The principle of election does not permit of the incidence of the law of primogeniture, which makes the heir apparent to the Stool hereditary, as obtains in England with her system of limited monarchy. Ours is founded on the principle of selecting only the best man from any of the branches of the Royal Houses, and the occupant for the time being can only be retained on the Stool subject to his good behaviour. Malfeasance subjects the occupant of a "Stool" to immediate deposition or "destoolment" as locally termed The spokesman of the occupant of the Stool must always be selected and apppointed by the townsmen. Therefore it is strictly against our customary law for any Chief to speak in public. That explains the reason why the "Gold Coast Leader" and other journals in 1915 opposed the "nomination" to the Council Board of our paramount Chiefs.

In this light therefore all criticisms hitherto urging the unconstitutional nature of nomination of our Chiefs are perfectly justified. Serious cognizance should be taken of this fact by the West African Governments whose laudible object is to preserve our customs and institutions inviolate. The effect of "nomination" is to divest the elected Chief of his responsibility to his Councilors and people, by whose mandate alone he rules. Nomination therefore of our rulers to the Council is destructive of the fundamental basis of our system of native rule and at the same time a degradation in allowing our "Kings" to rank with the Commoners, which will serve as a means of bringing them into conflict and disrepute with their otherwise loyal subjects.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, evidently feeling the force of the argument in favour of the elective principle, when he made his speech at the conclusion of the last meeting of the old Legislative Council on the 5th August, 1916, said as follows :—

"The writers of the articles in the local papers are evidently ignorant of the way in which the business of this Council is transacted. In this Council any matter to be discussed is circulated in advance to Hon. members. Therefore every Chief serving on the Council will get his agenda paper before he comes to the meeting, and there is nothing to prevent him from consulting with his Sub-Chiefs, Counsellors and people and in fact under the new Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, all restrictions will be removed that might have deterred him from consulting other Paramount Chiefs, on matters which are about to be brought before the Legislative Council for its consideration."

The question arises therefore, whether since their various nominations to the Legislative Council any of our nominated Paramount Chiefs or the private gentlemen "representing" the educated communities have ever consulted any body at all when they have occasion to go to the Council ? How many of them have, or has any of them ever called a public meeting or a meeting of the Councillors and the members of the educated community and placed before them any agenda of the Legislative Council when a new law has to be enacted, or any financial measure is to be introduced ? As far as we know not one of them has done anything of the sort. Notwithstanding the above reservation and safeguards by Sir Hugh, they have absolutely failed even in applying this principle of consultation before the Council sits, to the test—much to the undoing of the intention underlying their nomination.

We remember at Accra the single case in the nomination of Hon. Dr Quartey-Papafio to the Council Chamber; we distinctly remember his calling a meeting of the Chiefs, principal people and the educated community to Bomiabra Park, and promising to consult them on every occasion he had to go to Council. Has he ever fulfilled his promise ? Has he ever submitted any agenda to be discussed at the Legislative Council, at any time, to his "constituents" ? Has he ever mentioned to anybody anything with reference to any new law or Ordinance contemplated by the Government ? The answer to these questions is a decided negative. If so, is it not clear that he has gone against the principles upon which his nomination was based as laid down by Sir Hugh ? Is it not clear that he ceases to be a "representative" of the people ? Is it not clear that what views he expresses at the Council Board are his own private views, and not the views of the educated community he is supposed to represent ?

On the other hand, has the Government who laid down this principle of "Consultation with the people" ever troubled itself to ascertain from Hon. Members, if they had obtained the views of their "constituents" on any measure before the Council ? When the Palm Kernel Ordinance was being rushed through, was it not a fact that even Sir Hugh's arguments and conclusion as to the unsoundness of the measure were overridden by the preremptory order of the Secretary of State ?

In these circumstances, can it be incorrect for the organised body of the educated community, supported by practically all the Paramount and other Chiefs, known as the National Congress of Africans of British West Africa to go direct to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to lay their legitimate complaints before him. by way of petitioning the King for a redress? If a Secretary of State's fiat could over-ride even a former Governor's conscientious objections, is it not the correct way to appeal to Cæsar ?

Granted these considerations, what then is the meaning of the Government's opposition now ? Must the Legislative Council remain a farce where the members, African or European, cease to influence legislation. and merely remain figure heads of law makers ?

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We have had enough of "loose talk" "gaseous wordy words" about forms, precedents, red tape, niceties, &c. Let us go to the bed rock facts contained in the Resolutions of the Congress and proceed to constructive business. In the same way that the Governor can appoint a committee for Educational Reforms, we ask him respectfully to lose no time in communicating with the present broad minded Secretary of State for the Colonies, a chip from the block of the old Marlbourghs to appoint a Committee of West Africans and Englishmen alike to report on political Reforms, and especially on an Educational Scheme from a commonsense practical standpoint, and let us settle to serious business.

Whatever is said and done, from the financial or administrative stand point, we are in a perfect chaos. Appointments are so recklessly made, that we begin to think that two-thirds of our revenue will, for many years to come, be swallowed up in personal enoluments. There does not seem to be any guiding hand of our ship of state and this will eventually end in a total wreck Can the present Secretary of State, and his equally independent broadminded Under Secretary contemplate this scene with satisfaction? We hope not. This would be against all traditions of our glorious Empire Therefore we sincerely hope that our Head of government in Downing Street will act and act quickly ere it is too late.

HOW JUSTICE IS METED OUT TO NEGROES IN THE GOLD COAST

Negro World 6/11/21

Secondee,
4th May, 1921.

To His Excellency, Brigadier General F. G. Guggisberg, D. S. O., C. M. G. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gold Coast, &c., &c.:

May it please Your Excellency—

Your humble petitioner begs to appeal for a Redress in the following matter, viz:—

1. That your humble petitioner was a Postal Clerk and was in charge of Secondee Telegraph Office as 2nd Class Officer during 1918 and 1919.

2. That your humble petitioner was charged with "neglect of duty" for wilfully detaining a priority telegram addressed to the Honorable Colonial Secretary from the General Manager Railways during the month of February, 1919.

3. That your humble petitioner was put before the Court, fined £10 and dismissed from the service owing to the state of affairs then existing in the colony.

4. Your humble petitioner begs to state hereon the following important points which were deleted out of his case, viz:—

(I). Subpoened four witnesses (vide Receipt attached), viz:—Messrs. J. I. Arthur, D. A. Yorke, R. S. Coleman and J. P. Edmundson from the operating room who could prove that your humble petitioner left that particular message with the clerk (Mr. A. H. Hammord), who relieved him with instructions to reforward it, but none of these witnesses was allowed to attend the court to give evidence in his favor by the strict order of the then District Surveyor (Mr. H. Brooks).

(II). Subpoened the diary book of that day in which he had stated in his own handwriting that one message was short in the forwarding column untraceable and figure one entered in the then available Railway column with remarks "X," also the duty list which could prove his case that it was not a "neglect of duty" on his part; but these books were not produced in the court.

(III). He made a statement to the court which could necessitate the call of his witnesses, the important parts which could clear him were not entered in the judgment book.

The attached is a copy of the court proceedings, also the circumstances of the case which form part of his statement.

5. That your humble petitioner honestly begs to state hereon that he had no evil intention of detaining the telegram which gaves names of the strikers as the authorities considered, if he had, it would not have appeared in his Returns for that day.

6. That your humble petitioner ventures to form opinion that his punishment was concocted case in view of the affairs then existing.

7. That your humble petitioner petitioned to the Ag: Governor A. R. Slater for further consideration and reinstatement (copy of which attached), but the reply was on the reverse owing to the fact that Ag: Governor was then the Colonial Secretary.

8. In view of the fact that your humble petitioner had undergone more than one punishment for an indirect offense of neglect of duty under which he had been made a scapegoat,

He respectfully and humbly begs to appeal to Your Excellency in comparison with the grave nature of a dishonest case (Currency depreciation ordinance with penalty of £500) mentioned in paragraph 10 of the attached petition "A" to that of your humble petitioner's which penalty is £10.

9. That your humble petitioner considers it very unjustly on his part to undergo double punishments.

(a) Fine (£10) ten pounds

(b) Dismissal from Public Service

(c) Non-granting of passage to his home (Accra) where he was employed and brought to Seccondee under exigencies of the Public Services.

(d) Loss of P. O. G. Funds which was deposited from your humble petitioner's own salaries.

10. Whereas, with reference to (a) of page 3, his colleague, who committed a weighty crime, was reinstated after a fine of £10.

11. That your humble petitioner applied on the 29 June last for passage for himself and family to Accra (his home) but the granting of such request which your humble petitioner thought he was entitled to, was refused by the Postmaster General.

12. Your humble petitioner may venture to cite as references for Your Excellency's kind consideration of cases which happened recently where the following officers were granted passages to their respective homes after dismissal from the Public Service; viz:—

"Mr. W. H. Ablorh, 3rd Class Clerk, dismissed for drunkness C'sie to Accra; Mr. Acquah, 3rd Class Clerk, convicted for stealing, C'sie to Appa; Mr. J. B. Smith, 3rd Class Clerk, dismissed for drunkness, T'quah to Accra; Mr. E. Amartey, Probationer, dismissed for delaying telegram, S'dee to Accra; Mr. C. O. Davies, 3rd Class Clerk, dismissed for no reason according to Governor's letter to him, S'dee to Lagos.

13. That after Your Excellency has carefully viewing into and considering the above references of your humble petitioner, will cite with him and defy any court of justice that his case was merely treated that he might be a scrape goat for all native officials or the Railway strikers to whom he is but a stranger and not interested in their affairs.

14. That your humble petitioner may mention for your generous consideration that he faithfully and diligently served continuous terms of 15 years in the Government Service, more also he especially performed an arduous and multifarious duties to greatly sacrifice himself during the last Epedemic "Influenza."

15. Your humble petitioner, therefore, respectfully begs to refund of his P. O. G. Funds, Witnesses Summons fees and for a passage to his home as it naturally involves hardship when an old servant so suddenly meets such great losses like fines, dismissal, passage and P. O. G. Funds.

In conclusion, if Your Excellency may find it beyond a certain limit to deal with a case which had been once dealt with by his predecessor, Your humble petitioner would kindly request Your Excellency to forward this petition through to the Right Honorable, the Secretary of State for the Colonies with Your Excellency's sympathetic and generous comments. Your humble petitioner shall devoutly be thankful and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servant,

W. JOHN BLANKSON.
Ex-2nd Class Clerk,
Posts & Telegraphs.
Seccondee
17th May, 1919.

To H. E. The Acting Gover or
A. R. Slater C. M. G. C. B. E.

Sir:—In continuation of the humble petition of W. J. Blankson in connection with his conviction for negligence of duty, he humbly begs to implore His Excellency to be so kind as to view the circumstances of his case in the light of recent case of Mr. J. P. Edmundson, who was charged and convicted for an offence made under the currency depreciation ordinance, an offence, in the view of your humble petitioner, which is more serious than the alleged one upon which your humble petitioner was unfortunately charged and convicted, i. e., although Mr. J. P. Edmundson referred to above (a 2nd Class Clerk with but 13 and a half years' service) having been convicted and fined by a Court of law, was retained in the service with the prerogative of the former.

Your humble petitioner is inclined to think his case or rather the circumstances attending it are somewhat analogous to those of Mr. J. P. Edmundson and begs that His Excellency the Acting Governor may be disposed to accord to him that mercy with which Mr. J. P. Edmundson's punishment was tempered.

It is needless to dilate on the predicament of a man of family with so many years good service behind him being thrown out of work in these days of hard life, especially in a strange place where he was brought by the exigencies of the service. For that and for mercy's sake your humble petitioner places himself at the feet of His Excellency the Acting Governor for such a less punishment than dismissal.

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant

(Sgd.) W. JOHN BLANKSON,

Posts & Telegraphs

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem – 1921
Africa

SEGREGATION—A NOTABLE PROTEST.

West-Africa 12/31/21

TO the long list of Africans and Europeans who have discussed the question of segregation from various standpoints, the name of the editor of the *Nigerian Pioneer* may be added. In the issue of that journal for November 11 in no uncertain voice the editor records his disapproval of the system. He says:—

In WEST AFRICA of October 8, Dr. M. J. Elliott, formerly of Nigeria, has written an article on the colour bar, with which we agree. Several articles have appeared in WEST AFRICA discussing segregation pro and con—and we are sorry that such a scheme should ever have found a place on the programme of the Government, and that there should be any degree of social ostracism, even in Nigeria.

Mr. G. Lumley, in WEST AFRICA, October 15, admits that some Europeans do ostracize, when he says that among the majority of Europeans there is no attempt to ostracize; it is simply a question of what the two peoples have in common and what they have not. And we ask whether large areas are isolated for segregation purposes simply because there is no pleasure to be derived from conversations between people whose points of view are divergent, and the natural and spontaneous instinct on both sides is not to prolong meetings where conversation is bound to be forced, and to tend to associate with those whose interests and aspirations are similar? Do Africans complain of segregation because it means they will not be asked to dinner? Frenchmen do not die of malaria because France believes more nearly than any other country believes in and practises the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man—our missionaries who spend 30 years or more among Africans and do not go Home on furlough after every 12 months, do not die of contact with the now malaria-borne Natives from whose land millions of pounds are raised annually in revenue alone, not to talk of trade profits.

If discussions on the subject would not be helpful, and more likely to hinder and destroy, let us hear no more that Africans are reservoirs of malaria, and that a European is in jeopardy of life if he lives in close proximity to an African, and let the fairness or justice be considered of spending a common revenue more for the convenience of those who subscribe little or nothing to that common revenue. After all, it is the Nigerians who pay the bulk of the revenue—they are the purchasers.

Dr. Elliott speaks of elementary civility, common brotherhood and essential Christian principle. Yes, do what we may, we cannot help viewing the world and its ills from the Christian standpoint. The love and peace which are the burden of the first Christian message form part of the common stock of Western hopes, and inspire men to work for a better world-order—this is the background of the League of Nations. The idea of a kingdom of heaven, a federation of the world, based on a conception of justice and inspired by the motives of love and service, has been the ground-plan upon which many a Thomas Moore, many an Augustine, and many a Mazzini, etc., have built their theories of inaugurating a reign of unity and peace. The history of the last two centuries tells us of the growth of national sentiment fostered by the French revolution and the Napoleonic wars. The Congress of Vienna and the Holy Alliance failed to stem the tide of national feeling. Bismarck and Moltke forged the German nation, and Garibaldi, Cavour, Mazzini the Italian nation, into one whole. The struggles between the nations of Western Europe are painted with the greed for possessions, the desire to subdue and conquer, the lust for power, but we trust that these have been consigned to oblivion, and we shall see laid a foundation of a social order where liberty shall be counted more than possessions, and where justice shall be more desired than ease or pleasure, where the weak and the small shall be protected from the aggressions of the strong, and dependencies and the backward races allowed to expand and develop, and not branded "unclean" as malaria-reservoirs by those who advocate segregation for sanitary reasons. How would Government expect educated Africans and all Africans to feel happy under such a scheme? Would the Government be discharging its sacred trust for the well-being and development of the governed? Should critics be allowed to say that greed and selfishness have caused Government to forget its duties and trusts?

Here we must use the word "fellowship." We pointed out last week that segregation and sympathy are incapable of joint development. We need fellow-feeling, fellowship—a living comradeship which respects and safeguards the freedom and helps the growth of our personalities. All true relations between persons . . . between man and man depend upon keeping sacred and inviolate on both sides and in all aspects of life the essential qualities such as self-consciousness, self-direction and self-determination of what personality means.

Do to all men as you would they should do unto you. We are compelled to give heed to the subject, because of the unpleasant arguments and reasons advanced by the advocates of segregation. Shakespeare makes Shylock say, "I am a Jew. Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions, fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you poison us, do we not die?"

Well, what next? Thank God there are many well-wishers and sincere friends of the Africans who loathe the idea of segregation, and consider these barriers meaningless and accidental, and colour insignificant compared with our common humanity. We cannot believe that the idea of segregation is genuinely British. It was not so in the days of our fathers.

In view of the well-known fact that the *Pioneer* has hitherto been a consistent supporter of Government, this expression of opinion deserves very respectful consideration at the Colonial Office, which no doubt remembers that the late Lord Salisbury once uttered a weighty warning against allowing technical experts to decide great political issues.

Taxation in West Africa.

Gold Coast Indigenous Africa 1/30/21

WE have been peru-ing with an unusual degree of interest a communication entitled Poll-tax in Tropical Africa, contributed by a Mr. F. W. H. Migeod to the columns of our contemporary "West Africa" of the 25th June; and just now when the atmosphere is befogged with fanciful schemes of taxation, owing to the depleted condition of the various exchequers of the British West African colonies especially ours—the Gold Coast, it may be worth the while of our readers to study this article carefully. Mr. Migeod in attempting to balance his mental equilibrium in finding a raison d' etre for this form of taxation makes a pregnant assertion. He says as follows:—"The reason for the imposition of a poll tax must be perfectly clear one. If there is insufficient revenue to carry on the administration, and the deficit can be made up in whole or part by direct taxation, it is evidently a necessity of state, and is legitimate." It must be stated in favour of the writer however, that he he personally is unconvinced of the necessity for levying a poll tax and he attributes this state of mind to his long residence in a colony which until recently has thrived amazingly without it. In the first place it must be noted that with the exception of British East Africa, this form of taxation finds favour only with the continental governments, the French, the erstwhile German, Belgian, Spanish and Portuguese. It must also be noted that with these governments forced labour of some degree or other has been or is the rule. Again it has to be pointed out that in the vast regions and the large populations to be found under their control the results shown as far as trade and internal developments or conditions are concerned, are poor when compared with the four British West African Colonies. It will be observed also that in some of these territories there are extensive developments of railways and well planned trade roads but the trade out put is more or less insignificant in comparison. Here, in these colonies too one finds the natives or the aboriginal Africans poorly developed mentally and physically and are mainly expected to provide labour for the exploiting concessionaires. Some good missionaries or for the matter of that the far seeing ones amongst these Governments may provide the means of education for elevating the standard of life amongst the Indigene but as a rule there is not very great enthusiasm shown over this part of the business. Mr. Migeod gives a summary of the views of the administrations for imposing the tax. Some believe that it is an incentive for the Africans who are usually supposed to be lazy to work. He also states "that in French and Belgian territory it is primarily to make the native emerge from his village and do some work of greater utility which he can do when directed and organized." He believes also that in British East Africa the tax is imposed merely for the purpose of raising revenue, because black and white pay alike; but poignantly points out "that there is a disscussion at the present moment in British East Africa on the subject of inducing the native by further taxation or other legislation to render more personal work for the good of the Colony"!!

We have no doubt at all in our mind that whatever reasons or excuses may be given for the imposition of a poll-tax the propelling force at the back is to compel the Africans to work for their European over-lords on the latter's own terms. For

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it could not be otherwise if we take into consideration the fact that other Colonies next door to these territories have been getting on admirably without a poll-tax or ordinances compelling Africans to work under slavish conditions and at starvation wages; in other words these governments blindly and foolishly encourage a species of slavery in Africa. The amazing thing and most sordid is, that these governments stupidly believe, in spite of all the teachings of history that the African can be compelled to work for work's sake, to wit fill the European's pockets with gold and silver inorder that he may enjoy life in better climes. An examination of the history of a few of these territories will give a clue to the objective aimed at by the European powers in these regions where the poll-tax finds favour.

We shall in the first instance take the case of the Congo Free State which unhappily by the Treaty of Berlin was thrown into the lap of King Leopold of Belgium. The story of the atrocities perpetrated on the poor defenceless and inoffensive natives by the concessionaires, is so well known and such a blot on the good name of the Belgians that we need not repeat it here. Suffice it to say, that the Congolese have been paying this poll-tax imposition for over thirty years without deriving any material benefit whatsoever from the civilization under the guise of which, the quest for Red Rubber and Ivory was thrust on them. The same story can be told of the Portuguese in Angola St. Thome. Principe, and St Paul de Loanda where the natives pure and simple are regarded as servicaes and of no consequence. The advancement so far achieved has become stagnant and rather retrogressive than progressive. The French who now have the largest slices of Tropical Africa, have so far shown no great results as far as the Indigenes are concerned, and although we can lay no crime of atrocities at their door nevertheless the granting of concessions to private companies who exploit the natives, to their hearts' content and the blind imposition of poll and other taxes have not made for that progressive development which is expected of the only European power about whose adaptability to African modes most

SEGREGATION POLICY TO BE TESTED IN SUPREME COURT.

A.P.O. Cape Town

Readers will recollect that the Municipality of Bredasdorp some time ago notified its intention to sell by public auction certain plots of ground, and that one of the conditions was that only Europeans were eligible to purchase the plots. The A.P.O. lodged a strong protest, and the sale was consequently cancelled. The Municipality, however, sought legal advice, and apparently it was told that it could proceed with the sale, which it was then re-advertised with the same conditions. The legal advisors of the A.P.O. in this matter, Messrs. Van Zijl & Buisinne, of Cape Town, advised the Executive that the conditions of sale were *ultra vires*. Accordingly, three Coloured men attended the sale. They gave their bids for the ground, but were told by the auctioneer that he could not accept their bids. The local legal representatives of the A.P.O., Messrs. Solomon & De Villiers, were present, and informed the auctioneer that it was the intention of the A.P.O. to take legal proceedings against the Council.

On the 20th September, the Executive of the A.P.O. moved the Supreme Court, Cape Town, and obtained an interim interdict restraining the Council from passing transfer of the plots to the white purchasers. The case is set down to be heard on the 29th September.

The Council has had a special meeting since it has been served with the interdict. Some of the members are in favour of cancelling the sale, others to proceed with the case. Eventually it was decided to seek the advice of His Honour the Administrator, who had approved of the conditions of sale before they were published in the *Gazette*.

As this case will doubtless cost a good deal of money, an urgent appeal is made to fight the principle of whether Municipalities have the right to impose restrictions on Coloured people, both with regard to the sale of land and their place of residence.

Coloured men who are interested in this vital principle are asked to send donations to the General Secretary, Mr. Matt. J. Fredericks, 119, Loop Street, Cape Town.

COULD NATIVE MINERS DO WORSE?

Cape Town South African 10/1/25

Various white miners, employed on the Simmer and Jack, have been charged before Mr. A. M. Archbold, Acting Inspector of Mines (Germiston district), with contravening the regulations.

A.P.O. Vereeniging

J. Vermeulen, waste-packer, was fined £1 for failing to close the ventilation door and disregarding the notice posted to that effect.

P. Coetzee, a miner, was fined £5 for allowing drilling to take place within six feet of a misfired hole—100 (8) (c); a further fine of £3 was inflicted, under regulation 106 (7) (a), for failing to remove loose or loosened rock.

J. A. Steyn, miner, was fined £3 for contravening regulation 106 (7) (a); also £1 for not using the water spray to allay the dust, in terms of regulation 101 (3).

S. Z. Britz, timberman, for allowing a native to drill without using water, regulation 101 (1) (c), was fined £2.

C. H. Newbold, miner, was fined £2 by Mr. D. J. Malherbe for contravening regulation 106 (7) (a).

"Independent" Comments.

Daily Cape Town Independent 7/10/25

In our last issue, we gave illustrations of types of forces to be encountered in the march for reforms. We shall now proceed to give the forms of argument usually employed. It will be noticed that the opponents of the West African Congress are not sticking to the facts laid before them, but are indulging in wild fancies of the imagination; and that we believe with a purpose, "West Africa" and official representations out on the West Coast have been making free play with the word Self Government. Now it is distinctly unfair to the Congress to leave their written aims embodied in the resolutions to subvert the facts. There is expressly nothing in the Resolutions about Self-Government. Every sensible African knows that we are not as yet ripe for that type of Government in the European sense, at the present time. But the fact remains that the British Government has held out promises to us that the ultimate aim of our tutelage is towards that goal, and a nobler achievement cannot be imagined.

All that the reformers demand is a voice in the administration. They feel and rightly so, that, at the present time, West Africa has developed beyond the stage in which representations, if the present system can be thus styled, should go with popular approval and not by nomination, thereby giving the bulk of the people a real say in their affairs; and not only seek the support of unofficial members when it suits the purposes of the West African Governments to put them forward. A case in point is the debate on the salaries of European officials which we have been reproducing. If we follow the speech-

The turn that the affairs of the National Congress of British West Africa is taking now should hearten every true patriot of the race. If the leaders of this great organization will only remember that even the C. M. S. was at one time called rascals, and considering the influence that this missionary Society is wielding throughout the whole world to day, they will know that the Persecution and the misrepresentation going on as regards the Congress will soon give way to respect and honour if only the leaders will be true to themselves. We take special pride in the Congress for one of the delegates Professor Deniga that represented Nigeria at Accra is a native of this country. What we really need is a missioner to visit all the principal centres in Nigeria, many of our Chiefs have heard of this great organization and we are sure that whenever a missioner is sent he shall succeed in planting a branch, already we learnt that one of our Broad minded and enlightened chiefs, Chief Lemofe and Rev. Adeyemi B.A. are members of the Congress.

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Race Problem—Africa

SLAVE TRAFFIC STILL SURVIVES IN WEST AFRICA

Negro World 1/22/21

January 10, 1921

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your letter of the 8th inst. in the Negro World, I will make it true to you and all my race that what the league hears of slave traffic in West Africa is true, for I have seen it myself for many years.

My people are taken from one town to the other to work, and they do not receive anything for it. As far as I can see, there is also the same thing going on in Delgado Bay at the present time, for I have seen it with my own eyes and could not do anything, for I was alone; but I said to one of the Portuguese, the time will come when we will be able to stop the traffic of slavery. So I will be glad if you will publish my letter in this week's issue. The reason why I am so interested is that I am an African and was born at Magadisho, East Africa, or Italian Somaliland, where we get good treatment. And it is time that the League should put a stop to the slave traffic in West Africa.

These are the names of the villages where the slave traffic is carried on in West Africa:—Mangoa, Kanyambo, St. Cimelia, Moi-Katiba, Kubango, Humbee, Huilla, Ngongoa Mocello, Mafato, Southeast Africa; Liupopo Kiver, Maklair and Gaza Land. Yours very truly, E. M. ALFONSO.

231 Herring Court, Baltimore, Md.

ED 2-2-21 OUTSIDE
920 BALTIMORE

LIBERIAN COMMISSION ON ITS WAY TO WASHINGTON

Baltimore Herald

A cable message from Monrovia, Liberia, to Ernest Lyon, Liberian Consul General in the United States, instructs him of the departure of the Liberian Commision for Washington, on a diplomatic errand. It is composed of President C. D. B. King, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, F. E. R. Johnson and Former Secretary of the Treasury John L. Morris. It will reach this country about the middle of Gebruary. Their mission will give them an oportunity to witness, as distinguished guests, the inauguaration of President-elect Harding. Mr. Lyon was in conference last week with the Washington State Department, arranging details and connections consequent upon its arrival. In this conference the loan proposals will be further discussed and all misunderstandings removed, in order to render available the credit of $5,000,000, established by the United States Treasury Department.

Liberia. 1921.

Family of Negroes Finds Agricultural Reforming in Liberia Is Tough Job

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
JANUARY 14, 1921

A drama of real life which had its inception in the sunny state of Florida, unrolling its plot in the wilds of Africa and subsequently casting its characters bodily into the smiling land of Spain, dropped the curtain on an anti-climax here yesterday, when the characters, ten negroes, were again admitted to the United States. The character are muchly chastened—almost subdued by the harrowing experiences they have been through, and are pathetically glad to be back in the country from whence they started, when singled out by an unkind fate for their buffeting.

The cast consists of ten sons of Ethiopia. The ten constitute one family known under the name of Gale. The grandfather, William Gale, is by virtue of his age and experience the leader of the party, and his able lieutenant is a son, R. W. Gale. The remainder of the party consists of the sons of R. W. Gale and they range downward from heavy winds to little zephyrs. It is a patriarchy of daring adventure. Plot and counterplot follow thick and fast in the fabrication of the story. Some six years ago the Gale family, headed by William Gale, left Florida for Liberia. It was the purpose of the family not only to take unto themselves of the broad acres of the African land of promise, but to educate and instruct their brethren of color in the gentle art of tilling the land in true American style.

Fundamental Business Principles.

But there were certain fundamental business principles exercising jurisdiction over such matters, and the Gale family was the victim of system. There were no markets—and their products went to waste on their hands, after they had been grown with painstaking care. Their neighbors did not take kindly to their instructors in American farming methods. Despite the fact that the country had been founded by negroes of above average intellect there had been a reversion to type, and the easy living conditions of the country had asserted itself and a one-time fiery ambition had been supplanted by [illegible] herited from [illegible] loving ancestors [illegible] bosom of Mother Earth offered a living, and this was all the native required. So the ministrations of the Gale family were met with contempt and in some cases open hostility.

Long Battle Ensued.

It was a long battle. Hunger was not the danger, for the land offered plenty, supplied by the hand of Mother Nature herself without any coaxing on the part of a mere human. But the Gales had seen visions of happiness, of prosperity and even of wealth, and their peace of mind would not let them long remain idle. In the meantime they were combating their contemptuous neighbors in a manner as well as battling against the insidiousness of easy existence.

Finally the Gale family acknowledged itself beaten. Their advances met with discouragement on every hand, and they finally resolved to leave the country. But this was no easy matter. Transportation was not at its best, but finally the entire family reached the northern coast of Africa on the Mediterranean Sea, making the journey in relays by foot, by steamer and with the aid of most every kind of animal. From here it was an easy matter to reach the coast of Spain and there they found themselves a short time ago.

But their troubles were not to end. Penniless, friendless and at the mercy of alien hands they soon found themselves in an even worse plight than ever. They took themselves to the office of a kindly hearted United States consul at Barcelona and placed themselves entirely at his mercy, and their prayers were not in vain. The consul began working to find them passage back to America and finally they were shipped out on the steamer Cushnet, bound for Galveston.

Feeling Multiplied.

The feeling of a citizen of the country when he sees the flag of his nation fluttering in a foreign land is inexplicable. This feeling must have been multiplied a hundredfold in the breasts of the ten negroes who finally stepped aboard a vessel and looking upward saw the stars and stripes waving from the masthead. That feeling, no doubt, was overpowering when plunging through the swells of the gulf, the sandy shores of Texas and the symmetrical outline of Galveston appeared in the distance. The joy of the negroes on finally landing was beyond description.

The family was taken in hand by the immigration authorities immediately on its arrival, and they were thoroughly examined. It was found that they were absolutely penniless, that their sole possessions consisted of a few more or less well worn garments which were for the most part draping their forms at the moment, and that they had no immediate prospects other than they were endeavoring to reach the state of Oklahoma, there to resume their farming pursuits. Being citizens of the country, they were admitted without difficulty, and immediately dropped from sight.

And the feelings of the family were amply expressed through its patriarch leader in an expression to officials when he said: "Sah, nevel so long as ah lives do I everh want to hear or see the name Liberia." And his progency breathed a hearty "amen."

LIBERIA DEAF TO NEGRO UPLIFTER.

Gales Sold His Florida Farm and Migrated Thither to Better Their Lot.

Found Them Indolent and Entirely Satisfied.

Ostracized, Returns to America Impoverished to Begin Life Anew.

2/26/21 Louisville News

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 19.—Inspired by a desire to bring about a betterment of the conditions of the negroes of Liberia, Africa, William Gales, a well to do negro farmer of Florida, sold out his holdings in that State eight years ago and migrated thither with his son and family. A few days ago, forlorn and penniless, he and his son and eight grandchildren arrived here on the steamishp Cushnet, from Barcelona, Spain. He now has a different view of the people of his race in Africa than that which caused him to undertake the work of their uplift eight years ago. Se said that his main purpose in going to Liberia was to demonstrate to the natives modern American methods of farming.

Satisfied with Their Lot.

He found that they were indolent and not at all concerned about improving their material condition. The negroes there, he declared, manage to get enough to eat without working, and when he sought to show them how they could produce abundant crops by manual labor and modern farm implements, they looked upon him as an interloper, and he and the other members of his family were ostracized by the natives.

Things went from bad to worse, and finally, with what little money he and his son had left, they set out toward the United States. They made their way to the northern part of Africa, where they found a small steamship that would take them as far as Barcelona on their way home. When they arrived at Barcelona they were in tatters and without money. They appealed to the American Consul ther and he arranged for their passage to Galveston. On the way over the members of the party worked about the ship as a means of helping to meet the cost of the voyage.

Thankful to Get Back.

The first thing the old negro did when the Cushnet was docked was to kneel upon the deck and offer a fervent prayer of thanksgiving that he and his progeny had been permitted to return to the land of liberty. From here they were sent to the farm of a relative in Oklahoma..

Gales and his son see little hope for the negroes of Liberia ever making much progress. While the soil is rich, the incentive to work is not there, and the natives seem to resent any efforts to induce them to put forth any physical effort beyond that which they and their forefathers from time immemorial have been doing in order to gain a subsistence.

Liberian President Here to Asks Loan

Chicago Tribune 3/12/21

New York, March 11.—Charles D. B. King, president of the Republic of Liberia, arrived here Sunday from London by the United States mail steamship Panhandle State.

President King's appearance in this country is of a business nature. He is here to conclude negotiations with the state department of Washington in reference to a credit of $5,000,000, established in the United States treasury in 1918. As head of the mission, he was accompanied by Gabriel L. Dennis, secretary of the mission; Frederick E. R. Johnson of the Liberian Supreme court, John L. Morris of the Liberian diplomatic service and P. G. Wolo, a graduate of Harvard university.

The president and his party were taken aboard the coast guard cutter Manhattan by representatives of the department of state, landed at the Battery and escorted to the Waldorf Astoria, where they were provided with a suite on the tenth floor, with a private dining room.

President King deputized his secretary of state that the protracted negotiations regarding the credit of $5,000,000 doubtless soon would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, as the government and people of Liberia were anxious to put into immediate operation a program for great industrial developments, including harbor improvements, motor road construction, industrial schools, railways and the extension of telegraph and telephone facilities.

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Extraordinary Profligacy with the People's Money

N. Y. C. AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 8, 1921

THE hearing on Senator Reed's resolution to end the authority of the Administration to spend money raised by taxation of the American people on any foreign whim that strikes its neurotic fancy is revealing some very interesting facts.

The other day we called attention to a fact brought out at these hearings. It was disclosed there that the Administration had given to one Boris Bakhmetieff the huge sum of sixty million dollars. The pretext for this gift was that Bakhmetieff represented the Russian Government and that this sixty millions was a loan to the Russian people.

But it happens that this Boris Bakhmetieff represents no Russian Government, and the Administration which gave him this money knew it better than the American people whose money it has thus squandered. Boris Bakhmetieff represents nobody but himself and a pitiful little band of exiles.

Four years ago he did represent an ephemeral, revolutionary government which lasted only a few months and itself represented but a passing, momentary phase of the revolution. This huge sum of our money was given as a loan for the Russian people to the representative of a government which is nearly four years dead, and all of whose officials are exiles from Russia, and whose Prime Minister was recently waiting on tables in a London restaurant.

The giving of this money to Bakhmetieff as a loan to the Russian people was grotesque enough, but the facts concerning the payment of $5,000,000 to the little Negro Republic of Liberia in Africa are the most grotesque of all. What do you suppose we let this tiny black government have five million dollars for? No human being could possibly guess in a thousand years. We actually gave that diminutive black government this money to defray the expenses of sending a delegation to the League of Nations! Upon what pretense the money of the American people was spent for such a purpose we cannot imagine. Let it be remembered that the Liberian Government has the same vote in the League of Nations that the United States would have had if we had been foolish enough to join the league. If at its very birth the League of Nations looks like a Republican convention at its worst, what are we to expect of the league when its politicians get to learn the ropes?

How natural this paying the expenses of the black delegation from Africa must seem to the big bosses of the Republican National conventions. If any one is interested to know how these obscure nations will vote in the League of Nations, let him inquire of a boss of a Republican convention how the colored delegates from the South, whose expenses have been paid, vote in a Republican convention.

Liberian Commission Coming Here to Seek $5,000,000 Loan

N. Y. C. POST
MARCH 5, 1921

President C. D. B. King of Liberia and two other members of the Liberian Loan Commission, F. E. R. Johnson, Associate Justice of the Liberian Supreme Court, and John Lewis Morris, will arrive in New York to-morrow aboard the steamer Panhandle State of the United States Mail Steamship Company, it became known to-day through Edward T. Merril, Liberian Consul to New York, 326 West Nineteenth Street.

Mr. Merril said the three men would proceed after a short stay in New York to Washington, where they will confer with Treasury officials in an attempt to negotiate a $5,000,000 loan from the United States. This loan has been "hanging fire" for nearly a year, according to Mr. Merril.

The Panhandle State left Boulogne, France, on February 24 with 58 cabin passengers. She is expected to dock at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at Pier 74, North River.

The Liberian Loan Commission will stay at the Waldorf-Astoria while in New York, Mr. Merril said. Liberia is the negro republic which lies on the Atlantic coast of Africa, between Sierra Leone on the west and the Ivory Coast on the east.

His Excellency, The President of Liberia

Chicago-a Sept 3/14 3/12/21

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
MARCH 13, 1921

LIBERIA'S ASSETS

THE president of Liberia is in this country, seeking a loan of $5,000,000 for his little republic. A survey of the economic status of Liberia would seem to justify a loan of this amount. Yet Liberia offers much the same picture that Hayti presents, of too much trust to the goodness of nature and too little reliance on the industry of man.

The amount of the proposed loan is more than twice the national debt; and this debt includes about $1,600,000 on the loan of $1,700,000 negotiated in 1912, with the rubber crop as security. The customs dues amount to about $150,000 a year. The exports are valued at more than $1,000,000 a year. But Liberia has never approached the developments that the glowing prospectuses of a century ago or the renewed propaganda since have promised. The country is piping hot, and the disposition is to let somebody else do the work. It is a country long on the superficies of religion, and the civilized part of it ekes out a rather precarious subsistence at the edge of an unredeemed primeval wilderness with tribes of bellicose disposition.

As a rule, the rich soil teems and steams without proper cultivation; the forests are neglected; the mineral deposits (except iron) are not worked; the production of coco and cotton is inconsiderable. The chief agricultural commodities are coffee and rubber.

It is fitting that the United States should manifest a particular interest in the fortunes of Liberia, for the creation of the state was due to the effort of the National Colonization Society, established in this country in 1816. It has not been possible, however, to persuade many American Negroes to return to the land of their forbears. If those now resident in Liberia followed the industrious and energetic example set by many Negroes of America, the fate of Liberia would not be open to question.

Liberian Mission Here for Loan.

This photograph show his excellency, President Charles B. D. King, of Liberia, with his staff, who arrived in this country recently for the purpose of negotiating a loan of $5,000,000. The party arrived aboard the S. S. Panhandle State.

Left to right they are: G. L. Dennic, secretary to the commission; F. E. R. Johnson, President King, John L. Morris, and Ernest Lyon, consul-general for Liberia.

It is probable that President King will be able to float the needed loan, as it is known that the United States is now contemplating using Liberia as a naval base.

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Race Problem – 1921.
Africa

CHICAGO ILL. BLADE
DECEMBER 3 1921

WILL THE BLACK RACE RULE THE WORLD?

BY W. D. BOYCE.

Mohammed is quoted as saying: "If the mountain will not come to Mohammed—Mohammed will go to the mountain."

THE U. S. Congress has brought the "Mountain" of World Diplomacy to Washington; and oh, what a real shock our wise men have received! It was cheap, at the $200,000 Congressional appropriation, to get front seats in this big nine-ringed circus. Not one out of twenty of our Senators and Members of the House has ever traveled in Europe and Asia or met the real old world's slick way of saying black is white and making you believe it.

Japan, alone, sent two hundred men to the Conference and gave a $1,000 tip to one train crew between Seattle and Chicago, while they claim their people at home are starving. The Japs have got our lawmakers so frightened at Washington for fear they do the wrong thing, that they won't do anything ("safety first"). The whole Disarmament, Pacific and Far Eastern question will end in talk and promises, and *RESOLUTIONS* that will never be carried out by Europe or Asia. Always remember that the delegates to Washington can only "recommend," and what does that amount to? It will be a fine advertisement for the U. S., and, like any good "con," is worth all it costs.

Last week I wrote about the Brown race; the week before about the Yellow; and this week I write about the Blacks of Africa. Not about the Blacks of North and South America, except to say the Negro of the U. S. is well known to all of us. He controls the balance of voting power in six big Northern States and can elect our President except in "landslide" years. At the close of the Civil War, in 1870, when the first Colored census was taken in the U. S., there were 4,500,000 Blacks and 38,000,000 Whites. This 4,500,000 have increased 150%, while the 38,000,000 Whites have increased but 65%. For purposes of accurate comparison I do not consider the foreign immigrant or his children arriving since 1870. In less than fifty years, unless the Whites unite on the Color question, we may have a Negro President. In less than one hundred years the solid Negro vote will control the country completely. There are now 25,000,000 Negroes in "North and South America."

But I must get back to Africa. What I know about the Dark Continent is largely from travel and shooting in Africa. I have seen thousands of naked, native, happy Negroes in their own country; or, at least in the country they were born in. There are 120,000,000 Negroes in Africa south of the Sahara Desert. In North Africa, Egypt, Tripoli, Algeria and Morocco the Arab, or Brown race, predominates. The total population of all Africa is about 150 million and is all governed by White men, mostly British. There are two small independent countries—Abyssinia, a kingdom in the East, and Liberia, a republic in the West—both north of the Equator. The whole continent of Africa, four times the size of the U. S., with the above exceptions, has been absorbed by the Whites in sixty years and is the source of minerals and raw stock for many European manufacturers. Three million White men, plus guns, control 120 million Blacks and 20 million mostly classed as Browns, but really mostly Mongrel, or mixed races. The ~~Negro in~~ Africa is not allowed by the British to own or carry a gun. How long one man with a gun is going to be able to handle fifty men without guns, or keep them from getting them, is a question. Disarm the 500 million White people in the world and the 1,200 million colored people will clean them out in quick order. In India and Africa the White man wouldn't last *ONE DAY*.

The Negro is without history—he traces no past thru centuries and thousands of years like the Yellow or Brown man. He has no philosophy, religion, or central government. Has never built a city of stone or a ship. Until prevented by the Whites his numbers did not increase; tribal wars, witch doctor murders and cannibalism held down the population. In one place in Africa that I know, the people of one tribe have increased ten times in sixty years owing to White control. In less than fifty years there will be 400 million Blacks in Africa. In 100 years there will be over one billion and the country will feed that many.

In tropical Africa, where the population is the densest, the girl is a mother at 10 and will have an average of one baby a year for the next ten years. They wear out and grow old early. Few women live beyond the age of 30 or men beyond 35. But having the White man's doctors the story is different. Many babies grow up, and, with tribal wars, witch doctors and cannibalism done away with, the population increases so fast you cannot count them. I was surprised to learn from Dr. Cook, in charge of the Church of England's Hospital on Lake Victoria, Nyanza, that the Negro baby was born with a solid head and that the head stopped growing at 14 years of age, and that no brain development took place after that age. That explained why the tribal chiefs I had met always had boys as advisers and did not retain them after 15 years of age. When I first saw many naked Negroes it shocked me, but soon I took no more notice of them than you would of the cattle in a field. However, I did laugh to myself one day when I met two young Negro women who divided a suit between them, one wearing the skirt, the other the jacket. Otherwise they were perfectly natural, as it was all they had on. The dress was a donation from the Foreign Missionary Society.

The Negro possesses the greatest animal vitality of any human being, and the blood is the strongest. *Negro blood never breeds out.* Give him sufficient food and healthy surroundings and the Negro can do any amount of work. I had 400 Negro porters on one "Safari." Each one carried sixty pounds a day on his head for twenty miles directly on the Equator. I used men only. I was surprised to find one missionary traveling with thirty-five porters, all women, and nearly every one of the women had a child at her breast. It did not set right with me. A woman's a woman, a mother is a mother, be she White or Black. Africa is a paradise for Christian missionaries. They have nothing to do but enroll the natives, as all of them will take on any religion you offer if medicine and treatment by a doctor goes with it. All the missionary headquarters have doctors and lots of converts. One church I found paid so much a head each year for all enrolled converts and sent an auditor to check up the report of the missionary.

A wise man once said that "clothing and religion was a matter of geography." I fully appreciated this after I had been on "Safari" in Africa for only a few days. My 400 porters had been secured from a part of the country that I supposed was fully Christianized, altho they needed no clothing. It was my custom to furnish them with game for meat. One day I was requested to shoot zebra. I thought it funny to want wild horse instead of the very good antelope meat. However, I shot one zebra and he dropped dead as the others started to run. I took a second shot, but only wounded one. Part of my Negroes ran for the dead zebra, the other half after the wounded one, and they asked me not to kill the fallen but still alive beast, as they wanted to dispatch him according to their own religion by their own priest; then I learned that fully one-half of my porters were Mohammedans and only their priest was supposed to butcher their meat. This part of their religion evidently came down from the Old Testament. The religion that appeals to the African Negro is Mohammedan and is the only one that will grow and stick in Africa. More than one-half of the 120 million Negroes now there are Islamites. They all believe in plural marriages. Polygamy is practiced everywhere; wives are bought the same as cattle. In fact, cattle and sheep are traded for wives. The women do the work. The more wives a man has the richer he is. The single men are kept in camps and trained as fighters. For thousands of years that has been the Negro man's occupation—fighting; and as the Mohammedan religion teaches that a man who dies in battle goes immediately to Paradise, where he has all the new wives he wants and nothing to do but enjoy himself, the Negro is not only willing and anxious to fight, but don't care if he does get killed. The Negro hates the White man, and, of course, and his religion. Again the Christian religion holds out no such a beautiful hereafter to the Black man's mind.

The White man in Africa, thru his forcing sanitary conditions and right living on the Black man, is bringing up Mohammedans four times as fast as they would come along under the old conditions.

But this is an age of civilizing everybody and keeping them civilized at the end of a gun—or they may slip back.

The Pacific and Far Eastern question is only the "Color question," and of all the colored races the Negro causes the greatest anxiety for the future in the minds of many scholars and statesmen on account of his rapid increase in population, and his natural alliance with the Mohammedan faith, now accepted and practiced by 250 million Brown and Black people in the world. Both the Japs and Mohammedans worship a *GOD OF WAR*

Next week we will write about the Red man.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Population Increase.

West Africa
The Gold Coast Independent

The recent census shows that the population of the Gold Coast has increased from one and half millions in 1911 to over 2 millions in 1921. Labour conditions in the country also are steadily improving. 9/10/21

For many years the Gold Coast has been considered—most unjustifiably—the most unhealthy country in the world. Such a description does not apply to it today. Advances in medical science and methods of sanitation, increased comfort in living, and a better knowdge of how to live in such a climate have produced extraordinary results.

Ten or fifteen years ago, there were possibly 30 white women in the whole country. Today there are over 300 and some score of children under five years of age. Social life in the big towns is far pleasanter than that in many places in the old country. Clubs, races, cricket, football, tennis, golf—all are flourishing not only among the Europeans. but among the natives.

SANITATION OR SEGREGATION.

Gold Coast Independent

PLEA FOR AFRICAN COUNCIL.

By H. R. Willis [late Chief Secretary, Uganda Protectorate].

West Africa
Topical

Racial bitterness has of late become pronounced in Kenya, due mainly to the influx of South African settlers, with their ingrained antipathy to the coloured business competitor. In Uganda this feeling is absent, as it is there recognized that the country owes much to the Indian trader and agriculturist, and any little difficulties between the two races that have arisen from time to time have been settled by mutual toleration.

The Colonial Office, however, for reasons best konwn to themselves, have caused Lord Milner's decisions affecting Kenya to be applied mutatis mutandis to Uganda, thereby introducing racial trouble into a country where it did not exist before.

On the Kenya Legislative Council the Indians, who largely outnumber the Europeans, elect two members, the Europeans 11. The fact is that Indian interests are not adequately represented on the Legislative Council, and, to remedy this, the Government of India has put forward a practical suggestion for a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis plus an educational test without racial discrimination for all British subjects. In any case the existing system exhibits too much racial discrimination, and requires overhauling. The same applies to the Kenya municipal councils.

Lord Milner directed that the principle of race-segregation should be adhered to in the residential areas of townships, and, whenever practicable, in commercial areas also. In so far as residential areas in townships are concerned, there is something to be said in favour, provided the principle is dealt with by consent and not by law. His lordship's decision to enforce racial segregation in commercial areas is not only irrational but impracticable. In a country where Indian subordinates are universally employed in all businesses by European and Indian firms alike the proposal to segregate firms on account of the nationality of the owners can only be regarded as absurd. The whole question turns on sanitation, and, this once recognized, should present little difficulty.

A HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

What are urgently needed in both Kenya and Uganda are properly equipped and fully-staffed Government Public Health Department to deal with sanitation and kindred matters. A staff of trained sanitary experts is what is required, and the existing system of appointing medical officers with little or no practical sanitary experience to the sanitary posts should be dropped. Also the existing principle of delegating to new and struggling townships the sanitary control and responsibility for their respective areas when they are barely able to afford the cost of municipal scavengering, should be discontinued. Township planning, building control, and sanitation are not matters for amateurs, however well-meaning.

But Government Health Departments involve expenditure, and, as both Kenya and Uganda are struggling countries barely able to make ends meet, the question arises how such expenditure could be met. In existing conditions, the British taxpayer is in no mood to meet the expense, which may be put at a capital outlay of £50,000 and £20,000 recurrent. It remains to be seen what can be done by effecting economies in the countries themselves.

Both in Kenya and Uganda it has been notorious for many years that neither country has been able to afford the full complement of administrative and police officers necessary for good government. All other civil Departments, with exception perhaps of the Judicial, have been similarly starved, and no good purpose would be served by cutting down expenditure there.

POSSIBLE ECONOMIES.

It is otherwise, however, in regard to the military Departments in both territories, for these for years past have been far in excess of requirement. The civil police are ample for any punitive or defensive measures that might arise. If the British War Office desires to retain the King's African Rifles it should pay for em, and not burden Kenya and Uganda the cost of military forces they do not need and cannot afford. Otherwise, these forces should be disbanded, and the savings applied to the establishment of Public Health Departments and other pressing civil needs.

The establishment of Public Health Departments in the two territories would go a long way towards resolving the municipal tangle which is largely responsible for the racial question, which again is the cause of much embittered feeling in India and East Africa. A progressive measure of this nature is urgently needed, and it is to be hoped that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies will adopt some such course as an alternative to his predecessor's racial policy.

For one cannot fail to be impressed by the strange contrast between Lord Milner's assurance that it has been the avowed principle, and it is the definite intention, of the British authorities to mete out even-handed justice between the different races inhabiting the East African territories, and his questionable decisions. The probability is that Lord Milner was overburdened by work outside the scope of his office, and so, perforce, had to leave the East African questions to the Colonial Office permanent staff and act on their advice.

The permanent staff, as usual, were hampered by lack of local experience. And so it is to be presumed these far reaching decisions were borne and promulgated, as doubtless will be many others of a similar nature until an expert African Council is instituted by the British Government, the need for which has long been apparent.

[The Times.]

French West Africa had already a representative in the person of a senator in the parliament in France as representing his county in that august assembly of the French Empire. when will an African full blooded Negro represent Africa in the House of Parliament in England. 5/6/21

The Times of Nigeria

We know some biggotted Europeans will say these Negroes are aspiring too high surely every sane human being has a right to aspire to all that is noble good and honest.

By the way when will the Franchise be granted to West Africa. Not until the West Africans put a united front and see to it through the National Congress of British West Africa that our Rights be not trampled under foot or our petitions be relegated to the waste Basket.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem - 1921.

Liberia

Africa.

LIBERIA REFUSED WILSON OFFER OF STATUS OF HAITI

Lansing Withheld Financial Aid From Nego Republic When His Severe Terms Were Rejected.

N Y C CALL
AUGUST 10, 1921

LOAN NEEDED NOW

British Bank in Africa Will Ruin Liberia if $5,000,000 Grant Isn't Made—Harding Favors It.

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Writer.)

WASHINGTON, August 9.—John L. Morris, member of a former Liberian cabinet and member of the Liberian mission which is now seeking the ratification by Congress of the $5,000,000 loan promised the Negro republic by President Wilson, is my authority for this statement of the case for the loan:

Liberia went into the war against Germany because the United States had gone in, and because Liberia, as the child of American policy, safeguarded against further British and French border-shoving by the American State Department, felt that it could do no less.

When she entered the war in 1917, Liberia had, for nearly three years, been commercially paralyzed by the European conflict. Most of her export and import trade was handled by German firms and German ships. When the Germans went out the British came in, but only very slowly. As the British took possession of the German colonies in Africa they began to develop British trade with those territories, and to exploit that trade in competition with the trade from independent Liberia. Now the Germans are slowly coming back, badly crippled in their commercial facilities; the commerce of Liberia is in a low state, due both to the destruction of the former German trade and to the depression in Britain, which consumes the coffee, palm oil, palm kernels, ginger, ivory and other products of the country.

One Bank Controls Liberian Funs.

The only bank in the republic is the Bank of British West Africa. It impounds the collected revenues, both internal and customs and, after paying the interest due the holders of the $1,000,000 debt of the Liberian Government, it turns the rest over to the government for its budget. This is a temporary arrangement, which was to have been ended by the promised loan from America, under the terms of which the State Department would become the financial adviser and collector of interest.

President C. D. B. King has been in the United States since March with a diplomatic and fiscal commission, to sign the agreement under which the $5,000,000 loan was to have been made. He feels that if he should go back without the loan the Bank of British West Africa would take advantage of his failure in a manner disastrous to Liberian credit in the future. The bank demands a long-term arrangement which will give to it just what it may want in return for its expert services.

Secretary of State Lansing, when in office, had Third Assistant Secretary Phillips draft an agreement with Liberia which would have put Liberia in a position almost identical with that now occupied by Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Liberia refused to sign. Hence it got no money beyond an initial $26,000. In its turn, it has proposed that a financial adviser be sent by the State Department to Liberia to impound the revenues and to pay out to the American Government its interest, after which the adviser and the experts whom he shall take along will assist the Liberian Government in distributing the balance.

Motor Highways Badly Needed.

The principal of the loan is to be used to construct highways for motor trucks, which will develop commerce in the 40-mile zone nearest the coast which measures the penetration of civilized influence. After the harbor has been developed and these truck roads built, Liberia may begin to consider the possibilities of producing enough wealth to finance her first railroad line.

Morris emphasized the statement that Liberia did not go into the war at the behest of the Allies, nor because of German ships in her harbors. He says there was no German ship in Liberian waters at any time after the opening week of the war.

President Harding and Secretary Hughes have approved the making of the loan to assist Liberia to remain on the map. The Republican administration, whether for moral or political reasons, feels bound to enact legislation which will enable the President to make good the promise—minus the trick—framed by its predecessor. If the loan is made, American machinery and equipment of all kinds will be shipped to Africa to resume the fight of civilization against the jungle and the climate—a fight which has been going in favor of the jungle in many respects since Europe went to war.

If the loan is beaten the British bank will have its innings.

SLIP LIBERIAN PRES. THRU BOSTON TO AFRICA

Boston Mass. Guardian

No Colored Folks Allowed to Honor Head of Black Republic—U. S. Gets Him Out of Country as its Guest—Why This Rush?

11/19/21

C. D. B. King, president of the republic of Liberia, accompanied by F. E. R. Johnson, associate justice of the Liberian supreme court and two secretaries, slipped quietly through Boston shortly after three o'clock Tuesday afternoon to the navy yard, where they boarded the cruiser Denver, on which they sailed, two hours later, for their own capital, Monrovia, as guests of the United States government.

The plans of the presidential party had been closely guarded and there was no demonstration by Negro organizations when Mr. King stepped off the New York train at South station. He was welcomed by Lt. A. ? Larsen, U. S. M. C., who escorted [illegible] directly to the ship where, as he [illegible] on board, he was met with a salut[illegible] 19 guns. Shortly before sailing [illegible] he was officially visited by Adm[illegible] Gleaves and his aides.

President King who has been [illegible] this country since March 3 attempting to negotiate a loan of $5,000,000, refused to say whether his efforts had been successful, contenting himself with remarking that an agreement had been effected.

ABOLITION OF THE NEEGEE AND HUMAN LEOPARD SOCIETIES.

Eighty-six Persons Arrested.

The Liberian News July 1 Aug.
Monrovia Liber 1921

We publish on the second page of this Journal a Proclamation issued by His Excellency Edwin Barclay, Secretary of State for Liberia, Acting for and in behalf of the President of the Republic, suspending the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus for six months in keeping with an Act of the Legislature of Liberia, approved January 18, 1921, for the suppression of the Neegee and Human Leopard Societies, which are so prevalent in certain sections in the County of Grand Bassa, and which sections are placed under Martial Law for the enforcement of the Act cited in the Proclamation, as well as for the better protection of the lives of citizens generally.

Too much cannot be said in commending Mr. Barclay for the timely step taken in the suppression of this irrational, unlawful and beastly manner of taking human lives, and by declaring such sections that are infested with these societies to be immediately placed under Martial Law.

The Honourable James W. Cooper, Secretary of War, immediately on being advised of the Proclamation, left for Grand Bassa, and on his arrival there reviewed the Second Regiment, of the Liberian Army, and organized a Court Martial by appointing the following named officers members of the Board; viz:— Captain Isaac Whistnant, President of the Board; Captain C. H. Diggs, Lieuts. Edward Stanford, C. R. Henson; Edward A. Cole, Provost officer; Major W. N. Ross, Judge Advocate. This having been effected, he then issued certain instructions for the government of the Board, which we also publish in this issue for general information.

Immediately after Secretary Cooper had reviewed the Regiment and organized the Court Martial, he lost no time in proceeding to the Interior of Grand Bassa, touching at six of the sections where these societies are in operation; and where he arrested eighty-six persons who are active members of these societies. One of the most striking and surprising features of these societies is, that there were found among those arrested several Americo-Liberians who are also reported to be active members, and whom we hope will be given their just deserts under the law irrespective of kinship class or klan.

These eighty-six persons, we understand have been tried by Court Martial, and most of them found guilty in the first and second degrees.

We earnestly congratulate Secretary Cooper for his activity in the premises, as well as for his unsullied interest in the political development of the country. We also highly commend him for his high reaching and statesman-like policy in his movements towards abolishing entirely from our country the existence of these obnoxious and diabolical societies known as Neegee and human Leopard, which are destroying human lives and property, thereby making it extremely unsafe for commercial and agricultural developments.

We hope that the Authorities will continue to pry into every nook and corner where these societies exist, and to bring to justice every person or persons who are directly or indirectly connected with any of these societies thereby abolishing them entirely out of the country.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

BY THE PRESIDENT

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Legislature of Liberia approved January 18, 1921, entitled "An Act for the suppression of the Nigi and Human Leopard Societies" the President of the Republic of Liberia is authorised to suspend the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in such districts or sections of the Republic where such societies are known to exist and to place such districts or sections under Martial Law:

The Liberian News. Monrovia Liberia July 4 Aug. 1921

NOW THEREFORE, I, EDWIN BARCLAY, Secretary of State of the Republic of Liberia, by virtue of An Act approved January 6, 1921, acting for and in behalf of the President of the Republic, do hereby order and proclaim that for a period not exceeding six months from the date hereof the privilege and benefit of the Writ of Habeas Corpus is suspended in the Gorcohn Section, Garnd Bassa County, and that the said Section is placed under Martial Law for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act above cited and the protection of the lives of peaceful citizens against the outrages and depredations of the Nigi and Human Leopard Societies.

Any person known or proven to be a member of either or both of these prohibited Societies or who may have been a member thereof or who may have attempted to gain membership therein will be arrested wherever found and brought within the Jurisdiction of the Court Martial.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Republic at the City of Monrovia this day of April A. D. 1921.

For the President,

EDWIN BARCLAY
Secretary of State.

[L. S]

WAR DEPARTMENT, R. L.,
LIBERIAN FRONTIER FORCE.

INSTRUCTIONS

The Liberian News July 4 Aug. 1921
Africa Liberia

In conformity with the Act of the Legislature passed and approved January 18th., 1921, providing for the suppression of the Society known as NEEGEE and HUMAN LEOPARD Society, and in keeping with the proclamation issued declaring certain places in the County of Grand Bassa under Martial Law and providing for the establishing of a Court Martial to try and determine the cases of those who are found guity of being members of said Society as well as for the punishment of persons proven guilty of destroying human life, the following officers are hereby appointed members of said board, organize and deliberate under the following instructions:

1. Captain Isaac Whistnant, President of the Board,
2. Captain Diggs,
3. Lieut. Edward stanford
4. " C. H. Henson
5. " Edward A. Cole, Provost Officer.
6. Major W. N. Ross, Judge Advocate and Reporter.

1. All cases are to be tried according to the Native Customary Law, and rules of evidence,
2. Persons found guilty of being members of said Societies but who have not taken part in the distruction of human life, shall upon proof forfeit all their property real and personal and be deported from said county, property forfeited shall be disposed of in manner hereinafter provided.
3. All persons found guilty of being members of said Societies who have murdered or assisted in the murder of any persons as principals in the first or second degree shall suffer death being shot under warrant of the Commander-in-Chief
4. All property of persons who are found guilty of the murder of persons shall be confiscated and disposed of as hereafter provided
5. During the trial of the Chiefs of the Sections where the accused live together with the Chiefs of the Section of which those who have been murdered were residents must be present.
6. The expenses of the trial must be borne out of the forfeited estates of the guilty parties.
7. There must be a correct minutes of every day's proceedings kept and forwarded to Monrovia in duplicates. one to the Commander-in-Chief and one to the War Department.
8. Persons committing in the Districts contemplated by the proclamation but which offences do not fall within the purview of the Board shall be arrested and handed over to the Civil authorities.

(Sgd.) JAMES W. COOPER
Secretary of War, R. L.

To Buy Ship On Which Trip To Africa Will Be Made

New York Age

Charter Plan Abandoned by American and African Tourist Co., But Amount of Cargo Offered Makes Feasible The Plan to Purchase Vessel

12/24/21

Much interest has been expressed in the proposed journey of a number of colored Americans to Liberia on a 45-day round trip excursion which was being promoted by the American and African Tourist Company, of which Rev. W. H. Jernigan of Washington is the president, Rev. L. J. Jordan of Philadelphia, secretary, and Major W. H. York, military aide to President King of Liberia, is business manager.

Original announcements called for the chartering of a special ship, the "Tumsean," scheduled to leave the United States on December 3rd. This, it is understood, was contingent upon the required number of passengers paying the passage money, about $495. The required number did not subscribe, however and so Major York sent out a letter informing the prospective tourists that space would be chartered on regular liners, and that the trip would go forward as programed.

Later information is to the effect that because of cargoes offered for freightage it was found that it would be a profitable investment to purchase a ship outright. And this is now under negotiation, it appears. As a consequence, the sailing date has been postponed and it is not as yet posible to determine just when the people will get away.

The Age has been informed that preliminary negotiations looking to the buying of a ship, the purchase price being $65,000, are about concluded. Various of the interested individuals subscribed a sum approximating $45,000, and satisfactory bonds have been offered a funding company which is to ra... the additional sum required. As soon as these matters are finally determined, the sailing date is expected to be set.

A number of persons from various parts of the country are in New York waiting to make the trip, most of whom, it is said have paid in their passage money. A statement from Major York, some weeks ago, placed this number at about two hundred. Of the names included on this list however, some have already taken passage on liners to Europe and others have decided not to go.

Among those awaiting the sailing of the party are the Rev. C. W. Abington of Dallas, Texas; Prince J. W. Blaye-chettai of Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. Blackwell, Dr. J. E. East, Bishop W. H. Heard, Rev. L. G. Jordan and Mrs. S. W. Layton, all of Philadelphia; Rev. W. H. Jernagin of Washington; Arthur T. Long of Indianapolis; Charles E. Mitchell, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell and A. G. Brown, all of Institute, W. Va.; and the Rev. Florence Randolph of Jersey City.

The company is negotiating to buy the S. S. "Byron" from the Lamport-Holt Co.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

Race Problem - 1921
Asia.

Japanese Question

THE JAPS AND WHITE SUPREMACY.

Montgomery Advertiser
11/23/21

Editor The Advertiser:

Is not the great prominence given the Japanese view by the other delegates in the conference at Washington liable to cause the Japs to develop a still worse case of the swell-head?

In my opinion the representatives of the white races should prepare a suitable document, fair and equitable to all concerned, sign it themselves and then pass it across the table for the Japs to sign. What a burden would be lifted from the tired shoulders of mankind as a consequence!

If you agree that no yellow race should be permitted to defeat the high purposes for which the armaments conference was called, why not give us one of your usual vigorous and able editorials on the subject?

Yours very truly,
T. D. GRUBBS.

The Washington conference may come to that very act—the signing of an agreement which Japan must also sign. But in diplomacy the fashion is to hide the iron hand in the velvet glove. The real act of coercing Japan to a signature might be figuratively described as "passing the paper across the table" to the Japanese delegation, but actually it would be done at one of those numerous and mysterious conferences at which so many of the vital issues are decided. Japan may be told in private what the delegates from the white nations propose to have her do; she will either find some subterfuge to bolt the conference, which is not likely, or take her medicine in public with an Oriental smile which is probable.

The race issue has not yet been raised in the Washington conference; perhaps the Europeans do not react so quickly to a race issue as do Americans, Canadians and Aus tralians. There are students of world affairs who see at some unknown time in the future the union and amalgamation of the yellow races of the world, superior in numbers to the whites, for a conquest of the white nations, but there certainly seems no prospect for the realization in the next fifty years or hundred years of this vision, or rather nightmare. The one menace in the yellow race in our time is presented by Japan, compactly organized, egotistic from success in war, highly efficient in making war and spurred on by the dangerous belief that this is Japan's hour in history.

When the time comes for the white nations to coerce Japan, if that time should come, Great Britain will find herself in an awkward position. As we pointed out in a previous editorial. Great Britain is in the strong but difficult position of being wooed by both America and Japan. She perhaps could say to herself, "How happy could I be, were the other dear charmer away." Yet, the British delegation in Washington knows exactly what it is going to do, should it be necessary to decide between Japan and the United States. She is grateful to Japan for timely help in the war rendered under the terms of a specific treaty. She is also grateful to America for much greater help rendered timely and without a treaty or obligation.

Lloyd George declared a few days ago, in defending the good faith of the British government, "We can not coolly say to an ally who rendered such service during a time of war, 'Much obliged. You may go now, as we have no further use for you.'" Then he hastened to modify that declaration by discussing the close bonds which linked together America and Great Britain, bonds upon which depended the safety and security of the world.

The friendship of America for Great Britain is essential to the future safety of the British Empire. For Great Britain the friendship of Japan is a thing apart; the friendship of America is her whole existence. If persuasion and conciliation should fail to move Japan, we can expect in some hidden room, "after the manner of diplomacy," an agreement will be passed across the table to Japan and her delegation will be told to sign on the dotted line. This act will be the last resort, not the first.

MIXING OIL AND WATER.

Californian Writes of the Yellow Peril of the Pacific.

Montgomery Advertiser 12/2/21

Editor The Advertiser:

I should like to express to you my appreciation of the letter of H. B. Cullens, of Ozark, which appeared in your column, Letters to the Editor, on November 25th. The article to which I refer was captioned, "Mixing Oil and Yellow Water."

Mr. Cullens' simile was well chosen and clearly defined. I am from San Francisco (the Jap infested spot) and therefore, have a full realization of the valuable philosophy and logic contained in Mr. Cullens' letter. He illustrated the impracticability simply and forcefully in describing how oil and water might be artificially mixed by a pharmacist with the aid of alkali and gum arabic, and how the molecules forced together in this emulsion could not possibly be permanent, but after a time of quietude would separate again into their original liquid forms—oil and water.

This homely example is very understandable, and should not be passed over lightly by the people of our country, for today the United States stands as the first bulwark against the Western encroachment of the Asiatic.

I only wish that Mr. Cullens might have reversed the position of his comparisons. Instead of representing the white race as white oil, and the Japanese as yellow water, would it not have been better to designate the Jap as Yellow oil, and the white man, White water. For granted that these two elements can be temporarily mixed the inevitable separation of the two liquids would leave the white water polluted. The process of filtering and cleansing our civilization of Asiatic contamination would be difficult and expensive. On the other hand, the yellow oil—the Jap—would have suffered no depreciation, no evaporation, but instead would have solidified, with no ill effect remaining to impede its advancement through a wasteful period of restoration.

No matter what Japan's protestations of friendship during the present conference in Washington—no matter what she may agree to in the matter of disarmament, the total of her sincerity will be, to quote from Hamlet, "Words! Words! Words!" Her stealthy march along the military highway into the bowels of Asia will never cease. She will aggressively tramp, tramp, tramp, while we sleep, sleep, sleep, dreaming of a Utopian absurdity, where the children of the East and West will play croquet in a common backyard. A sudden alarm will awaken us to gaze through our shuttered windows surprised to find that the stealthy little yellow man has come suddenly upon our unsuspecting children, and with Asiatic precision, the outcome of long training, has delivered effectual blows with croquet mallets upon the "conks" of our offspring.

What a return for taking these Japs to our bosoms; opening our schools, sending them our missionaries, our instructors; building them churches, that may in the future be used as ammunition storehouses. Truly, a grand picture, entitled "The Boomerang," Japanese in full armament and regalia (secretly preserved during friendly relations), directing and coercing at the point of a bayonet their Chinese coolies to throw the mangled remains of our Western civilization into an unmarked grave of oblivion.

Time For Moral Courage.

Let us hope, therefore, at this time our representatives in Washington will use a little backbone, assert their moral courage, be not afraid to declare themselves, and thereby help nip this Japanese bud before it attains full bloom and spread its noxious pollen over Asia, with the resultant gathering of untold millions to the Japanese standard. Now is the time to call a halt, for sooner or later the warning exemplified in Mr. Cullens' oil and water will come to pass, unless we insist upon an established and unwavering policy with definite lines of division over which the Asiatic must not pass. If we do not take heed now, a thousand years later, perhaps, on the shelf of a Japanese public library may be found a volume entitled:

"Extinct Races Which Once Inhabited Our Western Hemisphere," with the first page beginning thus:

"Traces of the Rockefeller Foundation may still be found in parts of China. Only recently Dr. Sneaka Kari, professor of Ancient and Dead Languages, unearthed a hermetically sealed casket containing what appears to be the original manuscript of a document called the 'Disarmament Parley.' It is regretable to relate, however, that the Doctor was found unconscious the morning following the completion of his translation, and shortly afterwards passed away. A post mortem examination revealed that the unfortunate professor had laughed himself to death over the paper."

JAMES KEANE,
Permanent Residence: 400 Page Street,
San Francisco, California.

RACE EQUALITY RISES TO CLOUD ARMS PARLEY

Atlanta Georgian

Jap Leader Startles Washington Hearers With Boldness of His Views on Discrimination

12/5/21

America Urged To Lead in Race Equality—Says Creator Intended U. S. For Melting Pot

By WEBSTER K. NOLAN,
Staff Correspondent I. N. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Racial equality loomed as a dark cloud over the proceedings of the armament conference as a result of an address delivered here by Sennosuke Yokota, president of the Japanese Bureau of Legislation.

Yokota's address startled delegation circles with its boldness for the subject of racial discrimination had not yet been broached and is not included in the conference agenda. The address was delivered at a farewell dinner prior to his immediate departure for Tokio.

"The American territory is vast enough for every surplus population of the world and the countries that suffer in this way have been allowed to look to America as a land for the realization of aspiration by the seekers of new life and fortune," Yokota declared. "Appreciating at the same time the generosity and the assimilating powers of the American people, I believe that America alone can solve this great problem of mankind," the speaker declared.

MEANS FOR PEACE.

"I wish to call your attention," Yokota declared with great emphasis "to the face that if the disarmament conference were not based on the ideal of ultimate total abolition of armaments, the noble endeavor of President Harding may fail to contribute substantially to the peace of humanity.

"However, international intricacies may prevent this ideal of lasting peace from materializing at present as theory and practice often contradict each other. There are other means of establishing the lasting peace of the world besides the disarmament proposition now under discussion and the American people alone could take the lead in this new path to the eternal welfare of mankind."

There is no room in a broad view of life, the speaker said in substance, for such a thing as racial discrimination among the members of the same human family. One race alone, he declared, ought not to monopolize the blessings and benevolence of heaven. America, he avowed, has most of the blessings and benevolence of heaven. "I believe that every living creature on this earth has a right to exist and enjoy them," Yokota said.

Yokota expounded that it is the belief of the Japanese that it is the will of the Creator that America should be the melting pot of the universe and thus bring absolute harmony between all peoples. "Such a great mission," he said, "could be carried out only by those who perceive the will of heaven and, with minds broad as the ocean, rejoice with happiness of others. A nation whose abundance of wealth is all sufficient, being thus favored should realize its duty and responsibility."

A new kind of "open dooor" was advocated by Yokota, through which America should permit the mingling of the races and through which America "should lead us all in her big way, both spiritually and materially."

This, he said was the hope of Japan and he expressed the belief that "if America and Japan combined their utmost efforts to realize the same ideals on both sides of the Pacific we shall have perfect peace between us, and the whole world would feel its blessings."

America Urged To Lead in Race Equality—Says Creator Intended U. S. For Melting Pot

Atlanta Sunday American 12/4/21

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STUDENTS OBJECT JO JAPANESE ORATOR

Girl Pupil of Oakland High School Selected on Merit, Principal Says.

N. York Times

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 5.—Angered at the selection of Yuki Furuta, a Japanese, as speaker at the commencement day exercises, students of the Oakland high school have officially protested against the selection and threaten to absent themselves from the exercises in a body unless a change is made by the faculty.

According to the principal, C. E. Keyes, the girl was selected on her merits alone. Four members of her family are students at the University of California and her two brothers are students of the Oakland High School. She scored twenty-four "ones" and eleven "twos" for work during the past three years, according to Mr. Keyes, a record hitherto unknown in the history of the school.

Investigation into the selection and the subsequent controversy was ordered today by Superintendent of Schools Fred M. Hunter.

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Race Problem — 1921. Asia

Phillippines

West Indies

TELLS OF NEGRO BUSINESS IN THE ISLANDS OF EAST.

Writer Says Record of American Negro in Far East is no Less Commendable Than That of Those in U. S.

Dallas Express 4/7/21

A wonderfully encouraging bit of news of the accompusnment of members of our race is given in the article of Ivan Raycroft in a recent issue of the Fraternal Advocate.

The article is as follows:

'For the last two or three months I have contemplated writing an article on how the American Negro is getting along on this side of the world. I am going to name this article, "The American Negro and the far East." The thing that impressed me during my visit to America last winter was the lack of knowledge that the Negroes of America have concerning their brothers in the Far East and it is this article I am go..ing to try to enlighten them on this subject. It would be impossible for me to tell all of the wonderful achievements of the American Negroes, which I have witnessed during my stay of almost five years on the Eastern insular possessions of Uncle Sam for space will not permit, so I am going to tell what I have seen of the most progressive ones.

In the first place I want to inform the reader that in no other part of the world can a person with a small capital progress so rapidly as he can in the Far East. The Phillippines, like many other small countries wnich did not take an active part in the recent world war, have profited immensely, in fact the hemp and sugar cane growers are receiving more for their raw products than they ever dreamed of and as they come away from the banks with their bags of gold they are naturally looking for a place to spend their money and it is a fact that once they start spending there is no limit. Any American that cares to invest his capital is reaping a rich harvest of gold on every hand. There is quite a difference in the Phillipino who used to work for his Spanish master for the pitiful sum of, ten cents a day and the ones of today who motor to town in lavish motor cars and make purchases that would make a confirmed New Yorker look on with envy. The American Negro seems to have taken advantage of these promising conditions as a business man he ranks with the most progressive foreigners on this side of the globe.

"In describing the activities of the American Negroes in the Philippines I am going to start with the City of Manila, this being the capitol and the most progressive city in the orient. The inhabitants of Manila number something like three hundred thousand. Manila is what one may term the 'City Beautiful.' The beautiful, modern buildings, under whose shadows the evident of quaint old Spain still remains, present a wonerful sight not easily to be forgotten to the visitor. There is now living in Manila, a Negro by the name of Thomas Pritchard, who a few years ago was a cook on one of the well appointed steamers that plied between 'Frisco' and Manila. Thomas was such a good cook that wealthy passengers would delay a trip to the orient sometimes for weeks in order to book passage on the vessel on which he was cooking. Thomas became known all over the orient.

"One day, Thomas had the following brilliant thought, 'If you people will change booking on a steamer in order to be insured a good meal cooked by me, why can't I go into the business of selling my cooking for my own profits? With this thought in view Thomas opened a little restaurant in the heart of Manila as they had been for the passengers on the trans-oceanic liners. At length Tom's little restaurant in the heart of Manila into the business of selling my cooking for my own profits? With this thought in view Thomas opened a little restaurant in the heart of Manila as they had been for the passengers on the trans-oceanic liners. At length Tom's little restaurant became too small to serve the large number of people who thronged daily his place so he moved to larger quarters which in a short while proved to be as incommodius as the first place. Finally Tom moved into a place that takes in a third of a block. Today, as one saunters down Excolta street, the Broadway of Manila, and becomes gastronomically inclined—and one will if he belingers long in the vicinity of Tom's place—he may step into a place just as famous to the people of the Philippines as Rector's is to the people of New York, where he may be served at a moderate price to a meal that would do honor to a king. This eating place is known as Tom's Dixie Kitchen. Recently Tom's Dixie Kitchen was incorporated for one hundred seventy-five pesos—a peso is a Spanish dollar—and Thomas Pritchard is the president and principal stock holder of the business.

"Another American Negro who has made much success in the Phillippines is Mr. Charles Casey who operates a large shoe factory and who supplies some of the best stores of Manila with shoes. Mr. Casey was formerly a member of the twenty-fifth infantry. He is one of the most public spirited citizens of the city of Manilla and is highly respected by both the natives and Americans.

"I suppose that every American Negro has heard of Major Lovings who for several years has conducted the Constabulary Band and that band under his leadership has become one of the best known bands on this side of globe. It will be remembered that band during the World's Fair at San Francisco was awarded second prize. After an absence of a few months in America, Major Lovings was recalled by the Phillippine government and is now at his post as the leader of the Constabulary Band.

"In speaking of the progressive Negroes of the Phillippines one would be doing an injustice to the cause of thrift if he did not mention the name of Dr. Fritz Butler, formerly of Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Butler, for many years has had one of the best practices in the city of Manila and in addition to this practice he has held a responsible post of government. Dr. Butler owns extensive real estate. His appearance in his private touring car on the down town streets of Manila has become a matter of course.

"It would be possible to write a volume about the Colored men of Mania who are ably holding up the standard for the American Negro, but space and time will not permit.

"In some of the largest firms of the Philippines, Negroes are holding responsible responsible posts and drawing large salaries. There are today at least eight or nine Negroes whose wealth amounts to more than a hundred thousand dollars each. The reader does not have to be reminded of the fact that Old John Barely Corn is not dead in the Phillippines, and as the larger cities of America used to be Manila is sprinkled with a goodly number of saloons and cafes. The Negro has not overlooked this field of enterprise. Many Colored men own some of the best appointed places of this kind.

"We are going to leave Manila for a while and take a trip on the Bagio Limited to the Pangaseman province. This trip will take us through the most beautiful rice land in the world. After a jaunt of about one hundred miles from Manila we come to a little town by all means should be named Smithville for it appears that everything in the town is owned by Mr. Frank Smith, an American Negro who is without question the wealthiest Colored man in the orient. Mr. Smith's main pursuit is growing rice. He owns hundreds of acres of fertile rice land. He also owns a general merchadise store from which it is frequently said 'One may buy anything from a tooth pick to an automobile.' Mr. Smith highly appreciates the Colored publications of the States.

"Personally I have always been of the opinion that the American Negro has been too persistent in hanging around places that offer him the least run for his money. He would do better, I think to branch out and see what the rest of the world has to offer him. I am going to close this article but in the near future I intend to write more about the wealthy Negroes in the Far East.

Yours respectfully,
IVAN CRAYCROFR."

Reprint from "The Fraternal Advocate."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RECEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem - 1921.

Asia.

A SOUTH-AFRICAN VIEW OF RACE INEQUALITY

THE OBSTACLE TO FRIENDSHIP between Australia and Japan is not so much the White-Australia policy of the Australians as misunderstanding of that policy by the Japanese, according to Premier Hughes, of Australia, and the Natal *Mercury* believes that there is probably a large element of truth in the Premier's statement. The Japanese have the sensitiveness of "newcomers in the comity of civilized nations." According to this South-African journal, and assume that the desire of the Australians to keep their land as a preserve for the white race is "an assertion of Australian superiority and Japanese inferiority." But this is not so, for the Australians admire the bravery and patriotism of the Japanese and acclaim their magnificent achievements, but in the words of Mr. Hughes, "we have our ideals and they have theirs." This leads the Natal *Mercury* to observe:

"The fact is that Australia, California, and British Columbia have stumbled instinctively upon a profound ethnological truth, the neglect of which has been disastrous throughout the world's history. There are races of mankind, separated in all probability from a very early period in human evolution, so incompatible that intimate association between them, whether physical or otherwise, is impossible without detriment. Many of the most troublesome of the problems with which the world is vexed to-day are due to the interplay of incompatible races. If the Tatar invaders of Europe many centuries ago had been stopt at the Karpathians and the Pripet Marshes, the Germans in 1914 would have been in all likelihood as peaceable and freedom-loving a people as the Dutch, the Danes, or the Norwegians. If the conquests of those Tatar invaders had been complete as far west as the Rhine, the material civilization Germany in 1914 would have been little more advanced than that of Turkestan."

Whether the differences between "two mutually unassimilable races justify the use of the term superiority and inferiority" is a point on which they may well agree to differ, but this Natal daily reminds us of the natural tendency to consider such differences in these terms. The essential thing is that differences do exist and "constitute a grave danger where the mingling of incompatible races is permitted." When the facts are more fully appreciated, we are told, it will be recognized generally as Mr. Hughes now recognizes, that this incompatibility is no bar to peaceful and even friendly relations between white and yellow races or white and brown or brown and black. Perhaps the strongest recommendation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is that it has "helped greatly and will help greatly to tide over the dangerous period of misunderstanding and suspicion before the mutual understanding can be reached which must form the sure foundation of a lasting peace." Mr. Hughes shows in his speech, we read further, that under the necessity for justifying the White-Australia policy to the Empire at large, Australian public opinion has traveled far toward understanding the ethnological realities upon which its instinctive revolt against yellow immigration has been based. Then, turning toward America, this South-African newspaper remarks:

Japanese Question.

"America, a law unto herself, has had an only partially adequate substitute for this stimulus in the divergence of opinion between the Western and Eastern States. The average Californian would probably confess to a strong 'prejudice' against the Japanese. The Easterners generally are still under the influence of the humanitarian philosophers of the eighteenth century—we recalled the other day in a different connection that Napoleon once remarked that it might have been better for the world if neither he nor Rousseau had ever been born—and have displayed until recently little inclination to sympathize with Western antagonism to the Japanese. But recent legislation has shown that American public opinion, not only in the West, but also in the Middle West and the East, is beginning to realize that even some of the races hitherto classed as European are unassimilable in an Anglo-Saxon community. This must help substantially to a general recognition by all parties of the real character of the objection to indiscriminate intermingling by migration of races which have differed radically through millenniums of divergent evolution. When that general understanding is finally achieved, all danger of friction between the predominantly Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth of Nations known as the British Empire and the predominantly Anglo-Saxon American republic, by reason of differences in their attitude toward the 'yellow' races, will disappear."

Keep Yellow Races Out

CHICAGO ILL EXAMINER
AUGUST 23, 1921

There is one reason for excluding all Orientals from residence and land ownership in the United States which is sufficient.

This is a white man's country, and white self-protection demands that it be kept a white man's country.

We have, it is true, a Negro population. But the forefathers of these black people were brought here against their will, and these black people themselves have no other country and are, therefore, morally and legally entitled to their residence and citizenship.

But there is no analogy at all between recognizing the claims and rights of these native-born Negro citizens and recognizing the CLAIMS—not the RIGHTS—of these yellow foreigners who clamor for admission to America. No analogy at all. Not a bit.

Any attempt to expel the Negro population would be not only illegal but also wicked and cruel. If such a thing were possible—and no sane white man dreams of it—the expelled Negroes would have no land to go to, no home to seek, no place of refuge.

But all that is demanded of the yellow men is that they do not come in—not that they be driven out. The Negro belongs here, where he was born, and where he is a useful citizen. The yellow man does not belong here, and he never becomes a real American citizen if he is permitted to come here.

So that we state only a fact when we say that this is a white man's country—even though it does contain several millions of Negro citizens.

The Negro is no menace. He is loyal. He is a willing soldier in war and a productive worker in peace. But the yellow man is a menace. He is not and he cannot become an American. He remains Chinese or Japanese, and in the case of the Japanese his whole loyalty is to Japan, in peace and in war.

Our Pacific Coast is overwhelmingly white. It wishes to remain so. And every probability of the future demands that it should remain so.

The western coast is our outpost on the Pacific. When the final struggle comes for the safety of American commerce on the Pacific, the three coast states must bear the brunt of hostile attack. It is absolutely necessary that they shall have then a loyal and courageous white population, not endangered by the presence of thousands of yellow enemies, fanatically loyal to a hostile power.

REEL 14

The "Loyal" Negro

(By William Pickens)

The Associated Negro Press

"But the Yellow Man is a Menace"

—Chicago Herald and Examiner

Afro-American 9/2/21

Well, well, well! It's the first sure sign of impending conflict between America and Japan: THE WHITE PRESS IS PRAISING THE LOYALTY OF THE NEGRO.

The Herald and Examiner says that the Negro is all right, that his forefathers were brought here against their will, and that the presence of millions of American Negroes must be accepted as a fact,—but that no more colored races are wanted here, and specially not the "yellow."

That means that the black race, or at least that portion of it in the United States, is no longer to be put down as the bottom race in American consciousness. The blacks are to be moved up a peg now, by the American fiat: so that the geographies must no longer say "White, Yellow and Black," but "White, Black and Yellow." This will not suit in Mississippi, but it will suit best in a war between America and Japan.

Look out, Black Brother, they are beginning to groom you for cannon fodder. There is one sure sign of war: when the white man's papers begin to stress the virtues, the rights, and the loyalty of the colored population.

The Negro wants something besides praises for "loyalty" this trip. Of course, this is the Negro's country. He has no other and won't have any other. The American Negro is more American than any other racial group. But he is also human, and he was human long before he was American,—and human beings do not remain loyal to anything which is never loyal to them.

If the Negro is treated as an American citizen, he will, of course, defend this country against any foreigners, even against foreign blacks. But he has small hope of feeling that way about it so long as the savagery of Georgia and Arkansas endures.

Just listen at the Herald and Examiner, how it sings: "The Negro belongs here——The yellow man does not belong here——

"The Negro is no menace. He is loyal. He is a willing soldier in war," etc., etc.

This is true, but why on earth don't you impress it on Mississippi? If the Negro is "not a menace," why should he be burned, lynched, Jim-crowed, segregated, hemmed in, bullied and held down?

There's a loose nut somewhere; either the Negro is a menace, or he is not. If he is not, then there is neither righteousness nor prudence in his present treatment. If he is loyal, then those who lynch, jim-crow and bully him are disloyal.

We wish that the Negro could be permitted to feel that he is simply an American and a man in this country. As it is, we are not just certain how much enthusiasm he should or could have in a war against "yellow men" because they are "colored." But if the call ever goes forth for volunteers to clean up the backward civilization of Georgia and Mississippi, we can stake our reputation on the prediction that every American Negro from sixteen to sixty would join the army within a week.

MIXING COLORS—FRICTION

The Chicago Defender

WHEREVER AND WHENEVER the territory occupied by any race group is invaded by another race there is bound to be some friction. Hence there has arisen in California, and to a lesser extent in other Pacific coast states, the so-called Japanese question. There has been a mistaken notion in the East that this is primarily a race problem. Such is not the case.

TO UNDERSTAND or at least to be able to form any intelligent opinion of the situation it is first necessary to consider present economic situations in Japan. This island is approximately three-fourths the area of the state of California. Also, only about 29 per cent of the total area of Japan proper is arable or cultivatable land. On this comparatively small patch of ground Japan is trying to support a population of fifty-four millions of people. This population is largely grouped in the main island of the chain, where the population is said to be the most dense in the world.

THE SOIL OF JAPAN will raise profitable crops only when intensively fertilized and the bulk of the fertilizer must be imported at a great expense. It is small wonder that the standard of living among the Japanese people is very low. The working class can live on a fraction of the food required to support an American laborer. The living conditions among the lower class is beyond the comprehension of the average American. Common labor advanced during the war to about one dollar per day in the rural districts and several times that amount in the larger manufacturing districts centering around Osaka and Kanagawa. Compare this with the American wage.

IT IS NATURAL that the hope of the average Japanese lies abroad. Japan must bid for a place in the sun just as much as did Germany, who turned her hope to colonies and to the economic conquest of the world. Japan likewise has turned to colonies and foreign trade to solve the problem of her excess population. They have proven to be poor colonists, the climate of Formosa being too hot and that of Korea and Siberia too cold to attract other than the trader and shopkeeper. In addition, Japan must face in these countries an even lower scale of living.

TO COUNTRIES blessed with equable climates and possessing a higher scale of living and consequently a higher scale of wages, therefore, they must naturally turn. The Pacific slopes of the United States and of South America have these natural and economic characteristics. The influx of the mikado's children into California has been gradual for the past twenty years—in other words, since the Chinese exclusion act. At first they were welcomed as providing the cheap labor necessary for successful agriculture. Gradually they have been acquiring lands under lease and by actual purchase in the name of their minor children born under the American flag. The result is that some of the richest agricultural lands in California are largely in the hands of the Japanese.

CALIFORNIANS view this situation with alarm. The American horticulturist cannot compete with a race which works from sunrise to sunset, in which every member of the family, male and female, contributes his or her share of toil. The Japanese have practical control of the labor contract and can ruin the crop of the American farmer by withholding that labor at the critical stages of the fruit crop. The result has been that the weaker ones among the native population have been glad to either sell or lease to the Japanese.

THUS HAS GROWN UP on the coast a nation within the nation. Once a Japanese always a Japanese is the principle on which the government of the mikado operates. If the American white man is fighting the little "yellow fellow" and attempting to exclude him solely on account of his color we could not consistently uphold him or share in his views. But we are broad enough to believe the question is more economic than racial. The Japanese cannot become an American citizen under the Constitution, which limits citizenship to those of the Caucasian and African races.

FURTHERMORE, they are incapable of assimilation. Their religion is not our religion. Buddhist temples dot the Japanese districts of California. Our civilization and culture are not theirs. The mechanical side of our civilization, the outward shell, they imitate—and very successfully. But if they prove a menace to our standards of living and to our civilization—a question which is debatable—should we admit them?

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem—Asia

Japanese Question.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

The Japanese question is becoming daily more acute. The newest outbreak of anti-Japanese sentiment occurred a day or two ago in Texas.

R. B. Kato, a Japanese colonist from California, arriving at Brownsville, Texas, was met at the train by a committee of the American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants' Association, and a farmers' organization and told to leave within forty-eight hours. Kato had a box car loaded with tractors, farm implements and household goods; he had to promise the committee that he would not attempt to unload it.

The day before two Japanese, A. Okuma and T. Okuma, were ordered to leave Harlingen, Texas. These two brothers state that they had bought 362 acres of land in the vicinity of Harlingen, for which they had paid $273 an acre. They said it was their plan to cut the plot up into 40-acre tracts for settlement. They claimed that they did not know there was an anti-Japanese sentiment in Texas.

If Japanese are ordered away from land which they have legally purchased and refuse to obey the order, what is going to happen? The only thing that would be likely to follow in Texas would be a lynching?

It looks as though the United States is being forced or is drifting into a serious situation with Japan; because United States citizens can be lynched with impunity by United States citizens in the United States; but the lynching of a subject of Japan will raise quite a different question.

JAPANESE BARRED FROM TEXAS TOWN

Wilmington, Del. Advocate 1/15/21

Legion Posts Unite in Opposing Colonization by Orientals

Harlingen, Tex., Jan. 3.—Two families of Japanese who arrived Wednesday night from the West, intending to settle on the farming lands, were met at the railroad station and informed by a committee of citizens their presence was undesirable. The party consisted of two men, two women and four children.

That is the second demonstration against Japanese here this week. Another Japanese family stopped here early in the week and was told to "move on."

San Antonio, Jan. 13.—The two Japanese families which arrived at Harlingen had purchased land in the Rio Grande valley from a Japanese agent in California, who previously acquired the land from a Texas real estate man, according to word from Harlingen.

The families were permitted to remain in the town pending the arrival of an agent of the California Japanese, who was said to be enroute to the valley to investigate the protest of citizens at Japanese settlement.

Brownsville, Tex., Jan. 13.—American Legion Posts of five towns in the lower Rio Grande Valley have formed a "Valley Council" and executive committee primarily for effecting systematic opposition to Japanese colonization in this section, it was announced here. A convention of former service men will be held in Brownsville to determine valley sentiment on the question.

Sacramento, Jan. 13.—A joint resolution requesting the Federal Government to conclude no treaty with Japan that would extend citizenship rights to Japanese or that would nullify the California anti-alien law, was favorably reported by the State senate committee on Federal relations yesterday. It will come up for final action in the Senate probably next week.

Japan for the Japanese

By PHIL H. BROWN

JAPAN insists, in an adroit and diplomatic way, that the matter of differentials in favor of immigrants from European countries as against her hope to find asylum and opportunity for her overcrowded population is purely a matter of raciial injustice; but those imbued with the impression that the wily celestials entertain the utopian ideals that include all darker or yellow peoples are scheduled to arrive at a rude awakening.

There are several angles from which to view this controversy, and a careful weighing of the cause and effect involved will bring the deduction that Japan is interested in Japan, primarily, secondarily and eventually, and any protestations in behalf of our racial division of Americans is only for sake of argument and is no matter of common sympathy.

It is true that Japan has extracted much practical wisdom from her contact with civilization, always culling with admirable enterprise whatever lessons she might learn from various nations that suit her particular case or contribute to her national benefit. From England she learned expansion; from America she profited by the Monroe Roctrine; from all civilization that has fallen under the spell of ultra-democracy, as exemplified in Russia, she has held on tenaciously to autocracy, and at present her form of government is the only absolute monarchy in the world.

Of all the nations engaged in the war Japan alone emerged as a distinct profiteer. Victor and vanquished nations are submerged in debt, all with the exception of Japan, who had to coin a new word in her language to express millionaire, and the greater part of the world's gold drifted to her coffers during the war. Like the undertaker she profited by the discomfiture of the world and cashed in the grief of all of her allied nationals. Prepared for war, she did only negligible fighting, being satisfied to pick up a German colony here and there and add to her possessions. She drove close, almost mercenary, bargains with her allies. She was continently a receiver and gave nothing in return, and there was never a period of the war so critical for the entente that she appeared upon either front, save as a reservist or a threat.

As another point of view the Japanese have no more interest in the Americans of our races than has the passing grandee of the Mississippi plantation. When they squeal for racial equality they do not mean us; they mean equality for themselves. For this they will contend through the channels of diplomacy and perhaps upon battlefields, but after they secure this for their nationals everybody else possessing such aspirations may go hang.

Right now the Japanese press holds up the position of our racial Americans as an argument in favor of themselves. We take the following excerpt from the Tokyo Chuwo:

"There are over 10,000,000 negroes in America. The Americans and the negroes represent two extremes, and no two things can be more different from each other than those two peoples. Yet the negroes form part of the organism of America, and their admission is due to the magnanimity of the Americans. Since the Americans and the negroes can work together, it may be said that no people can not get together with the Americans. When 1,500,000 Jews made their way from Russia to America, it startled the world, but the immigrants were soon assimilated.

"The Japanese immigrants in America number only 70,000 or 80,000. Their presence ought not to cause any trouble, especially because they are earnestly working in the interest of America. Some Americans say that the Japanese are not assimilable, but this plea is wrong. No people are more assimilable to America than the Japanese, and, indeed, the complaint is frequently made in this country that they are too much like Americans. If there is anything in the attitude of the Japanese immigrants which makes the Americans think that it is difficult to assimilate them, it is due to the anti-Japanese agitation. The best means of facilitating the assimilation of the Japanese is to abandon the agitation. The fact that in spite of the frequent anti-Japanese agitations the Japanese immigrants have never resorted to any intrigues is the best testimony to their character."

Falling into the rut of a popular fallacy, the Japanese do not understand the connection of our people to American body politics. We deny that they are entitled to the same consideration that we receive. We are a part of the American citizenship, and a part that is out of the soul and soil of Americanism. We have helped to build our national prestige in the industrial world with our hands. We are one-tenth of the popuation, and belong to that division that offers an asylum to the world. We are not here by the tolerance or "magnanimity" of the white citizenship. We are here because we belong here, and the whites do not tolerate us any more than we tolerate them.

However, our racial thought should not be too prone to lend its sympathy to the Japs. No good can come from it. We have nothing in common with them. Our black pigment is no nearer to the yellow pigment than it is to the white, and surely it is true that they are jealous of our constitutional rights, which are about to be denied them. We are Americans of one hundred per cent purity. We are the ninety-and-nine that remained in the American fold. We did not stray to these shores. Neither have we strayed abroad.

ANGLO-JAPAN TREATY NOT CONTEMPLATIVE OF WAR ON AMERICA

Montgomery Advertiser 2/6/21

Viscount Uchida Answers Interpellations in Japanese Diet on Question

TOKIO, Feb. 4.—Questioned in the Diet today whether the Anglo-Japanese alliance obligated Great Bratain to assist Japan in the event of war between Japan and the United States, Viscount Uchida, the foreign minister, replied that the United States never had been considered as a country to which the terms of the alliance applied and that Japan and Great Britain has agreed to regard the peace commission agreement of 1910 as equivalent to the general arbitration referred to in article four of the alliance of 1911.

Representative Uyehara, asked whether Japan had ever been notified that the interpretation of article four would be altered as a result of the conclusion of a general arbitration treaty with the United States.

Viscount Uchida replied in the negative but said that opinions were exchanged while the arbitration treaty was being negotiated and he regretted that consideration of diplomatic secrecy prevented publication of the British view. Then Uyehara asked if Great Britain considered her self exempt from the obligation of assisting Japan in the event of a Japanese-American war.

The foreign minister, in reply, said that though a general arbitration treaty had not been concluded, the peace commission agreement of 1014 was regarded as an equivalent.

"So far as I know," he added, "the United States was never considered when the alliance was concluded and article four was never meant to apply to Great Britain. In my opinion there was an understanding between Japan and England that article four did not apply to the United States."

Asked what policy would be adopted when the alliance was again revised, Viscount Uchida declared that due regard would be paid to the notification given to the league of nations last July by England and Japan.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

RACIAL DOMINANCE STRUGGLE OF FUTURE

Col. McClure Outlines Progress of Modern Civilization and Draws Picture of Titanic Race Conflict Under Jap Leadership.

HOLYOKE MASS TRANSCRIPT
JANUARY 27, 1921

About one hundred and fifty years ago, a British minister in Rome received a summons to hasten to London He made the trip with the utmost expedition and succeeded in arriving at his destination after a passage of time equal to that in which Ceasar made a similar trip two thousand years previous. Today trans-oceanic steamers cross the Atlantic in from five and one half to seven days. The interval between then and now constitutes the chapters of modern history. Into the past one hundred and fifty years has gone the progress of many centuries, a progress characterized chiefly by its inventions. In this great revolution of the mode of travel and of life, space has been reduced to naught, manufacture has been simplified and the lives of individuals and nations complicated. One other great element enters into this chapter of history; the awakening of the idea of justice and mercy. So modern is this latter element that the Constitution of the United States was the first governmental pronunciamento to state that there must be no cruel nor unusual treatment of prisoners.

The very rapidity of the progress of modern civilization developed an anticlimax in the recent world war and is now tending towards what would appear to be the great climax, a new world war that will be a world war indeed, with the yellow and black races allied to overthrow the dominance of the white race on the globe. Many thoughtful students of history have occupied themselves with the problems and possibilities growing out of this modern civilization, one of the best known and best informed of whom spoke last night to the members of the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs and their friends, Col. S. S. McClure. Col. McClure's unusual grasp upon the situation of the world today has been supplemented by an astute and acquisitive travel, taking in all of the centers of disturbance and dissecting fundamental causes.

Col. McClure opened his commentary on events with a brief review of results of the world war, particularly the application of the theory of self-determination in Southeastern Europe. The plight of Austria as a result of the segregation of the former great empire was vividly depicted by the speaker. The need of the Silesian coal products of Germany, due to the occupation of the Ruhr valley by France leaves Austria without the source of supply to operate her industries. The hostility of surrounding nationals, the utter depletion of the national treasury, leaves Austrian industry and manufacturing interests inert, denies the country a medium of exchange for the raw materials needed and for the food which must be imported to sustain her people. Great railroad systems have been broken up by the segregation of the empire and the extent of the ravages of this territorial policy, is best conceived in the illustration which Mr. McClure gave of the fact that the repair shops of one great line were in one country and the terminals in another. Added to this disruption of the territorial entity into insufficient states is the breakdown of the law and order of Southeastern Europe by the effacing of the governmental police and military power which sustains the empire.

Into the hopelessness of the situation of this section of the Continent, has been projected the personality of a man on whom the peoples of all the countries pin their hopes, Herbert Hoover. o deep and abiding is the confidence of the people in Hoover that any of the nations would willingly turn over the reins of government to this American tomorrow. Hoover's capacity for organized relief has been felt in every hamlet and has awakened a gratitude almost akin to worship. Many of the agents of the Hoover mission, and Mr. McClure assured his hearers that these were highly trained and efficent Americans, are frequently compelled to force action on the part of governments in order that their plans will not be interfered with.

The war which resulted in this chaotic state has not yet been won and it will take another 10 years before the world can know whether victory lies on the side of Germany or on the side of the Allies, said Col. McClure. One thing seems certain, Europe must act continentally if she is to work out her salvation. Treating of this subject, Col. McClure called attenton to the statesmanship and foresight of the founders of the United States in stretching out and taking vast areas of land, thereby making of us a continental government capable of mining our own materials and controlling our resoruces.

The queston of Ireland was next touched upon by the speaker. In handing the Irsh queston Col. McClure confined hmself chefly to panting a portrait of the land, of its agricultural richness and its tremendous prosperity. During the war Ireland sold half as much food to Britain as the United States. Her foreign trade per capita is 32 pounds as against 25 for the United Kingdom and 15 each for France and Germany. A larger proportion of the Irish people own their own homes than here in America and in 10 years Ireland will surpass all nations in the ownership of land. Col. McClure paid splendid tribute to the late John Redmond and to Emmet, Parnel, Wolf Tone and other Irish leaders of the past, but did not touch much upon the inn Fein movement, apparently disagreeing with the policies of the present leaders. The question of Ireland is a past question, he said. The new home rule bill is very liberal in its terms and within a year or two he expects that the issue of Ireland will be closed forever.

Bolshevism, Socialism, Anarchism and similar theories of the social, politic and economic nature formed the next step in Col. McClure's address. After pointing out the Socialism originated with Carl Marx in Germany, where because of the autocratic government the field for its economic and political promises was excessively fertile, Col. McClure developed the idea that Socialism was the resort of a people indisposed to work out their own destinies and pleading for someone to help them. The fundamental principal of Socialism is to have somebody else help you, said the speaker.

As an illustration of the type of people to whom Socialism appeals, Mr. McClure quoted Rose Pastor Stokes and other well known Socialists writing of their troubles in the highly imaginative, highly colored phraseology of the Socialist. eH also mentioned interviews he had had with Morris Hillquit and others whose conversion to the cause was the result of lack of milk for babies and the condition of the slums of New York and other large cities. Col. McClure then spoke of the difficulty of getting any of the milk alarmists to go on a farm and milk cows. They whine to be helped but make no effort to help themselves. As a contrast between this type of immigration from other parts of Europe, Mr. McClure cited some of the hardships which attended the first struggles of his own family in this country and his own efforts to wrest an education. But it was the custom among the people then to denounce the government because they had to struggle. They helped themselves.

At this stage in his address Col. McClure announced that with these few introductory remarks he would begin his address of the evening.

Going back to the beginning of modern civilization, Col. McClure began the development of the race consciousness which is becoming increasingly manifest today. The English speaking race, as the leaders of the white race have expanded from a small insular possession to the dominance of more than one-third of the globe in the passage of only four centuries. This reaching out is the direct result of the intrepidity and adventurous nature of the Saxon. Today we have white dominence in ninety-seven per cent of Africa and one-half of the peoples of the world are under white control. The British empire alone is composed of something like fourteen ad one quarter million square miles and the territory of the United States occupies about four million square miles. The vast areas of North and South America, Australia, New Zealand and great space in Asia.

On the other hand, the yellow and black races, constituting the majority of people in the world are facing starvation due to lack of available land for cultivation. In Japan with its sixty million people there is less cultivatable area than in Ireland. In Chin aa two-acre farm is large. In America millions of negroes are stinging under the treatment which they receive at the hands of the whites. The yellow race must expand or be wiped out. Other races are susceptible to animosity against the white because of the insults and abuses which have been heaped upon them and the governmental dominence of the white

Into this racial situation is projected the most potent weapon which civilization has invented, the printing press. The power of propaganda, which lately has become such a highly specialized art, is working incessently to awaken race consciousness on the part of these subject and crowded peoples In Japan, the leader of the outside races, the most hard pressed, perhaps of them all, this modern tendency finds its expression in armament Japan is now spending annually for armament more than Great Britain did on the average for the ten years prior to the World War.

The nature of the propaganda being circulated among these peoples was illustrated by many excerpts taken from Asiatic and Negro publications and shows the trend of the Oriental and Asiatic mind to be definitely set upon overthrow of the white dominence of the world. One of the most alarming statements for the American to assimilate with the apparent stability of American government was made in a Negro publication, giving the names, dates and curcumstances surrounding the burning of eleven negroes in the year of 1919. The intensity of race feeling in America is hardly sensed. There are 300 wekly and monthly publications devoted to the Negro propaganda and in many of their excerpts there is food for the most sober reflection in the way they link up the fortunes of the Jap, the Chinese and the Indian of India with those of the American negro.

Japan is the leader of all these peoples. Japan's destiny is shaped by great men, thoroughly versed in western civilization. Japan is competent to equip her allies in China and India with modern appurtenances of war. Japan's face is westward, not eastward.

Col. McClure's address gave much food for thought, outlined the necessity for the solution of the difficulties arising out of the World War, the need for a hasty rehabilitation of Europe on a Continental plan and the necessity for preserving to he defense of the civilized world the industrial power of Germany and Russia.

Col. McClure was introduced by Drfl E. P. Bagg, who gave a brief resume of the biography of the man and his achievements. Community singing was lead by E. C. Purrington. Seated at the head table were Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Bagg, Col. McClure and Mrs. W. G. Dwight.

The Japanese Menace

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—In your paper recently I noticed an editorial in which you state that there really was no Japanese menace and that we were unduly sensitive regarding everything that is done by Japan. I live under different conditions than people in the East.

Apparently few people realize that the Japanese are busy building up a second Japan within the boundaries of our own country, hoping that, with the support of their mother country, they may become strong enough, at no distant date, to dictate to America and to establish their dominion over, or their so-called "equality" with, the white race of Americans. Surely none can say that there are limits to their ambitions, and that the danger is real, we have only to read articles in current publications by those who have investigated the situation.

If this question is not solved now, it means trouble for the next generation, for surely the world will not be made better by supplanting the white race with the yellow. They can thrive in California (and other States) because they do more work for less money and exist on so little in the way of food, living conditions and everything that makes life worth living in a material way. How foolish to allow them to thus displace our white population and build up another Japan in our midst!

Of course, if people were willing that the Japanese should increase and overrun the country, probably it would be all right. But it is only ignorance and indifference now, for which we may pay in blood later. Now is the time to stop it, just as sixty years ago was the time to stop our Civil War and present Negro problem. But this Japanese problem will make our Negro problem as nothing at all, if allowed to develop. Any one who has been in California with his eyes open knows the danger.

H. A. LESTER.
A Californian.

Philadelphia, July 19, 1921.

Race Problem — Asia, 1921.

Japanese Question

NEGROES MIGHT AID JAPANESE

The Negro World

Rev. W. D. McClane Suggests It as Possibility in Event of War.

The Rev. Walter D. McClane, rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Cambridge, addressing a meeting called by the Committee on Race Relationship of the Twentieth Century Club, suggested that in event of a war between Japan and the United States, the Negroes of America might take sides with the Japanese.

Thus allied with the Japanese, the Negroes, he said, could place the American people in an unfavorable position through their familiarity with the physical characterization of the country and their knowledge of the highways and byways. A friendly relation between the Japanese and the Negroes, he said, might result from the fact that they both are of colored races.

Part in World War.

He discussed various causes of irritation of the Negro population toward the whites. He referred to the part the Negroes played in the world war, particularly to what the Senegalese troops did to turn the Germans back at the Marne. Alluding to the work of the Negro troops of the American army, he said that they fought for and secured democracy for others, but not for their own race, and told of a tablet placed in his church to the honor of men of the parish who died "for the triumph of justice throughout the world even though that same justice was denied them in their own land."

In closing his remarks, he said: "We need the whites, and the time may come when they may need us."

A dinner and the subsequent speeches were part of a program laid out by the committee, a small gathering of professional and business people of the Negro race attending. The purpose of the meeting was to get a better mutual acquaintance and a clearer understanding of the problem between the white and the Negro races in Boston.

The speakers included, besides Mr. McClane, John Graham Brooks, president of the Twentieth Century Club; Matthew Bullock, secretary of the Urban League; Mrs. Butler R. Wilson, a social worker; the Rev. William Munroe Trotter, editor of the Guardian, an organ of the Negro people, and Suffragan Bishop Samuel G. Babcock, of the Episcopal Church.

It was asserted that while during the war Americans called for the races in the country to work in unity, as 100 per cent. Americans, the cry has now gone up for segregation of the Negro.—Exchange.

MACON, GEORGIA, WHITE DAILY FIGHTS INVASION OF THE STATE BY JAPANESE WORKMAN; SAYS THAT IF NEGROES WERE TO SAVE THEIR EARNINGS THEY WOULD CAUSE ECONOMIC TROUBLE FOR THE SOUTH

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Macon, Ga., Jan. 12.—Everywhere there is evidence that the people throughout the country are talking a lively interest in comparing colored Americans and Japanese, and endeavoring to prophesy the attitude of the colored people should the United States and Japanese engage in war.

There is seldom a comparison made along economic lines, and hence the editorial expression from the Daily Telegraph, Macon, is of unusual interest. It says in part:

"Compare, for instance, the Japanese and the Negro. If the Jap can realize two or three dollars a day for his labor, at the end of five years he has enough money in the bank to buy a worn-out farm or a piece of barren land that has been deserted by the white man as useless. He purchases the land at about twenty dollars an acre. A few years later he has made this land productive beyond the greatest expectations on the part of others and can sell it for a hundred dollars an acre. He is so aggressive that soon he owns large land and the white farmers are afraid to contemplate what the Japanese will be able to do next. He works all day and sometimes all night, taking a short nap now and then. Even when he is working for the other man, he will take his pipe after supper and go back to work. How can a white man compete with his products in the face of such an energy as this.

"If the Japanese came to Georgia he would be raising cotton and selling it for fifteen cents a pound and making money, while the white farmer would stand aghast and wonder how he did it. Impossible the Jap did it in the West with their products.

"The Negro can make more money than two dollars a day, and if he were thrifty he could compete with the white man in such a way that he would be an economic danger to the South. That is, if he saved his money, worked as hard and lived as cheaply as the Japanese, went into business for himself and studied technical books and reports in regard to his business as do the Japanese, ever applying the most modern and advanced methods; the white man of the Southeast would be more able to compete with the Negro than can the West coast people with the Japanese, could sell his produce cheaper and then make more money over his living expenses than can the white man.

"We do believe, though, that the Negro should be a little more like the Jap and that it would be more to his interest to study agriculture and the industries than Latin, Greek and Spanish which some are being taught in Negro colleges that are not industrial colleges. Too many men are useless to themselves and to the commonwealth as well.

"But the Negro will never be the Japanese, nor does eGorgia want the Japs in superabundance.

AN UNFAIR COMPARISON.

A comparison was recently made by the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* between the Negro and the Japanese, in which the capacity of the latter as a worker and producer was exalted above the former. It said among other things:

New York Age

"If the Japanese came to Georgia he would be raising cotton and selling it for fifteen cents a pound and making money, while the white farmer would stand aghast and wonder how he did it. Impossible? The Jap did it in the West with their products.

"The Negro can make more money than two dollars a day, and if he were thrifty he could compete with the white man in such a way that he would be an economic danger to the South. That is, if he saved his money, worked as hard and lived as cheaply as the Japanese, went into business for himself and studied technical books and reports in regard to his business as do the Japanese, ever applying the most modern and advanced methods; the white man of the Southeast would no more be able to compete with the Negro than can the West coast people with the Japanese; could sell his produce cheaper and then make more money over his living expenses than can the white man.

The comparison is not quite fair, as the Japanese with a strong and powerful government behind them have not been exploited and robbed to the extent that the Negroes of the South have been.

The *Telegraph* concluded with the following outburst of candor: "But the Negro will never be the Japanese, nor does Georgia want the Japs in superabundance."

RACE PROBLEM IS HIS TOPIC

Speaker at Open Forum at the First Congregational Church Makes Some Interesting Statements.

JAPANESE AND NEGROES

He Lays Blame of Trouble in California to the Land Owners There and Touches on Negro Problem.

KEOKUK IA GATE CITY
JANUARY 17, 1921

Dr. George L. Cady discussed the Race Problem at the open forum at the First Congregational church last night. Dr. Cady recently has made two extensive tours of California and one of the Hawaiian Islands, besides which he is national secretary of the American Missionary association, and is in constant touch with the negro situation.

His address last night was bristling with facts, and he thrilled his audience with his presentation of these facts:

"Do we really believe in democracy?" he asked.

"Through the ages there have always been two classes of people; a small class, booted and spurred, and a larger class, ready to be ridden. Christianity is based upon the rights of the disinherited and the oppressed and outcast. The early persecutions of the christians were not religious but social. Christianity is based upon equality, brotherhood and democracy. When christianity brought master and slave together around the communion table, it put aristocracy and class privilege into the scrap-heap.

"Growing out of the war, there has come disillusionment regarding race feelings and brotherhood. Today there is more race hatred than there has been in a hundred years.

"We Americans are being tested on the color line.

"California has passed laws to keep out the Japanese, for that has been taken care of through the gentelmen's agreement; but to refuse a child born in the United States, though of Japanese parentage, the right to home and land."

He declared that the Japanese are persecuted for their virtues. They are not antagonistic to American life. They are clean, bright, thrifty, productive, and they supply things that are absolutely necessary to the life of the community and the state. They are intensive cultivators of the soil, and they are doing just what California needs to have done, but the Californian doesn't like the Japanese because he works and saves for himself instead of making a flood of money for the California land-holder.

Tomorrow belongs to the people who are willing to work, to save and to have children, and the native Californian will do none of these."

Speaking of the negro problem, Dr. Cady said that the greatest sin of American life is unwillingness to face facts.

"The negro is here and he is going to stay here. This is home land, and he is the only race, as Booker T. Washington used to say, that had a special invitation to come here.

He spoke of the splendid patriotism of the negro and cited the fifteenth regiment, which spent 180 days in the front trenches, and was decorated seventeen times. The negro is no longer ashamed of his color, and he is standing for his democratic rights, yes, his human rights.

"A Jim-Crow car may be irritating, but a Jim-Crow democracy is intollerable.

"Education is the answer to these race problems. It is settling questions in Hawaiii and it will do it in California and Georgia and Texas."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

TRYING TO GET ANOTHER WHITE HOPE

N Y C CALL
JANUARY 7, 1921

The Problem of Colored Labor

(From the Maoriland Worker.)

The colored question is one which vitally affects the people of Australasia. The comparative nearness of countless millions of Asiatics elbowing each other for a place to plant their feet and the huge empty spaces in Australia and New Zealand suggest a problem which cannot be solved by platitudinous resolutions or stupid threats against groups of our fellow humans here or there.

"Australia," said the present Prime Minister of that Continent on a certain memorable occasion, "is a white speck in a colored ocean." Truer words were never spoken. Think for a moment of the 6,000,000 who inhabit Australia and New Zealand, and then consider the small island of Java with its 35,000,000 of inhabitants only two or three days' sail from Australia; India with its 300,000,000 ground down to poverty by misrule and excessive exploitation; China with its 400,000,000, and Japan's 40,000,000, all jostling each other for a foothold, and then with this knowledge firmly planted in our minds let us ask ourselves the question whether it is possible or not to retain exclusive possession of these Southern lands for the white race alone.

For centuries the white man has regarded himself as the master of the earth. All other races existed for his benefit. The frontiers of a colored country were never inviolate against his right of penetration. Where peaceful penetration was impossible his guns belched forth an anthem of arrogance.

Witness India, China and Japan in Asia, and Mexico and Peru in the Americas. Left to themselves these people, with their culture and their civilization, would have solved their own problems, but their wealth looked good to the greedy white, so he entered into possession. He forced the recognition of himself as the legitimate exploiter of a conquered people. He fastened his own form of government upon them, and generally he influenced to a degree, the natural development of two-thirds of the human race.

So unprincipled commercialism has fastened like a leech upon our colored brothers, and their lives are a struggle, even as ours are, to win out in a world dominated by selfishness and with an entire disregard for our less fortunate fellows.

So the inhabitants of India, China, Java and elsewhere are quite entitled to seek beyond their frontiers for a higher existence than is possible within their borders. These lands of the Southern Ocean were not specially created for white men who speak the English tongue. It is only a combination of circumstances and not an act of Providence that ordained that when the whites came to them they found them sparsely populated by a colored race still in the Stone Age. Nor is it due to any Providence either that the original colored inhabitants should be quickly condemned to extinction, thus leaving the invader in untrammelled possession, but due solely to the lust and avariciousness of the white conqueror.

And now the order is changing. Colored men, dissatisfied with the sordidness of their own country, and determined to win for themselves a better life, are reaching our shores and are seeking to take their place in the workers' ranks as competitors in the struggle for jobs and an existence.

Ignorant as they are of our customs, language and laws, they may very easily fall a prey to the grasping exploiters who see in them and their ignorance a cheaper profit-making machine than in the white worker.

And now a partial solution of the problem. Let labor face the facts squarely. These colored workers are here. In the last analysis they have as much right here as we have. And since they are here, common sense suggests that steps should be taken to see to it that in their ignorance of our conditions they are not used to the detriment of fellow-workers.

The colored man can be organized. He can fight as tenaciously as the European. His detestation of the scab is as great, and perhaps greater, than our own. He is just as much a victim of European or Caucasian capitalism as we are, and because of that he should be freely admitted into the organizations of labor.

As a fact, the Chinese are the greatest strikers and boycotters on earth. On more than one occasion they have, without the asking, taken their stand with the white striker, not because the striker was white, but because he was a striker.

In the 1913 strike in this country Chinese crews refused to discharge cargo from the vessels which they manned. But 'white" scabs were found who clambered aboard the ships and scabbed upon whites and Chinese alike.

Chinese fruit merchants in 1913 refused to purchase Island fruit handled by scab labor until white fruit sellers, without compunction, stocked their shops with the tainted material.

In the big Australian strike of 1917, the Chinese vegetable growers refused to supply the scab camps with the produce of their gardens, but no such scruples troubled the white growers.

Yet it was only last year that New Zealanders were sent to Fiji to overawe the striking Hindus. So let us cease all this cant about our own superiority. The thing that counts in the ranks of the workers is not the color of one's skin or the slant of one's eyes, but a mutual recognition of a common interest and a refusal to be recreant to a common trust.

Let labor cease looking to the bayonet point and battleship as its protector in the face of this colored question. Rather let it assist and encourage its Comrades in India, Java, China, Japan and Fiji to organize. Let it keep in fraternal contact with these organized workers, and as a result of the understanding reached safeguard itself against a colored invasion of exiled wageworkers whose presence would menace its standard of existence.

In last week's Worker we printed a message forwarded by Mr. D. M. Manilal from Mr. Mittner, of the Indian workers of Fiji, containing a request for affiliation with a recognized New Zealand organization. Let the Alliance of Labor be wise in its day and extend a welcoming hand. Now is an opportunity to come to an understanding with a section of the human race who represent nearly one-fifth of the total. Through Fiji labor we can come into contact with Indian labor and then Asiatic labor as well.

Let us face facts once more. Unless we understand each other, we who are of the exploited in Australasia and Asia will find our masters sending us forth to slit each other's throats, and in our ignorance, due to our lack of understanding, we will, in the mass, obey.

Let labor prove its internationality. First an understanding with Fiji, then India, and then the rest of Asia. Either International Brotherhood—Socialism—or chaos.

Comments From the White Press on Matters of Interest to the Race

WHAT'S THE CONSTITUTION BEFORE WHITE MEN?

(Greensboro, N. Car., News)

Cleveland Advocate 2/19/21

By its refusal to naturalize Chinese and Japanese, the United States government has already recognized the danger of developing another race problem in this country.

The federal government might as well recognize the facts. Although it has spent $5,000,000,000 and fifty years in the endeavor, it has not succeeded in placing the black man on the same political and social level as the white man. It can't do more for the yellow man.

If the Japanese occupy California, the whites must leave, for they will not submit to the low standard of living of Japanese laborers. The national government can support California in this resolution, or it can meddle along on a false hypothesis, as it has done with the Negro question. In the latter case, the result will be precisely what it has been in the case of the Negro—the white man will repudiate the laws of the federal government, and resort to the statutes ordained by Judge Lynch.

The written Constitution of the United States is a tremendous institution, but it isn't to be compared to the natural constitution of the Caucasian race. When the two conflict, the written constitution must inevitably go down like a house of cards.

BERKELEY CITIZENS ASK RESTRICTED RESIDENCE RULING

Property Owners Launch Move on Orientals and Other Races

DENVER COL POST
APRIL 1, 1921

Berkeley residents have started a movement to keep Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans and gypsies from renting or acquiring property in that section of Denver.

More than 350 residents and property owners of Berkeley met Thursday evening in the Holy Family school, Forty-fourth avenue and Utica street, and appointed a committee to call on City Attorney James A. Marsh to draft a bill making Berkeley a restricted residence district.

Efforts on the part of a North Denver real estate dealer living at 4428 West Forty-first avenue, to sell some property located at Forty-fifth avenue and Tennyson street and Forty-sixth avenue and Stuart street, to a band of gypsies, now living in Valverde, caused a storm of protest from the adjoining property owners and resulted in a cancellation of the proposed sale by the owner of the property, who lives in Ouray, Colo.

"The attempt to put a band of gypsies in the heart of Berkeley has caused the residents and property owners to realize the necessity of making the district a restricted one to prevent just such things from happening," said Councilman Theodore H. Proske, member of the committee.

"We want to keep Berkeley free of certain classes of persons and the only way it can be done is to have the district restricted. The bill to carry out this plan will be introduced at an early meeting of the city council."

MOBBING JAPANESE WORKERS

Portland Journal 3/22/21

At a time when the United States is bending every effort to get the Japanese Government to consent to participation in the Conference on Disarmament and Far Eastern questions, labor union leaders at Turlock, California, did all they could to complicate the work of our Department of State by kidnapping and driving out of the district some fifty or more Japanese fruit and vegetable gatherers, who had been employed, it is alleged, at lower wages than the union called for.

James Shea, the president of the union, has been arrested and the Japanese workers have been allowed to return to the district. There are some 60,000 Japanese workers on the Pacific Coast, and their spokesman says they are "well pleased with the way the American authorities are handling the situation at Turlock."

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Race Problem – 1921.
Asia.

Japanese Question

Distinguished Americans Reveal Gravity of the Oriental Problem

N Y C AMERICAN
JUNE 19, 1921

In summarizing the opinion of the New England States on the Japanese question, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., stated that the opinion of the twenty-one representative northeastern men represented widely varying views in respect to the question.

"Although far removed from the seat of trouble, New England stresses the importance of the question and expresses a strong desire for a definite foreign policy which should bring a prompt and just settlement.

"Governor Lake, of Connecticut, and former President Hadley of Yale bespeak the national scope of the problem and the inherent difficulties of the situation."

Former President Hadley says:

"I wish the matter were sufficiently simple to give a brief opinion which you could quote. But it is not simple. It is infinitely complex. The solution that you propose would involve the necessity of defining our policy on half a dozen different points of international law.

"What is an 'Oriental?' If a particular group of Orientals will make good citizens and certain groups of Occidentals will not make good citizens, why do we admit the one and exclude the other? The longer you look into the subject the more you will be impressed with the fact that it is impossible to give a professional opinion on a subject like this in a few words."

A standard of citizenship should be the basis of restrictive measures, says John A. Cousins, president of Tufts College, Mass. "I am a strong believer in the wisdom of rejecting any and all persons, irrespective of race or color, who do not measure up to the American standards of citizenship. Carried out logically, such restrictions mean mental and physical standards, rigidly determined and strictly enforced."

JAPAN ON DEFENSIVE.

Ernest Thompson Seton, author, says in part:

"So far as I am competent to judge the case, having only second-hand information, it seems to me clear that Japan has no intention of seeking trouble with America at present. She is only preparing to defend herself in case we should attempt to thrust our views upon her."

President C. G. Abbot, of Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., minimizes the comparative importance of the problem. He says:

"As to the effect of Japanese activities on America's future, I do not feel the same anxiety that many do on this subject. It seems to me that the danger from that cause is relatively remote compared to the danger which is emanting from Russia at this time."

Achmed Abdullah, author, views the question with brilliant aloofness. His statement reads in part:

"I would fight for this country, if war should come—with Japan or any other country, to the best of my mental and physical capabilities. And, since I have been in several wars, I am a little tired of them, and so I value peace. Let's have less Prussian sabre-rattling and a little more international sympathy and tolerance. Then, perhaps, we'll succeed in having neither a 'yellow' peril,' nor a 'white.'"

Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook, believes in the creation of goodwill. He said:

"I do not share in the anti-Japanese panic. Suspicion breeds suspicion. Good-will creates good-will. America's return to China of a portion of the Boxer indemnity fund did more to avert 'the yellow peril' than either a treaty or war preparation could do. We can guard the purity of our race without making enemies of our neighbors. Clearly the Japanese rulers wish to be friends with us. Let us cultivate friendly relations with them. And this we can do without sacrificing national self-respect or neglecting national duties."

Irvin S. Cobb, author, puts the matter up to California for the settlement of its own State problems:

"Personally I believe the people of the Pacific Coast should, by the rest of the United States, be given a free hand for the settling of their own immigration problem. I might add that I approve of the steps already taken by the Legislature of California in the problem."

FAVORS AMERICANIZATION.

James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, demands that we protect ourselves by Americanization.

"I sympathize with your view of things and believe that the old adage applies, 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty' on the Pacific Coast. I do not think that I would want to apply too severe a discrimination against the Japanese in California, but I am quite sure that we have an immense work throughout the entire country, with regard to all foreign elements, for we must protect ourselves not only by exclusion, but by Americanization."

President S. Mezes, of the College of the City of New York, draws a warning parallel between the negro and the Japanese problems:

"The negro in the South led to the Civil War and nearly wrecked the nation, and is not assimilated yet. Orientals on the Pacific Coast in large numbers would be even harder to absorb and would, in addition, involve us in grave foreign complications. It would be the height of folly not to stop such immigration. The question is not one of superiority or inferiority and could be stated in such a form as to make this plain to the Japanese Government. The point is that Orientals are fundamentally different in their economic, social and political outlook. Such differences are of less importance in autocratic countries. But democracies can govern themselves successfully only when they are composed of like-minded men with harmonious ideals and congenial political institutions."

The opinion of the Southeastern States is especially interesting in that their attitude is governed somewhat by the race problem which they have in their own territory.

Clarence Buddington Hellards, for instance, favors complete exclusion of the Japanese. He says:

"There is no remedy for the negro problem in the South, and deduces that an analogous situation would arise if a large number of Japanese came to this country."

EXCLUDE ALL ORIENTALS.

Duncan U. Fletcher, United States Senator from Florida, chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, is in favor of exclusion of all Orientals:

"I do not base it on the ground of inferiority, and I do not consider that such an attitude is implied by that action. These people are simply different from our people—different in nature, traditions, religion, ideals of government, prejudices, hopes and desires. They are different people and could never assimilate."

An emotional statement comes from the pen of Joseph Hergesheimer, author:

"I dislike intensely the Japanese; they seem to me a race of marvelously efficient automatons, moving about with their brutal precision, a cold, dangerous secretiveness, into which our sloppy sentimentality has never been able to filter. And, since it is my special weakness to only write about and associate with people and things I can, more or less, grasp and like, this 'wonderful little people' is not for me."

The Southwestern States are more concerned with Japanese immigration because some of the States? particularly Texas, are near to the coast, and furthermore the negro problem seems to have had some effect in their judgment.

Governor A. A. Taylor, of Nashville Tenn., says unqualifiedly:

"I have to say that you forcibly express my own opinion when you say, 'Absolute exclusion of all Orientals will be the only solution of the problem.'"

George K. Favrot, U. S. Congressman of the Sixth istrict, Louisiana, and the Hon. Joe Brown, U. S. Congressman of the Third istrict, Tennessee, likewise believe in the absolute exclusion of all Orientals.

J. H. Kirtland, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., is like the Hon. Benajmin G. Humphreys, in favor of restriction. Chancellor Kirtland says:

"Naturally I am for America and for the preservation of American institutions and the purity of American nationality. Just what this last expression means is not easy to say, but it does mean, in my opinion, to safeguard our citizens from intermingling with some nations and from mixing without intermingling with others. If it requires absolute prohibition of immigration, I am ready for that within whatever limits are necessary."

Unqualified exclusion is urged by Lee M. Russell, of Mississippi. He says succinctly:

"I thoroughly agree with you with reference to the absolute exclusion of all Orientals. These people on our western coast will be a continual menace throughout the years to come."

In this opinion, Senator John Sharp Williams, of Missouri, expresses the sentiment of the Middle States: "There is a trend in favor of immediate settlement without stirring up antagonism."

Governor McKelvie, of Nebraska, says: "I recognize that one should not speak without authority in the matter referred to, and I feel that this is a subject of such far-reaching importance that to agitate it without the support of adequate information is only to irritate a condition that is already strained.

"Our State Legislature now in session passed a bill in one House, views. I think all immigration, or substantially all, should be stopped for years, and at least until we have digested, assimilated and thoroughly Americanized the 'rudis indigestaque moles' (tough hunks) we have already swallowed."

U. S. Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, says:

"I do not want to be an alarmist, but really feel considerable apprehension."

John Sharp Williams, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, says:

"Nothing is of more vital importance to a democracy than that the population of a country governed by it should be homogeneous. To that end the various elements should be mutually assimilable in lawful wedlock. The whites will not and ought not to intermarry with either Orientals or Africans, hence we ought to admit as immigrants or settlers no more of either.

"We need cool, as well as wise heads. Just let is go ahead and exclude unassimilable races, but do it without passion or provocative words."

In the Western States the problem has assumed far greater proportions than in any other part of the country. Northern California, Washington and Oregon have been affected most, and the letters from these and nearby States reflect the importance of the question. There is constant reference to racial conditions and all analyses are based evidently on deep personal feeling and personal conviction.

Governor Stephens of California emphasizes the situation when he says it is national as much as local.

"I have at all times considered this problem a serious one—not only for California but for the nation, and I have many, many times said that this great problem was five per cent California's and ninety-five per cent Federal."

Senator Poindexter of Washington is in favor of a strong exclusion law. He desires to remain on friendly terms with the Orient.

"What we need more than anything else in the Japanese matter is an authoritative declaration, either by Congress or by the President of the United States, stating in unequivocal terms the determination of this country to exclude Oriental immigration and to maintain all of our rights and possessions in the Pacific coupled with the desire to live on friendly terms with all nations bordering on

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that ocean. And we should take care that we are prepared to back up this declaration."

Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, Chairman of Committee on Railroads, likewise asks for a decisive policy.

"I have been making such study of the Oriental question as time permitted, and I have long been convinced that absolute seclusion of all Orientals is the only solution of our problem. I do not think that we should longer rely on a 'gentleman s agreement' but that exclusion should be made a treaty provision. Failing to secure that, I believe our treaty should be terminated, and our Chinese Exclusion Act amended so as to make it apply to all Orientals.

"We ought to seek to cultivate friendly relations with Japan, and I believe we can secure them if a firm policy is adopted to the effect that this matter is beyond discussion, and exclusion must be accepted as a permanent policy of our Government."

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

That there is nothing alarming in the situation is the belief of the Hon. Knute Nelson, U. S. Senator from Minnesota, Chairman of Committee on the Judiciary.

"Japan has got her hands full with Formosa, Korea, and a portion of Manchuria. Her field of operations is necessarily in the Orient, and I never thought that she had any hostile plans against the United States.

"Some of her people want to emigrate to this country, and there is great hostility to this immigration on the Pacific Coast, and properly so, because the Japanese cannot well blend or amalgamate with our people, or become citizens of our country. But aside from that matter of Japanese immigration, there is nothing serious in the Japanese situation, to my mind, and nothing to get up a scare about."

Oregon is divided aginst itself. The Governor and the minority of the state legislature are very anti-Japanese. They claim no good can come from Oriental conquerization. They are ready to stand at the frontier and rebuke the enemy, by force if needs be. On the other the Portland Chamber of Commerce is strongly in favor of Orienal labor, and gives as its reason that it supplements the white labor which is high tnd inaccessible. They look towards future developments of their city and their state, and they do not wish to antagonize a race which is to help in this development.

The Hon. W. R. Sharkey, State Senator from California, makes a careful analysis of the immogration figures of California, and as a result he says:

"I can say to you very frankly that the Oriental situation on the Pacific Coast is rapidly growing to a most serious one and we of California are particularly interested.

"In 1910 we had a Japanese population in this state of 41,356, and on December 31, 1919, we had an estimated population of 87,279, an increase of 111 per cent. This consists of 25,592 net by immigration and 20,331 ne by birth."

Roy Lyman Wilbur, President of Leland Sanford Junior University, asks which prevents the ownership of land by aliens from the Orient. This bill was directed against the Japanese. Whether it will pass the other House, I do not know. This is a question for the National Government to dispose of, and yet I feel that in the absence of action in that quarter, some States may properly feel called upon to protect the interests of their citizens against certain penetrating influences from without"

A direct utterance comes from the Governor of Wisconsin, John J. Blaine, at Madison, Wis.:

"I feel that the Western civilization should be saved for the white civilization."

That the question may be largely an economic one is suggested by President A. Holmes, of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. He says in part:

"The immediate contact that strikes fire between America and Japan seems to come in the economic realm, where the Japanese by constant application and, to us, impossible economy are able successfully to compete with and drive out Americans from the sections in which the Japanese settle. If this is the real issue, as I think it is, I have always wondered why we could not take more constructive measures to compel these intelligent, aggressive and industrious people to use their energies for the benefit rather than for the detriment of our civilization."

STRICT REGULATION.

John McNabb, Mayor, Grand Rapids, Mich., asks for absolute exclusion.

"It is my opinion that the Orientals should be absolutely excluded from this great country. If this is not possible, then put them under strict regulation and not allow them to own one foot of land in this country."

A. M. Barton, chairman of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board, Chicago, Ill. asks for the stoppage of substantially all immigration for years. He says:

"I agree with your comments on the great problem now facing the nation involved in the matter of oriental immigration, and with the splendid analysis and treatment of the subject by Mr. Kyne. Indeed, I go much further than your indicated

for a prompt settlement of the question. He says:

PROMPT SETTLEMENT.

"I feel with you that it is important to settle promptly the question of further Japanese immigration. I can see no way out except a definite exclusion policy upon terms that can be made acceptable to the Japanese Government. I believe though in thoroughly fair treatment of all the Japanese who have already gained admission to this country. I think they are entitled to reasonable and equitable treatment in their civil rights and property interests."

Governor Thomas Riggs, Jr., of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska, asks State action.

"I have long realized that the Occidental and Oriental races have no common meeting ground. One or the other must dominate in its respective sphere.

"As to the peaceful penetration of the States by Orientals, principally the Japanese, I consider that this is purely a State matter, to be dealt with by each State in accordance with its own peculiar problems, and cannot, with justice to the State, be handled by Federal authority."

Reed Smoot, United States Senator from Utah, said:

"I am in favor of exclusion of all Orientals and believe that such a course on the part of the Government is the only one that will settle the grave Japanese problem which is at the present time facing the Pacific Coast States."

From all these letters there are a few great deductions to be drawn, that is, the whole reflects the same underlying ideal.

First of all, the American people do not wish to fight Japan—not because they are afraid of her, but mainly because they do not want another war of any sort.

Secondly, the feeling is that some form of definite policy must be established, and our Government must stick by that policy.

New York American 6/19/21

By Universal Service.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT JR. released today the first cross-section of public opinion ever made on the problem of Japanese-American relations. This was secured through an inquiry conducted by Mr. Vanderbilt, and embodies statements from over six hundred of America's most distinguished citizens, including Governors, Congressmen, Senators, jurists, college professors, business men and authors.

Mr. Vanderbilt was moved to this investigation by Peter B. Kyne's novel, "The Pride of Palomar," now running in the Cosmopolitan, dealing with Japanese-American relations. A letter was sent to distinguished

New York American 6/19/21

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Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Sponsor of the Japanese Symposium.

citizens asking their opinions on the phases of this important question, presented in the novel. In making public the opinions of these prominent men who represent all sections of the United States, Mr. Vanderbilt stated that he believed the opinions of the leaders of thought in the entire community were important in formulating a policy on this question of national importance —Japanese-American relations.

For purposes of classification, Mr. Vanderbilt has divided the ideas expressed geographically. On the whole the sections of the country reflect an intensity of opinion proportionate to their direct contact with the Japanese problem, but heterogeneity of thought is to be found in all the main divisions.

The Eastern States and the Middle States are desirous of settling the question fairly and amiably. The Southwestern States and the West Coast States feel the pressing nature of the problem.

"Often foreign intrigues are upon us before we have the foresight as a people to give these affairs the attention they deserve," said Mr. Vanderbilt in his statement. "Too often the issues at stake have been confounded in our mind by ignorance and sometimes a strong one-minded minority have forced a one-sided presentation of the facts before the public.

SUMMARY OF OPINION.

"In view of these facts I therefore thought that a cross-section of public opinion—a symposium upon our Japanese-American relations—would be the best test for the question, and as a result of my endeavors have given the public the first impression of the American mind on this question."

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Japanese Question

Race Problem—Asia.—1921

California's Japanese Problem

New York Tribune 2/17/21.

Wallace Irwin's Pessimistic Impressions on Revisiting the State After Twenty Years in the East

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a recent issue of The Tribune I noticed an account of a speech by Mr. Earl S. Parker, made to church and missionary society members gathered at a luncheon in the Lawyers' Club. "Pray God for an Andrew Jackson to deal with California as she deserves," was his gentle wish for his native state; and by that same token he revealed himself as secretary of that Little Group of Serious Thinkers who have chosen to be called "The American League for Justice." In the spirit of our national outdoor sport I have always had a more than sneaking fondness for the American League, but if Mr. Parker's Little Group must serve it with trimmings why not call it "The American League for Japanese" and tell us what it is all about?

The American League for Justice is, by all indications, an association formed in the West for the purpose of carrying a pro-Japanese sentiment into the East, where little or nothing is known about California's quarrel with the Mikado's government. In Mr. Parker's expressed sentiments I hear the same scolding of California—naughty, headstrong child!—and the same criticism of Senator Phelan—wicked, selfish politician!—that have characterized all the attacks upon California's decision to hold her shores against the yellow tide.

A little over a year ago I went to California to gather information on the Japanese question. What I found I subsequently incorporated in my novel Seed of the Sun. I am not a Californian either by birth or prejudice, although I was educated at Stanford University and spent a few years as a newspaper man in San Francisco. I have been away from the Pacific Coast nearly twenty years. Before my recent Western trip I was inclined, I confess, to appraise the anti-Asiatic attitude in the light of yellow journalism, which can never truthfully represent any cause, however just. Some political ranting had sickened me to the point where I had formed a picture of a provincial population, ignorant and hot-headed, raising the old sand lot cry of "Kill the dirty Chinks!"

I went to California thinking that sentiment was being directed by politicians. I remained to find that politicians were being directed by sentiment.

It took but a few months of observation along the Sacramento delta and in the Santa Clara Valley and the San Joaquin and the fertile basins of Imperial to satisfy me that the state was not seeing ghosts. She is facing an interesting and alarming problem. I hold no brief for the slack and easy-going farmer of pioneer stock, who refused to "speed up" and sold his birthright to the thrifty little invader who could grow two sugar beets to the white man's one—or none. The Californian awoke to find himself in the same sorry case as the old Spanish haciendado who, in the splendid idle '40s, mortgaged his estate to the shrewder Yankee and went into bankruptcy with shrugging shoulders.

Yes, Japan caught California asleep, or nodding. When the tide of Chinese coolies turned back toward the Orient there was an embarrassment for low-grade labor. The importation of Japanese seemed a cheap and easy solution, and the valleys were soon swarming with a new breed of yellow men, smaller and more earnest than the Chinese. They were naïve. Many of them had never seen a bicycle before, or a hay-rake, or a patent harrow. Their ability to learn and to apply their learning was enormous. I shall never forget what an old Yankee farmer said to me last year as we strolled through his almond grove and watched a gang of Japanese across the river, cultivating their potato field—leased property — with gasoline tractors. "Good Lord, look at 'em! And to think that twenty years ago I had to teach 'em how to harness a horse!"

Japan came to California as a laborer; she remained as a master. What you believe as to the Japanese population of California to-day will depend on whether you side with the American League for Justice or the Asiatic Exclusion League. The official census reports quote the figures at something over 70,000. I am inclined to believe that there are many more; if not double that number, at least a third more. The smuggling in of Japanese is an industry at both the British Columbian and Mexican borders. "Green" Japanese, just arrived at California farms, will answer you in Spanish if you address them in that language—a souvenir of Mexico. There is also reason to doubt the veracity of the official census figures, as there is a suspicion that the Japanese themselves had a finger in the pie at the last head-counting in California.

Let us be conservative, then, and place the Japanese population of California at 100,000. The vast majority of these are engaged in agriculture. California has a population of about 3,500,000. Less than a million of these are farmers. California's land which is suitable to cultivation is much less than generally supposed—about a sixth of the state. About a fifth of this is controlled by Orientals, either through lease or ownership. The number of Chinese and Coreans is comparatively insignificant.

The Japanese, then, control about a fifth of California, agriculturally speaking, and in that fifth they hold the very cream of the soil. Without taking into account Nippon's half-confessed desire for equality in the United States and unlimited immigration, California as she stands to-day has cause for worry.

I have no idea how the American League for Justice came into being. Probably it "just grew," generated by the friction of great minds, thinking righteously. But I am well aware that a Japanese drive on public opinion—especially Eastern opinion—is now on. The missionary spirit of Methodist and Baptist clergymen is adroitly taken advantage of by the delicate button-pressers of Tokio.

And this has its pathetic side, too, since the California Japanese—backed by some divine aid or other—are building Buddhist temples all over the state in every hamlet where Japanese Christian churches have become sufficiently strong to endanger the true faith, which is adoration of the Mikado. The relations of the hungry Japanese pastor and the merry Buddhist congregation of "Bly, California," which I mentioned in my book, were not put there for merely literary effect. The situation is typical.

I have heard Japanese Christian clergymen complain bitterly of the Buddhist drive against their churches. One, little brown missionary in Sacramento, an earnest, starved little man with a high-domed forehead, said to me, as nearly as I can translate it: "I have no hope for Christianity here among my people. If I wish to spread the good Gospel I must return to Japan, where my work will not be made foolish by intrigue."

I do not wish any cruelty to be practiced on the Japanese in California, and I don't think there will be. But if we wish to consider California nationally we should get over the idea that she is a bully or a whiner or an egocentric provincial.

WALLACE IRWIN.

New York, Feb. 15, 1921.

"INTERPRETING" JAPAN A PUZZLING JOB FOR THIS MAGAZINE MAN

Literary Digest - 3/19/21

THE WESTERNER who seeks to understand the Japs and their country is advised by some experts to begin his study of them with a couple of months' stay in Korea, followed by at least a year's residence in China, and then to spend the rest of his life in Japan, living as the Japs do. If he lives long enough and uses his time well, it is suggested that this method will clarify his mind somewhat regarding the baffling Nipponese, tho it is by no means guaranteed to produce full comprehension. This idea of the difficulty of getting onto the little yellow men and their ways appears to be reflected in the experiences of Julian Street, as told in *McClure's* (New York), the magazine that recently startled the periodical world by resuming its prewar price of fifteen cents. After several weeks' stay there he styles Japan "The Isle of Complexities" and "The Isle of Contradictions," and he says that during his visit he has seen and heard more that was "new, strange, and charming" than he ever did in a like period before. In only one particular can he see a semblance of order in his notes. On the day of his arrival in Japan he started a list of things which, according to Western ideas, the Japanese do backward. This list, headed by the observation that Japanese books commence at the back, and that the lines run up and down instead of across the page, he seems to have kept up with some regularity, until now it has assumed considerable proportions. In this list it is mentioned that Jap boats are beached stern foremost; that horses are backed into their stalls; that keys turn in their locks in the reverse direction from that customary with us; that shoes instead of hats are checked at Jap theaters and restaurants; that instead of icing the national beverage they heat it in a kettle; that Japanese children are reckoned as one year old the day they are born. While Occidentals hate to think of getting old, Mr. Street tells us that the Japs often look forward to their declining years, knowing they will be kindly and respectfully treated, and old gentlemen and ladies are pleased at being called grandfather and grandmother. We are further informed that, incredible as it may seem, Japanese school and college boys never kill themselves playing football or any other game, but often wreck their health by overstudy and sometimes commit suicide when they fail in their exams. The rule of the road is to turn to the left, and for one chauffeur to overtake and pass another is considered an act of discourtesy. When in a line of autos one car is forced to stop, the others do not blow their horns raucously and dash by in delight and a cloud of dust, but all stop, and if they are eventually compelled to pass, the drivers apologize for so doing. "Of all differences, however," writes Mr. Street, "none is more pronounced than that of language." He continues:

In its structure the Japanese language is the antipodes of ours. Lafcadio Hearn declares that no adult Occidental can perfectly master it. "Could you learn all the words in the Japanese dictionary," he writes, "your acquisition would not help you in the least to make yourself understood in speaking, unless you learned also to think like a Japanese—that is to say, to think backward, to think upside down and inside out, to think in direction totally foreign to Aryan habit." The simplest English sentence translated word for word into Japanese would be meaningless and the simplest Japanese sentence, translated in the same way, equally so. To illustrate, I choose at random

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From Overj

from my phrase-book: "Please write the address in Japanese." The translation is given as: *Doka Nihon no moji de tokoro wo kaite kudasai.* But that sentence translated back into English, word for word, gives this result: "Of beseeching Japan of words with a place write please." And there is one word, *wo*, which is untranslatable, being a particle which, following the word *tokoro*, a "place," indicates it as the object of the verb.

I shall mention but one more inversion. The Japanese use no profanity. If they wish to be insulting or abusive they omit the customary honorifics from their speech, or else go to the opposite extreme, inserting honorifics in a manner so elaborate as to convey derision.

With all their differences, however, Mr. Street concludes that after all we are much more of a piece with the Japanese than either they or we generally suppose. He says that in his early days in Japan he thought the difficulty he had in getting simple direct answers to his simple direct questions was due to the famous "Oriental Mind." He has given up that idea and has even come to believe there is no such thing as an Oriental Mind. Japanese brains are much like United States brains, he thinks, only they work differently because of differences in environment and training. He gives some illustrations:

In a hotel in Kobe a lady of my acquaintance ordered orange-juice for breakfast. The Japanese boy—waiters and stewards are all "boys" in the Far East—presently returned to say that there was no orange-juice to be had that morning. But he added that he could bring oranges if she so desired.

The Oriental Mind? Not at all. The Orient has no monopoly on stupid waiters. The same thing might have happened in our own country or another. And that is the test we should apply to every incident which we are inclined to attribute to some basic mental difference between the Orientals and ourselves.

Once I thought I had the Oriental Mind fairly cornered, and had I not later chanced to discover my mistake I should probably be thinking so still.

I was driving in an automobile with a Japanese gentleman, a director in a large pharmaceutical company. Presently we came to a place where a large building was being erected. The framework was already standing and was surrounded by screens or split bamboo which were attached to the scaffolding. Having noticed other buildings similarly screened, I asked about the matter.

"Ah," said the gentleman. "The screens are to prevent the people on the streets from seeing what is going on inside."

"But what goes on inside that they ought not to see?" I asked mystified.

My informant gazed at me gravely for a moment through his large round spectacles. Then he said, as it seemed to me cryptically, "It is not thought best for the people to see too much."

I pondered this answer for a moment, then noted it down in my little book, adding the memorandum, "The Oriental Mind!"

Doubtless I should now be making weird deductions from that brown-eyed gentleman's explanation of the screens had I not chanced to mention the matter to a Japanese with whom I was more intimately acquainted.

"But that is not correct," he said, smiling. "The screens are not there to prevent people from seeing in, but to prevent things from falling on their heads as they pass by."

The bamboo screens, in other words, served precisely the protective purpose of the wooden sheds we erect over sidewalks before buildings in process of construction. The pharmaceutical gentleman did not know what they were for, just as we do not know the uses of a great many things we see daily on the streets of cities in which we live; he was anxious to be helpful to me; he did not wish to fail to answer any question I might ask him; so he guessed, and guessed wrong. But as any reporter can tell you, the practise of passing out the results of guessing in the guise of accurate information is by no means exclusively a Japanese practise. Reporters sometimes guess at things themselves, but that is not what I mean. I mean that a conscientious reporter now and then finds himself deceived by his information coming from some source he had supposed reliable.

In writing about American towns and cities I have more than once been so deceived. An old inhabitant of Colorado told me that the altitude of Cripple Creek was so great that cats could not live there. Later, however, I learned that cats can perfectly well live in Cripple Creek despite the altitude.

A considerable portion of Mr. Street's article is devoted to a discussion of the women of Japan. They are exquisite creatures, he thinks, but he does not favor the restrictions placed upon them. He suggests that the more liberal attitude toward the sex in this country and the American woman's interest and share in public matters tend to produce a higher type of womanhood than does the Japanese system. Among other things the writer suggests that the legal status of married women in Japan should be improved. Upon marrying, a woman, under Japanese law, becomes incompetent, like a minor. She can not own real estate, bring an action at law, or even accept or reject a gift without the consent of her husband. The Orient and the Occident are nowhere farther apart than in their marriage customs and views, says Mr. Street. Seldom do marriages for love occur in Japan, it seems, matches usually being brought about by older married couples who act as go-betweens. This custom is also referred to by Ishii Black, a Japanese writer, who says in *The Far East* (Tokyo), in an article devoted to the family in Japan, that "there are no endearing expressions in the Japanese language. Husband and wife never speak of loving each other, and they are not expected to, nor is it considered desirable that they should do so. Support and protection, not love or fidelity, are expected from the husband. Obedience and respect is the duty of the wife, who always addresses her husband with reverence, often bowing before him." Sometimes it appears that this system doesn't work out just as it is supposed to do. Thus, Mr. Black tells of a young man who, after graduating from school, was compelled by his parents to marry a girl he had seen but once. The newlyweds went to live with the young man's parents, who were delighted with their new daughter, while her husband was quite indifferent to her. As time passed, it seems that the husband and wife fell desperately in love with each other. This would never do. People began to make remarks about the affectionate pair, laughing behind their backs. The son was ordered to divorce his wife, and when he refused, she was turned out of the house. Of course, to make the story come out right, the husband left home also and the loving couple went to a distant place where they have been living happily ever after.

Young Japanese girls, we are told by Mr. Street, often look with envy upon women of other nations where marriage for love is the general rule. The writer reflects that, in lieu of the romantic, there is more of the practical about Japanese marriages, so that after all the girls are probably just as well off as the maidens of the Occident. Ancient and powerfully rooted as the Japanese marriage customs appear to be, however, we are told that they are slowly changing. The tendency of young people to marry to suit themselves is growing. In other matters, also, involving women, a gradual change is taking place, and the writer thus concludes his observations:

There are now perhaps a dozen or more women working as reporters and special writers on the various Tokyo newspapers. Miss Osawa, who started work on the *Jiji-shimpo* twenty-one years ago, is, I believe, the dean of Japanese women journalists.

There are more than twenty well-known monthly magazines for women, many of them edited by women and largely contrib-

JAPANESE PRESS AGAINST AMERICAN LYNCHING

New York Herald

The Asian Review, published in Tokyo, Japan, in its May-June number, condemns American lynchings. Excerpts of the editorial follows:

"Americans vociferously claim to be the champions of justice and humanity," says the editorial, "yet they do not hesitate to trample upon these very principles and perpetrate the foulest deed ever conceived."

The crime referred to is the burning alive, at the stake, of Henry Lowery, at Nodena, Ark., on January 26 1921.

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"It is an indelible stain" the editorial continues, "on the name of America that in this enlightened age such crimes should take place publicly and the offenders go unpunished. It goes to demonstrate the utter callousness of hearts of the American public. Lynching is possible in the United States because the spirit of America is in favor of it. If this were not true, this foul crime would never have grown to its present proportion nor would any of the more than three thousand lynchings during the past thirty-two years have taken place."

The editorial concludes by saying that creation of a strong public opinion throughout the world will be necessary "in order to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the American Government to adopt effective measures at once so as to make it impossible for the American mobs to resort to these barbarous excesses."

BAD BUSINESS.

News dispatches during the week told of a mob of white citizens deporting, from Livingston, Calif., twenty Japanese laborers warning them never to return under threats of death.

Mob rule is bad business under any condition, and always tends to defeat the very purposes sought by those who participate in it.

In this case the very delicate problem of Japanese immigration was involved, and the action can only serve to further complicate this government's efforts to iron out the misunderstandings with the Japanese government regarding the exclusion issue.

No government is going to permit its nationals to be subjected to lawless indignity without a protest, and no government's position is as strong and impregnable following an apology as before.

There is entirely too much mob rule in this country, and, while it is at least illuminating to see by constant happenings that mob violence is not confined to the southern states, as many people in other sections essay to believe, that fact does not extenuate the outrage of mob rule, it matters not where it develops.

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JAPAN IN JEOPARDY.

Undoubtedly the country was surprised at the suddenness with which President Harding issued a call for a conference on Disarmament. The country had, with good reason, gained the impression that the Administration, if not opposed to, was at least not enthusiastic about such a conference. It is a known fact that the Administration showed no desire to see the Borah resolution adopted. Now, almost like a bolt out of a clear sky, comes President Harding's call for a Conference on Disarmament. It is true the Borah resolution was adopted, but a close scrutiny of the President's call does not show that his action is at all closely related to the resolution introduced by Senator Borah.

In fact, the President's disarmament call and the Borah resolution are in a degree in opposition to each other, and it can be surmised that the Administration had its disarmament plan in mind all the while that Senator Borah was endeavoring to force through his disarmament resolution, and perhaps that is why the Borah resolution received no warm support from the Administration.

The friends of disarmament were overjoyed when the press announced that the President had issued a call for a conference. They felt that at last the pressure of public opinion brought to bear by the churches, by the women of the country, and by various organizations had made action imperative. When friends of disarmament examine the whole matter more closely they will begin to doubt whether that was a fact or not. It is not far-fetched to surmise that the present plans for a conference on disarmament had their birth more in the diplomatic understanding between England and the United States than in any pressure brought to bear by American public opinion.

Friends of disarmament will also find themselves enveloped in a cloud of doubt as to just how effective the approaching Conference on Disarmament will be. The Borah resolution called for a conference between the three leading naval powers, the United States, Great Britain and Japan, for the purpose of discussing the limitation of naval armaments. This was a clear and single question for consideration. The one question proposed for discussion was the limitation of naval armaments by the three powers engaged in carrying out the largest naval building programs. There was ground for hope that out of such a discussion would come some definite and practical results. The questions proposed for discussion at the conference which has been called are numerous, complex and complicated. Furthermore, the whole business is made more difficult and delicate by the fact that the invitations include in the conference not only the United States, Great Britain and Japan, but also France, Italy and even China.

The questions proposed for discussion embrace not only the limitation of naval armaments but the reduction of land forces, and added to these is the question of the situation in the Far East.

A conference between the three leading naval powers on

Japanese Question.

the single question of the limitation of naval armaments would have presented sufficient difficulties before any worth while result could be arrived at, but with the other nations and the other questions added there would seem to be very little prospect of any results being arrived at which will be satisfactory to all the parties concerned. **In fact it seems safe to predict that whatever may be the results of the coming conference, disarmament will not be one of those results.**

To anyone reading the call for the conference with both eyes it becomes more and more apparent that disarmament is not the chief desideratum. It is almost obvious that the thing most desired is a certain sort of settlement of the situation in the Far East. For what other reason would China be invited? China has absolutely no place in a conference on disarmament. In fact, China is not an armed nation and is not a menace to any nation.

Wht is the crux of the situation in the Far East? The answer is Japan. **In my opinion the chief purpose in calling a conference is not to place a limitation upon armaments but to place a limit upon the influence of Japan in the Far East.** It looks as though the plan is to sheer Japan of some of her power, in fact, to isolate her and put her more at the mercy of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, the United States and Great Britain.

The United States has for some time been in opposition to Japan on account of the race question. She threw her weight against Japan on that point at the Peace Conference.. This question has also shown itself in the question of the renewal of the treaty betwen England and Japan, the United States making it known that a renewal of the treaty would not be pleasing to her. England is playing her same shifty, diplomatic game. If she feels that by abandoning Japan she can tie up the United States to her, she will not hesitate to let Japan go adrift. Japan senses the whole situation and although she has all along signified her willingness and readines to enter a conference on disarmament such as was provided for in the Borah resolution, she hesitates to enter this conference which is to be complicated by the injection of the whole Far Eastern question. As some of her statesmen put it, "The fate of the Empire depends on the confernce."

Japan has a grat many astute and skillful statesmen, men who are versed in all of the tricks of diplomacy. They will need all of their diplomatic resources to steer through the treacherous waters ahead of them. Japan will doubtless stand out for a definition of the questions to be discussed before she agrees to full entry into the conference. She will also doubtles stand as firmly as possible upon the Lansing-Ishii Agreement of 1917. It will be remembered that this agreement acknowledged that Japan had "special interests" in the Orient, in fact the Agreement was sort of a Far Eastern Monroe Doctrine, giving Japan the position held by the United States toward the smaller nations in the Western Hemisphere.

Japan also has up her sleeve a trump card which she is apt to play whenever the game seems to be going against her, and that is the "racial equality" demand. Japan raised this demand at the Peace Conference and raised it again when the League of Nations met at Geneva. She is likely to raise it again at Washington. It is a trump card because it is a demand which the United States

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and England are determined never to yield to. Therefore, whenever Japan plays it she forces these two nations to compromise on demands which they are making upon her.

There is a great deal of evidence in support of the suspicions that Japan may have that she is up against a secret purpose on the part of the Anglo-Saxon nations in calling a conference to isolate her. In truth, Japan is in jeopardy and it is likely that it will take not only wisdom on the part of her statesmen to extricate her but also some degree of luck in playing diplomatic cards.

JUDGE TAFT'S FIRST CASE IS RACE PROBLEM

Afro-American

New Supreme Court Head Must Decide Whether Or Not Japanese Are White

8/27/21

MAY DODGE ISSUE

Case Has Been In Court Since 1917 And "Passed" Three Times

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—Contentions that the Japanese are a white race, and therefore entitled to American citizenship, are down for argument at the forth coming session of the United States Supreme Court. The case is No. 4 on the docket and may be heard on the first day Chief Justice Taft takes his seat—October 3.

Apart from the extraordinary character of the litigation, which officially is entitled "Takao Ozawa versus the United States," it may be occupying the attention of the Supreme Court at the very moment President Harding's disarmament Far Eastern conference is in session. The claim of a Japanese to be recognized as a Caucasian thus may synchronize with the revival before the Washington conference of Japan's tenacious demand for "race equality." The Japanese petitioner, who is seeking to enforce his right to become a naturalized American, will be presented before the Supreme Court by George W. Wickersham, Attorney General of the United States in the Taft Administration, who will be one of the first counsel to appear before his former chief.

Argument Made By Japanese

Arguments on behalf of the claimant will range around the "race origin" of the Japanese. It will be pleaded that "the root stocks and the dominant strain of the Japanese" are of the white race. Section 2169 of the revised statutes of the United States, governing neutralization of aliens and prohibiting the granting of citizenship to members of the Mongolian race, is the one under fire. Counsel for Takao Ozawa will urge that "the Japanese are a 'free' people, and that while Mongolian and Malay types are found among the Japanese, the Caucasian, or white type, is as prevalent."

Case Up Three Times

The case has been before the United States Supreme Court since 1917 and been "passed" on three successive occasions, having come on a certificate from the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (California).

JAPAN MAY SEEK RACIAL EQUALITY AT WORLD MEET

Atlanta Constitution

May Be Trump Card of Oriental Statesmen at Disarming Parley—May Reaffirm Stand.

8/27/21

ECONOMIC CHANCES ARE MOST DESIRED

Nation Would Not Hesitate to Inject Side Issues If Nippon Would Gain by Action.

BY E. A. JOHNSON,
United News Staff Correspondent.

Washington, August 26.—Racial equality may be Japan's trump card in the coming Washington armament conference. On the highest authority the United States is informed that the Japanese government and statesmen are considering thoughtfully whether November 11 would be the appropriate moment to reaffirm the declaration of principle that they already have twice postponed.

Racial equality developed first during the Versailles treaty conference. At that time Japan had virtually won her contention when it became expedient to direct her energies in other directions. Consequently her representatives withdrew their demands and served notice that the question would be reopened at a future date.

The psychological moment for reaffirmation of the principle on the part of Japan appeared to have arrived at the first assembly of the league of nations at Geneva last November.

Might Embarrass League.

But again, Japan contented herself by simply notifying the world that she would waive action on racial equality because by so doing she would prevent precipitation of a subject which might well prove embarrassing to the league.

Viscount Ishii, who led the Japanese delegates, however, startled the assembly by defining Japan's demand as including "equal economic and commercial opportunities," as well as equality racially. He made it clear that his government was refraining from pressing the issue purely through altruistic motives rather than any fear of not carrying its point of view.

It has been observed that Japan in the previous conferences has used racial equality and immigration protests, more as a means to an end rather than ends in themselves. If possible, it is believed that she will adopt the same tactics here.

Economic opportunities, it is said, are far more valued by Japan at the present time than declarations of principle or privileges of expansion. Consequently if her statesmen can see specific advantages to be gained by the injection of "side sisues" it is certain that they will not overlook the opportunity for barter and compromise.

Have Counter Proposal.

On the other hand, however, European powers and China are said to be fully prepared and have a counter proposal to make that might act as a boomerang for Japan. Racial equality works both ways, they declare. If Japanese—bourgeoise and proletariat alike—are to be granted privileges equal to those now enjoyed by most favored nations, China is ready to request that Japanese grant the same prerogatives to her millions, now kept out of the flowery kingdom by immigration laws and other restrictions.

Such a procedure would be far more detrimental to Japan than the unrestricted admission of her nationals would be to this or any other country.

It is clearly understood, however, that neither the United States, Canada, Australia nor any other countries will advance objection to the unobstructed transit of students

JAPANESE ARE DRIVEN OUT; COMPETITION CAUSES CLASH

Times Plain Dealer

8/27/21

Turlock, Cal., Aug. 26.—Deportation of Japanese laborers has focused the entire Japanese problem of the Pacific coast under the spotlight here.

Turlock, a prosperous agricultural center, has become a sign post on the road of racial friction, a straw in the wind, and a prophecy fulfilled.

While Federal and state investigations were being concluded, several whites, charged with kidnapping, faced the courts, and the town officially deplores the lawless procedure, the sentiment which prompted the banishment is unquestionably widely shared throughout the state as it is even among those who did not participate in this district.

Competition Precipitates Clash.

It is characteristic of the anti-Japanese stand in California that the Turlock clash occurred over butter—and not over elements usually associated with race trouble.

On the surface it was a local labor clash between itinerant white workers and Japanese harvesters, competing for the same job, with the white grower-employers using the Orientals as pawns to reduce melon picking costs.

Fundamentally, however, it involved every element of the Japanese problem as anticipated in state legislation and efforts to check Nipponese aggression in American farm districts.

When seasonable labor appeared to pick the big melon crop, many white ranchers refused to deal with an organization of white workers numbering 300 who wanted 25 to 26 cents per crate; instead they delt with Japanese affiliated with an organization of 60,000, who asked 20 to 22 cents for picking and crating.

In Turlock, as in other rich California agricultural sections, the Japanese came in numbers only after the fields had been irrigated and developed, with rich prospects for the intensive cultivation to which they are especially adapted and trained.

They came as workers. Soon they were leasers, by permission of legislation. Then in turn many became employers, hiring white men as well as Japanese. A handful grew to hundreds.

Today of 3800 acres of melon land in the district, Japanese lease and operate fully 3000.

They pay from $50 to $75 per acre rental—considerably more than the white man can afford with assurances of profit.

They control 80 per cent of California's melon crop, which is 50 per cent of the nation's.

Race Problem — 1921.

Asia

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM.

CALIFORNIA'S CASE.

CONFLICT OF IDEALS.

By SIDNEY CORYN,
Of the San Francisco "Argonaut."

There is no unanimous public opinion in California on the subject of Japanese immigration and settlement. There is no great popular movement comparable with that against the Chinese some forty years ago. A large part of the urban community, with personal interests uninvolved, is apathetic and indifferent. Many people are direct advocates of Japanese immigration because they profit by it. There are some farmers, for example, who gladly accept Japanese aid in various forms of arduous toil that the white man will not do. Theoretically the rancher may believe that the Japanese labourer is a menace to the State, but his fruit rotting on the ground or on the trees is naturally his first consideration, and he snatches readily at the coloured help that is offered to him.

Land agents sometimes find their only customers among the Japanese. The women housekeepers would often be in serious straits but for the Asiatic. Domestic help is practically unobtainable in California. The housekeeper must either devise some wholly new scheme of life, or she must employ the Japanese to clean her rooms and to cook her meals. For her it is a serious problem, almost an insoluble one. She may vote against Japanese immigration at her club or at a referendum, but she is probably employing Japanese in her home or to do her laundry work, and she can hardly imagine herself as deprived of that willing and competent aid. She does not employ the Japanese from motives of economy. Nor does the farmer. The Japanese is fully aware of his own value, and he exacts the last possible penny for his services. He is usually a luxury, and a costly one. It is not a question of choosing between Asiatic and white labour. It is a question of employing the Asiatic on the farm or in the home or no one at all. We may therefore regard a large number of women and a smaller number of farmers and land agents as advocates of the Japanese, at least in practice. Add to these classes the class of the indifferent and the apathetic, and we find that they constitute a substantial minority of the people.

But if we cannot speak of a unanimous public opinion as arrayed against the Japanese, it may at least be said that we have something like unanimity among the intelligent and public-spirited citizens of the State whose strong self-interests do not happen to be involved upon the side of the Asiatic. Their opinions and their demands, clearly formulated and definitely expressed, are almost certain to prevail with the national Government and to result in some form of exclusion. They are founded upon experience of Chinese exclusion, upon an intelligent knowledge of conditions as they now actually exist, and upon a reasonable forecast of their development in the near future. It is largely a matter of statistics and of evident, and unchanging, and unassimilable characteristics.

THE RACE CONFLICT.

At the present time there are about 100,000 Japanese in California out of a total population of 3,234,000. The exact figures are not known because there is no way to estimate the illegal arrivals who escape enumeration by the immigration officials. Now this, it may be said, is not a very large proportion, but it becomes more formidable when we realize that it is an increasing proportion, and that the birth rate among the Japanese is nearly three times as large as the birth rate among the whites. In 1910 the Japanese births represented one out of every forty-four children born in the State. In 1919, nine years later, the Japanese births were one out of every thirteen born in the State. In eighteen counties it was found that one out of every eight births was that of a Japanese. The proverbial schoolboy, equipped with such figures, may easily calculate how many years will be needed by the Japanese to overrun California.

The problem becomes still more aggravated by a study of Japanese distribution throughout the State. Actually they are not distributed. They are concentrated in certain steadily enlarging areas, and these areas represent the best of the agricultural lands. California contains 58 counties, and three-fourths of the Japanese are to be found in seven of these counties, and these seven counties are the best. In San Joaquin County, for example, there are 130,000 irrigated acres. The Japanese occupy nearly 96,000 of these irrigated acres. About the same proportion is to be found in Colusa County, Placer County, and Sacramento County.

Now, it may be, and it is, readily conceded that this indicates definite racial superiorities on the part of the Japanese, that it is the reward of their energy, enterprise and economy. None the less it means dispossession of the white man, whose consequent discontent is in no way lessened—quite the contrary—by the fact that he is the victim of his competitors' virtues rather than of their vices, and of industrial qualities that he may admire but that he does not wish to imitate.

Perhaps enough has been said to show that the Japanese problem, from the purely physical point of view, is a real one for California, that there is actually a conflict between the two races, and that California must cease to be a white man's country unless she can successfully invoke the aid of the Federal law in her defence. The problem is no less real from what may be called the ethical standpoint.

JAPANESE NOT ASSIMILABLE.

The Japanese cannot be absorbed. They do not become Americans nor do they show the smallest tendency in that direction. Time seems to have no effect upon their foreignness. They show no interest in the politics, laws, religion, or customs of the country in which they have made their home.

The Japanese colony is an *imperium in imperio*. There is no community, no interchange of ideas, no neighbourliness. A sort of quarantine is established around the Japanese colony, and its isolating walls are as much the work of the Japanese themselves as of their white neighbours. But it will usually be found that no white neighbours remain for long after the establishment of the Japanese in a given area. The white man takes his flight. A Japanese colony will depopulate a district.

Much of this is in no way to the discredit of the Japanese. His qualities are admirable, but they are in the wrong setting. His industry is unrelenting, his needs are few, he is contented with drudgery, and he never complains. But he does not become an American. He does not try to. He preserves his loyalties, his patriotisms, his customs and his religion. He is unassimilable. The American standard of life is a high one. The Japanese standard is a low one, and the low standard always wins against the high where the two are brought into competition.

If the American is to survive in a contest with the Japanese he must abandon everything that makes life worth living to him. The man who works for eight hours a day and who is determined to work no more than eight hours a day, cannot compete with the man who works 12 hours a day, and who cares nothing for hygiene. He cannot compete with ideals immeasurably lower than his own.

PASSPORTS AND WIVES.

Japanese immigration is regulated at the present time by what is known as the "Gentleman's Agreement." This agreement was made at the request of the Japanese Government as an alternative to the offensive procedure of actual and legal exclusion. Under the terms of this arrangement Japan promised "as a gentleman" to issue no passports to labourers, skilled or unskilled, and in this way Japan herself was empowered to determine to whom her passports should be given, that is to say, to determine who might and who might not emigrate to America. This agreement was adopted in 1907, but it was not put into effect for a year. During the two years while the agreement was being negotiated and after it had been made, no less than 46,000 Japanese, most of them labourers, reached America.

The "Gentleman's Agreement" has been a failure, and this may be said without reflection upon the good faith of the Japanese Government. It was intended to prevent the advent of Japanese labourers, but official and indisputable figures show that labourers are still arriving and in considerable numbers. The Commissioners of Immigration at San Francisco and at Seattle report that for the fiscal year of 1920 nearly 11,000 Japanese reached America, about half of them coming directly to San Francisco. Emigrants from Japan may obtain passports from their own Government as students or tourists, and then work as labourers after their arrival in America. Naturally it is impossible to know under what pretexts they obtained their passports from the Japanese Government, nor does it matter in view of the fact that they did obtain them, and that their status after arrival in America has been that of labourers, whatever it may have been before.

The "Gentleman's Agreement," moreover, provided that every Japanese might provide himself with a wife from Japan, and this was done by the simple process of sending his photograph to Japan for the inspection of some complaisant maiden who might be willing to marry him on those slight credentials. These "wives" were then furnished with passports.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP.

A curious anomaly in the law of citizenship has done much to give point to the agitation against the Japanese. Birth under the American flag constitutes American citizenship, whether it be the birth of a Japanese or of anyone else. But the Japanese Government does not recognize that citizenship in the case of her nationals. Every Japanese, no matter where he was born, no matter where his parents were born, continues to be a citizen of Japan unless he makes application for the transfer of his citizenship to the country of his adoption, and that application must be formally approved by the Japanese Government. Practically all the Japanese born in America, and therefore possessing all the rights of American citizens, are also subjects of Japan, controlled by Japanese governmental organizations, enrolled by Japanese authorities, and liable to Japanese military duty.

The "Nationality Option Law" of Japan permits a Japanese who is in a foreign country, and who is between the ages of 15 and 17, and who has obtained the permission of his parents, to apply to the Japanese Government for permission to naturalize himself. But such application has very seldom been made. The law is a dead letter. The Japanese Vice-Consul in San Francisco is responsible for the assertion that not over a dozen Japanese children in America have made the necessary application, and that in no single instance, so far as was known, has the permission been granted.

Japanese Question.

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America thus confers all the rights of citizenship upon these children, but they, on their part, accept none of its obligations. They have a dual citizenship, but their sympathies are entirely with Japan, and Japan exacts from them all those loyalties, beautiful in themselves, which are none the less wholly incompatible with the duties of American citizenship.

The present temper of California may be gauged by the resolutions adopted unanimously by the California Legislature at its Session just concluded, and submitted to the President and to Congress. These resolutions demand (1) The absolute exclusion of all Japanese immigration, male and female, and not only "labourers," skilled and unskilled, but farmers and men of small trades and professions. (2) Such exclusion to be enforced by United States officials and not under any arrangement whereby the task of discrimination and selection is left to the Japanese Government. (3) An agreement by the United States Government not to invoke the treaty-making power in order to nullify California Legislation in regard to the control of lands, nor for the purpose of admitting to citizenship persons of yellow colour. (4) Recognition of the California law prohibiting Japanese from buying or leasing agricultural lands in California.

Foreign relations at the present time are in a delicate state in America as elsewhere. The new Administration is persuasive and conciliatory, rightly anxious to avoid new disputes and to settle the old ones. But the resolve of the Western States, and not California alone, to exclude Japanese immigration is firm and impatient, and it will become more so. It is nearly certain to prevail in the near future.

Well, By George!

Afro American 8/5/21

(By Wm. Pickens—The Associated Negro Press)

Lloyd George has spoken on the Japanese question. George is leader of Great Britain and the master mind in international politics today, and just as he shamed us when we had to compare him with our own president at the Versailles Peace Conference, so now does he shame us when we must compare his words on the question of the Japanese with those of our two-cent, politicians from Mississippi and California. Lloyd George says that Japan has been a "faithful ally," that the alliance has "stood the test of time" and that in the Far East "Japan has special interests." He gives these irresistable reasons for renewing the alliance between his country and Japan.

"No greater calamity could overtake the world than a further accentuation of the world's divisions upon lines of race. ***** Our foreign policy can never hang itself in any sense upon differences of race and civilization between East and West. It would be fatal to the empire."

These words do not really need any comment; they are plain and complete. George knows that with the greater part of the world, and especially the greater part of the British Empire **colored**, it would be foolish to start any war along a color line. The whites might get by now, with their superior organization, but a change would come with time.

And besides, George knows other things: that Japan is more useful to Britain than is California,—more useful even than the United States of America. There is today much more danger of rivalry and warfare between the United States and Britain than between Britain and Japan. We do not hear of any anti-Britain demonstrations in Nippon. The British and the Americans are too much alike in their commercial ambitions to live in the same house in eternal peace.

And, notice: George did not talk until he got ready to act on this treaty matter. The little "premiers" from other pars of the empire did all the talking before hand: Hughes of Australia and his colleagues from Canada did all the shouting about a "white man's world," etc.,—till they got to London and faced George.

But just think of what could have happened if George were a fool? The great color-war which Mississippi and Australia are ever trying to bring upon us, might have been hastened forward by a generation. And a color war would make the earth a shambles from which the Sun would wish to hide its face.

Lloyd George's pronouncement is one of the most important utterances of modern times, and yet he will no longer be regarded as "a good white man" by John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.

THE SAME EVERYWHERE.

Atlanta Constitution 8/7/21

A short time ago a group of Japanese laborers, working in the cantaloupe fields of the Turlock district, California, were set upon by a mob, subjected to extreme violence and driven terrified, out of the county.

The San Francisco Chronicle, uncompromisingly anti-Japanese in sentiment and one of the chief exponents of the movement to eradicate Oriental labor from the Pacific coast and keep it out, carried an editorial a few days later in which it reiterated its stand against Japanese encroachment upon American soil, while at the same time bitterly excoriating the principle of mob violence and all who participated in the Turlock assault.

Its comment is well worth repeating, for it is an expression of doctrine that is patriotic, American in every sense, and commendable to all citizens living under the American flag, whether or not they live in communities that have ever been disgraced by a demonstration of the mob spirit.

"Realizing the inevitable friction out of considerable experience," says the editorial—

"We in California are determined that Oriental workers shall be kept out of the state.

"But that does not mean that the decent citizens of California will tolerate for one moment such proceedings as the attack of a mob on the Japanese cantaloupe workers in the Turlock district. As it was an outrage in which no decent person would engage, it is self-evident that there was not a person in the mob who is fit to be among us.

"Japanese who are lawfully in this state are entitled to every protection with which the state and nation can surround them. In that respect their rights are equal to our own. And the power of the state must be used to the utmost to ferret out and put in jail the malefactors who made the attack. In the first instance it is up to the people of Turlock itself, which has been thus disgraced.

"We desire the races to be separated by the ocean. But we propose to accomplish it by lawful means, decided upon in friendly discussion."

It is the same everywhere: There is only one way to adjust differences of opinion that arise between men, between groups or between races; and that is the right way, which is through the processes of the law, the courts and other instrumentalities of organized government—not by resort to terrorism and the mob spirit, which can only make a bad situation worse.

GREAT BRITAIN'S OFF-COLOR SUBJECTS

Norfolk Journal and Guide 8/13/21

One of the unexpected outcomes of the World War, which will have a tremendous influence upon the future history of the world, is the passing of Imperial Power from the British Government to the British Dominions, whose premiers have just announced that Great Britain should not expect any further contributions for naval expansion from them until after the Washington Disarmament Conference. These Dominion Premiers, who rule off-color people, for the most part, have also imposed their race-prejudice program upon the Imperial Government; a program which does not allow the natives of the Dominion governments to have any voice in their affairs. This attitude was emphasized in their opposition to a renewal of the alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

The 400,000,000 East Indian subjects of Great Britain have very little voice in their government, which is administered strictly in the interest of the white conquerors and overlords; the same is true of the subjects of Egypt and the West Indies. These are not Dominion colonies. British South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Canada are. In each case the administration of affairs is in the hands of the whites, who allow their subjects little voice and small participation in their own governments. Discontent and rebellion are always present.

Under the workings of the changed order it looks as if the Empire of Great Britain is doomed to disintegration. The Dominion Premiers are bound by the logic of history to insist upon a larger and larger voice in controlling their affairs, and when this shall be blocked they will inevitably seek separation from the Mother Country, as the American colonies did. Canada and Australia are already ripe for such a revolution. When it is once begun it is likely to extend to all of the Dominions and to the smaller colonies and big India.

In the possible break up of the British Empire just how far the condition of the native off-color people may be benefited remains to be seen.

The Empires of Spain, Austria, Germany and Russia have gone to smash within the memory of man, who looked for no such smash. Great Britain may go the same way sooner than is expected, as her sins are as great as those of those named and whose sins have found them out. It is written on the wall, Nations cannot enslave and rape and rob off-color people under their rule without paying for it in the long or short run.

Supreme Court to Decide if Japs Are White

Chicago Defender 8/13/21

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—Whether or not the Japanese are white [illegible] prosecution of a case to come before the Supreme court of the United States at its forthcoming session. The case is No. 4 on the docket and will probably be heard soon after Chief Justice Taft takes his seat on October 3.

The Japanese concerned particularly in the litigation is a Californian, born in Japan. The court action is labelled, "Takao Ozawa vs. The United States." He will be represented before the Supreme court by George W. Wickersham.

Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, governing naturalization of aliens and prohibiting the granting of citizenship to members of the Mongolian race, is the one under fire.

It is said that the arguments of the claimant will advance the theory that the root stocks of the Japanese dominant strain of the Japanese are of the white race. The theory explains that "the Japanese are a 'free' people and while Mongolian and Malay types are found among the Japanese, the Caucasian or white type is prevalent."

The case came to the Supreme court on a certificate from the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (California).

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Race Problem - 1921.

Asia

IS A WHITE AUSTRALIA UNFEASIBLE?

Literary Digest - 4/9/21

NOT FOR A THOUSAND YEARS will Australia be fully populated if settlement there is managed on the basis of past policy, it is said, and while no one questions the right of the Australians to preserve the purity of the white race, it may well be asked whether a white Australia is a feasible proposition. This inquiry does not proceed from a Japanese organ, as might be surmised, but from the English Singapore *Straits Times*, which points out that what is known as the northern territory of Australia is subtropical, and many claim the white man can never flourish there, as he flourishes in cooler climes, as a manual laborer. He may guide other races and work them through his capital, and it may pay him well to do so, but "there is no other way in which the territory may be peopled and its potentialities of wealth developed." It seems to this Singapore daily, therefore, that lines of demarcation should be drawn and some parts of the continent should be held exclusively for the white races while others should be thrown open to the colored. The answer to this suggestion is, of course, that the colored races would soon outnumber the white enormously and so become a menace. This may be true, but it will be worth while for Australia to consider the opposite risk of non-settlement of the country, and *The Straits Times* proceeds:

"If colored colonists were welcomed in certain parts of the continent, the Chinese would be fine material. They settle down readily, as they have done in Malaya. They are content that others should govern as long as they get simple justice and liberty to follow their own customs. In a generation or two they might be loyal Australians, ready to fight for their country. One can speak with less knowledge of the Japanese. Like the Chinese they tenaciously preserve their racial identity, but we are not sure that they are as content to live peacefully under a government which gives them justice. We have a great many Chinese in Malaya who have become British subjects in the full sense of the term, but always one wonders whether that may not be explained by the comparative political impoteney of China."

Suppose the "full awakening" of China, which is so often mentioned, were to take place, and suppose the new China pursued an aggressive policy, would the sympathies of the British Chinese be with the land of their origin or the land of their adoption? asks this Singapore newspaper, and it explains:

"That is one phase of the question that Australia will have to consider in relation both to Chinese and Japanese. They would

structed with materials that will resist burning and drilling or tearing with crowbars and sledge-hammers. Linings are constructed by two methods to achieve this result: First, a laminated construction, that is, a number of layers of metal of different qualities screwed together. The other method is to use extra thick plates of special steel, such as manganese steel, which contains sufficient strength within itself. In the laminated construction the vaults are built up of alternate layers of open hearth steel, which is a soft, readily drillable or cuttable material, and layers of five-ply steel. This construction is planned so that a drill will go through one layer rapidly at such a speed that when it comes to the next layer the force of the contact will dull the drill.

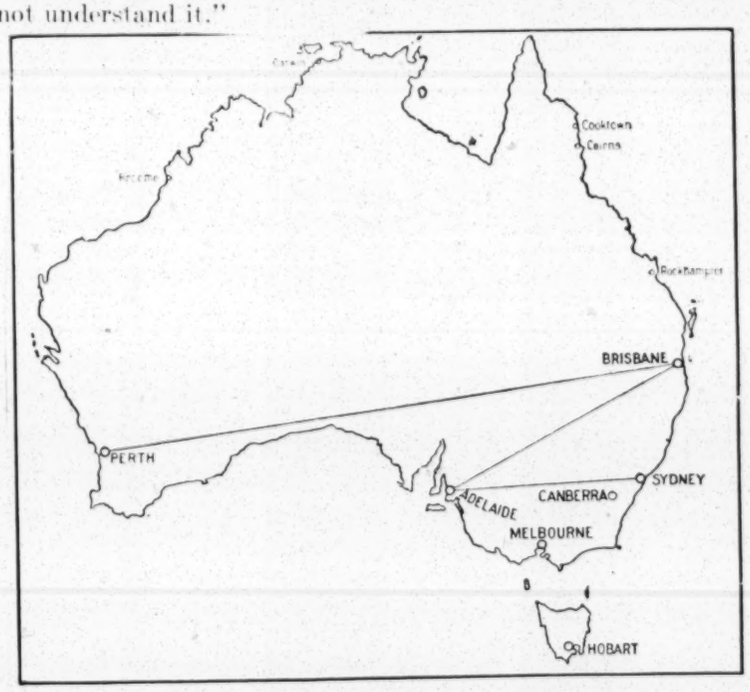
"In addition to guarding against drill attacks, a non-burnable coast-line." The possible foe, of course, is Japan. *The Straits Times* reminds us, and the strategic loss results from the Japanese acquisition of the Marshall and Caroline Islands. Always bearing in mind that such discussions are "academic and imply no suspicion of the purity of Japanese motives," we are told that there are other islands nearer to Australia than the Marshall and Carolines, and it does not follow that Australia is "in danger, tho possible menace is brought much nearer to her." But one must look at the whole position in a broad human spirit, and, so considered, Australia's moral position is not found to be very strong by this Singapore journal, which continues:

"She has a population of about six millions on a continent of nearly three million square miles—or roughly an average of two persons to the square mile. For contrast, Japan, including the islands close to it, has an area of 260,738 square miles and a population of 57,000,000, or substantially over 200 to the square mile. What one realizes is that no force tends more to the production of war than pressure of population upon the means of subsistence. Also, we think, it is necessary to bear in mind that the moral right to possession of any territory is the will and the power to use it advantageously. No race has a right to play dog in the manger at the expense of others. Australians are reminding us that they made great sacrifices and fought most gallantly in the Great War. Their service can never be forgotten, and they have a right to ask whether the Empire they fought for will stand by them if they are in danger. Unquestionably it will if they make fair use of their vast country, but it would be impossible for the Empire to stand permanently in support of three million square miles being jealously held for the use of six million souls, while in other countries hundreds per square mile were gasping for the means of subsistence."

What is more, we read further, Australians have "not always been wise," and labor has passed laws in the country which "make it difficult for a white man, a citizen of the Empire, to enter Australia and do the best he can for himself." Immigration is invited but "so hedged with conditions" that the people who wish to immigrate—mostly those who find England, Scotland, or Ireland too crowded—have to turn their thoughts elsewhere." This daily adds:

"We realize, of course, that the Australians have a right to resist the dumping of thousands of penniless men and women in their country, because these would become a burden upon them or would so overcrowd the labor market that employment at pay which permits of a decent standard of life would become unprocurable. But the point is whether Australia has made the efforts to increase population which the vastness of its area demands, and which even the simple doctrine of self-preservation recommends. It is capable of becoming the greatest country in the world—greater, even, some believe, than the United States of America, tho the area of these States is about one-sixth more. There are a hundred million people in the United States, and when Australia has half as many it need fear no foe."

Meanwhile, we find the Australian press applauding Senator Millen's widely quoted statement that racial purity must be maintained "to the very point of death," and that "the White Australia Doctrine holds the world's respect, tho for the moment it offends the great and courageous nation of Japan, which does not understand it."



THE PERIL TO WHITE AUSTRALIA.

"This great country has six State capitals and a proposed Federal capital. All seven are south of the top line. Six are south of the middle line. Five, including the proposed Federal capital, are south of the bottom line. This is Australia's way of telling the world that the North and Center are quite unfit for a white man to live in, and are only suitable for brown or black settlement. And the black-brown world doesn't miss the point." —*The Bulletin* (Sydney).

Attitude Toward Darker Races Differ In Washington Affair

East Tenn. News

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, Dec. 17.—Is this a

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whiteman's world? In the last analysis, that seems to be the big question before the Limtaton of Armament Conference.

Naval and Land Armament have been dscussed; the Far Eastern question is under consideration; social courteies are extended to all members of the Conference in the same proportion, seemingly, yet behind every act ande very move there looms up the great shadow of the darker races of the world contending with the whites for justice and equality ofopportunit.

It has been interesting to observe the "battle of wits" from the press reservation in the conference chambers. Both Japann and China have matched, at every stage of the game the wisdom and diplomacy of the Uniteed States, Great Britain, France and all the others. There is an instinctive feeling of pride, for one on this side, to observe the grand combination of colors.

Premier Aristide Briand, the eloquent statesman of France, has come nearer than any of the others of the white races in reaching the soul of the other peoples. Rugged, earnest and convincing in logic and oratory, he stood about the green tables while the world sat at his feet. One after another, following his great address on Land Armament, followed with expressions of more or less approval, but there stands his message, a masterpiece of statesmtnship utterances.

France, more than any of the other great powers of the world, has risen above the petty sophistries of color. France is loved by the Colored people of America, because she has nterwoven with the spirit of her national life, the spirit of true liberty and justice.

Things To Account.

Said M. Briand, in pleading for the well being of his nation, to have peace in the world, there "Must be a moral disarmament." He was speaking of Germany in particular, but the same principle holds true with reference to lynching in the South, or anywheer else. The big question after all is said and done is this: Are the hearts of the people right?"

It must not be forgotten that teh nine nations represented at the conference officially may represent powers of the earth, but they do not represent, by many millions, the yhpsical possibilities of all the world. Japan knows this, and China is not forgetting it.

One of the Japanese visitors addressed a mass meeting of Colored Americans the other night at the Metropolitan Baptist church, colored and he brought a message of great significance to' those who heard him. He told of the importance of all the Colored races of the world pulling together for the best things of life. He as we recognizes the fact rising tide of color has not reached its zenith.

English delegates are deeply concerned about conditions in India. There has been considerable inside discussion of the attitude there towards the Prince of Wales' visit.

What is coming next? There is an atmosphere of curious expectancy noted everwheree.

American Representatives.

One cannot help noticing the fine measure of esteem accorded the American representatives. From the public point of view there is every feeling thtat the United States is ably accounted for by Secretary Hughes Senator Lodge Senator Underwood and Elihu Root. There is a combination to be respected anywhere and it has been wondered more than once by philosophers of follw, what might have happened at Versailles had Woodrow Wilosn appointed men as delegates who think for themselves and are permitted to act

There is yet to exact telling just what the conference will finally adopt. There is caution, but if there is suspicion, it has been very cleverly hidden. President Harding is keeping hands off, in contradistnction to a certan other president who essayed to be both engineer and fireman; conductor and motorman, However, having a "single track mind," according to his own expression, possibly he was constrained to develop the habit of playing a single handed game. Be that as it may, the world is "all shot to pieces," and if the doctors here assembled can give the proper diagnosis and administer the proper medicine, we may not be out of the trenches by Christmas, but we will be thankful forevermore.

It may not be regarded out of place to state to the "Passing World," in closing, that the Associated Negro Press has the only active newspaper representative present in behalf of Colored Americans at sessions of the Conference. Nahum Daniel Brascher, editor-in-chief of the Associated Negro Press has been granted credentials and given a seat with other newspaper representatives in the Amrican press section. Mr. Brascher's seat is just back of H. G. Wells, the British correspondent, and directly opposite the seat of Wm. Jennings Bryan.

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IRELAND, INDIA AND OURSELVES

The Irish, the East Indian and the Negro in America are a present engaged in a battle for rights, but each is employing di tinctly different methods. In Ireland there is nothing novel abo the methods being employed. Their chief method is physica force. From time immemorial men who have been subjugate have sought to throw off the yoke through the exercise of physica force.

The N. Y. Age 10/22/21

In India something new under the sun is being tried. Ther has arisen among the Hindus a remarkable leader called Gandh Gandhi is a political leader, a mystic and a saint, all rolled int one. He is a lawyer by profession, having been educated bot in India and in London. He spent a number of years in Sout Africa as a lawyer, taking up the fight there for his countryme against segregation and other legal restrictions. In 1913 he brough action which compelled the South African government to repea most of the obnoxious laws discriminating against East India labor. Nevertheless, during all his activities in South Afric Gandhi was a loyal British subject. He served during the Boe War and was awarded medals for his service both by the India and the British governments.

We mention these facts about Gandhi in order to show tha Gandhi, in spite of his religious mysticism, is at the same time man familiar with the practical affairs of life. In speaking of him self Gandhi has said, "Most religious men I have met are poli ticians in disguise. I, however, who wear the guise of a politician am at heart a religious man."

What is the new method by which Gandhi hopes to fre India from British rule. It is what he calls "non-violent non cooperation" with the government. This movement as Gandh has launched it is both practical and mystical. In making thi combination Gandhi shows his wisdom and insight. He realize that his movement can have no effect whatever against the Britis government unless it has in it the element of practicability. Like wise he realizes that the movement can get no united and popula support from the people of India unless it appeals to their dee sense of mysticism. Gandhi possesses the qualities of leadershi which have the most potent appeal to the Hindu imagination. H is conducting a great political movement, but see how it differ from the western type of leadership.

First of all, he makes a practice of the two great Hindu virtues, ascepticism and personal renunciation. Because of thi he cannot be approached from the angle by which most westerr political leaders are approached. He wants nothing for himself. Therefore, neither does money, or honor, or office, or preferment hold any temptation for him. He goes about among the people clothed in the simplest native garb; not even does he wear shoes and yet it is this man who has brought about the greatest menace to English domination which the British government has yet had to face in India.

What is the practical side of Gandhi's movement? What is it beyond religious enthusiasm that he has launched against British rule? How is it that thus far he has been able to give England more to worry about than all of the leaders of revolt put together in the last one hundred and fifty years? Gandhi's movement of "non-violent non-cooperation" is nothing more nor less than a policy of abstention. He wants all native Indians, citizens and officials, to refuse to serve any longer under the British govern ment in India. He asks all the native school teachers to quit the government schools and to sit up independent and native schools. He urges all lawyers to give up practice in the courts and all litigants to settle their difficulties outside. He advises the people of India to refuse to vote. This policy we can easily see, if carried out long enough, will absolutely paralyze the machinery of English government in India.

But Gandhi goes even further. **He strikes at England in her most vital spot. He strikes her economically. In his movement he urges upon all native Indians to abstrain from all use of alcohol, tea and sugar. These three commodities are monopolies of the government. But he strikes even deeper than that. He urges the Indians to boycott European goods, especially cotton goods, and to clothe themselves in their own homespun clothing.**

It is this last point that constitutes Gandhi's strongest card. **British rule in India has been made profitable because it has developed into a market of more than 300,000,000 people for England's manufactured cotton.** At one time India not only wove the cloth that clothed her own population but exported many of her fabrics to other countries of the Orient and even to Europe. These Indian fabrics were noted for their fineness and beauty. They were not woven in factories by machinery but on looms in most of the households of the country. **After England became mistress of India, this entire industry was destroyed and in place the people of India were clothed in the machine made products of the cotton factories of Manchester.** This change contributed greatly to the prosperity of England but was more instrumental than anything else in bringing about the impoverishment of India.

Today, under Gandhi's movement, hand looms are springing up all over India. It is becoming a badge of loyalty to New India to be engaged in the weaving of Indian goods and to wear home made fabrics. It is the intention of Gandhi, as his movement grows more powerful, to include in his program abstention on the part of native Indians from serving in the army or on the government police force, and even from paying taxes.

England in her colonial history has had many and serious revolts and uprisings to contend with. These she has generally managed to put down because she knew how to meet them. It was a matter of men, guns and bayonets. But England is at a loss how to meet the Gandhi movement in India. She is puzzled by this passive resistence. There are no precedents to be guided by. If the East Indian refuses to buy cotton goods manufactured in England there is no practical way to compel him to do it, **and if all of India refuses long enough to buy English cotton goods the British government will shortly be brought to its knees in India.**

English statesmen in England and India are puzzled and worried over the situation. They know not how to meet it. They are doubly puzzled because the movement is practical and because Gandhi's leadership is not only political but intellectual and spiritual. If Gandhi proposed the old method of force they would know how to meet him. As it is, they do not know how to take hold of him.

Thoughtful American Negroes ought to watch these two movements referred to carefully, the Irish in Europe and the Indian in Asia, both of them against the same over-lording government, England. It will be an interesting study to watch and see which of these two races will most completely throw off the galling yoke

Race Problem - 1921
Asia

Race Problem – Asia

India.

1921

UNREST IN INDIA

NATIONAL COUNCIL VOTES BOYCOTT OF DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S PROPOSED VISIT AND A TRIBUTE TO LATE MAYOR MACSWINEY

Nagpur, India, JJan. 2.—A boycott on the proposed visit of the Duke of Connaught to the east and a tribute to the memory of the late Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork were voted in resolutions adopted by the Indian National Congress in session here. A message of sympathy to the Irish in their struggle for independence also was drafted and dispatched.

A royal proclamation to India, issued in London last August, said the Prince of Wales would not visit India this winter to inaugurate reform legislation, but that the Duke of Connaught, former governor-general of Canada, would undertake these duties.

Dispatches which appeared previously in the London papers forecast that the prince would not make the trip. The condition of unrest among certain sections of the natives and the anti-British propaganda carried on by dissatisfied native leaders were said to make it inadvisable to expose the prince to possibilities of a hostile reception.

The native leaders were reported to be exciting their followers by proclaiming the Turkish treaty to be an attack on their religion and its head.

THE FERMENT IN INDIA.

The Montgomery Advertiser 4/21/21

Mahatma Gandhi, once a wealthy Indian aristocrat, is still an aristocrat, but is said to have renounced his wealth and much of his weight. He has lately fasted so persistently that he has reduced himself to a mere skeleton. He is the picturesque leader of the revolutionary elements of India. One writer declares that "he sways the public opinion of 300,000,000 people," but we shall await confirmation of that report by later events. At present we do not think he controls so large a following. If he did British rule in India would presently come to an abrupt end. But he is a talented and energetic agitator who has thrown the weight of his influence in the "cause" of the submerged masses of the great Oriental country, and he is a factor with which British rulers and public opinion are now reckoning as best they can. He organized a more or less successful boycott of British goods and his agitation led to disturbances which caused the British to institute martial law in a number of Indian districts.

There are many alarmists in England who fear that recent risings in India mean that any day a real revolution may occur throughout the eastern empire. And truth to say, according to Sir Philip Gibs, there are many liberals, of high emotions and poor information in England, who desire to witness such an insurrection. Recently he heard an old lady interrupt a speaker at a public meeting to hurl this question:

"When will India be liberated from British tyranny?"

Little groups are writing communistic and revolutionary tracts in England and talking ignorantly of the "British yoke" in India, while the Russian bolshevists are actively stirring up trouble in India by way of Afghanistan, where they have important centers of propaganda. The Turks also are trying to excite the religious feelings of Moslems in India.

Now a general uprising of the Mohammedan world would weaken all Europe and anything like a widespread uprising in India, declares Gibs, "will be one of the most ghastly episodes in history, which we have yet seen, including that of Russia."

But what of the chances of a widespread uprising in India? Gibs has not been in that country lately, but he believes his sources of information as to conditions there are reliable. On the whole he regards his reports as "reassuring," notwithstanding many unpleasant incidents that have lately occurred.

One intelligent friend of his writes that "unrest is general but that British prestige still rests on secure foundations." Here are some of the reasons suggested by Sir Philip why a widespread insurrection is not likely to occur at this time:

Amiable and liberal souls in England, ignorant of the East, proclaim Ghandi as a kind of liberal statesman, like Gladstone. But that is not how he is regarded by Indian peasants. To them he is a miracle worker. Many believe he can cause rain to fall on parched fields and can raise spirits from deep wells. They have been told so by the holy fakirs.

He himself upholds the caste system, though for a time he tried to avert it, and in India caste is so strange that a man is polluted by the shadow of a man of another caste falling across his food; so strange that there can not be inter-marriage between one caste and another; so strange that every trade and occupation from street sweeper upwards has a definite status of caste from which there is no escape in life and which is inherited.

Western liberty can not exist with the caste system nor among races who worship gods and fear devils according to the Hindu faith.

Again there are many races in India filled with religious hatred for each other. Only the rule of a dominant race keeps India safe from continual bloodshed and anarchy. In its history there have been many dominant races, but not until the British came did India get peace, justice as fair to the peasant as to the prince and an administration which, in spite of all human faults, has made good roads, watered great deserts and has brought health and security to a vast population.

Our India civil service was a great school of administration and produced fine types of men who did big jobs, without fame or much reward, efficiently and devotedly as a kind of vocation. I think they were our best type in many ways, and one cause of the trouble in India today is the replacement of Indian civil servants who knew the people and their language by younger, inexperienced men of lower grade.

Of course all agitators and "real lovers of liberty" refer to the Amritsar massacre as tyical of British rule in India and of British character everywhere. It was a black episode, but isolated in Indian history and an act of ill-judgment and unnecessary harshness by a general since degraded.

My object in writing this is not to eulogize British rule in India, but to point out that if it fails or is overthrown there is no substitute but frightful anarchy and another source of danger and weakness to white

The Song of India

By Rabindranath Tagore

Judgment 4/13/21

Ruler of the minds of all people, Dispenser of India's destiny
Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sindh, Gujrat, Maratha,
Of Dravid and Orissa and Bengal;
It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas,
Mingles in the music of the Jumna and the Ganges,
And is chanted by the waves of the Indian sea.
They pray for thy grace and sing thy glory,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory to Thee!

Day and night, thy voice goes out from land to land,
Calling the Hindus and Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains around thy throne,
And the Parsees, Mussulmans and Christians.
The East and the West join hands in their prayer to Thee,
And the garland of love is woven.
Thou bringest the hearts of all people into the harmony of one life.
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory to Thee!

The procession of pilgrims passes over the endless road rugged with the rise and fall of nations;
And it resounds with the thunder of thy wheels, Eternal Charioteer!
Thru the dire days of doom thy trumpet sounds, and men are led by Thee across death.
Thy finger points the path of truth to all people,
Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory to Thee!

The darkness was deep, and dense was the night;
My country lay in death-like silence of swoon;
But thy mother-arms were round her, and thine eyes gazed upon her face, in sleepless love, thru her hours of ghastly dreams.
Thou bringest companionship and solace to the people in their sorrows,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory to Thee!

The night fades; the light breaks over the peaks of the eastern hills;
The birds begin to sing, the morning breeze carries the breath of new life.
The rays of thy mercy have touched the waking land with their blessings,
Victory to Thee, King of Kings,
Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory to Thee!

prestige throughout the world.

The British have probably done the best they could with India. They have probably gone as far, on the whole, as they could afford to go in extending rights and privileges to this curious-minded people.

The British understand the Indian character better than any other people understand it. And anyway informed people of good sense must realize that Sir Philip Gibs is saying nothing but the simple truth when he declares that if British rule fails there or is overthrown "there is no substitute but frightful anarchy and another source of danger and weakness to white prestige throughout the world."

Collapse of British rule in India and the development of conditions there comparable to those we have witnessed and are now witnessing in Russia would be after all poor consolation to those liberal-minded souls who believe that every creature that talks and has two legs is capable of self-government. But if it did comfort them, what a ghastly price the world would have paid for their consolation prize!

Bar Photo Plays in India Which Lower Prestige of White Races

The New York Age
9/24/21

(BY CHESTER A. WALTON)

IN far off India the British moving picture censors are working overtime in their heroic effort to keep unsullied and unstained the prestige of the white woman and the white races in general. And what a time they are having impressing the East Indian that white is the emblem of purity and stands for all that is good and ennobling, when pictures, particularly from America, prove quite to the contrary.

These censors do not object to a white hero or a white heroine, but they feel that the interest of white civilization is not properly looked after when a white evil woman or a white villain is shown on the screen. A scene showing white men and women who give unmistakable evidence of having been wholly indifferent to the admonishments of Mr. Volstead, also shocks their sensibilities.

The London Times, in summarizing a report of the Calcutta Board, gives the British viewpoint, which is as follows:

"The board explains that in their work they have kept four principles steadily in view-moral, racial, regious and political—and add that it must be remembered that in 99 per cent. of the films shown in India the characters are all white people. There is a white hero, a white heroine, a white evil woman and white villain. This is obviously unfortunate for India, but quite irremediable. In most films the villain and the evil woman are shown carrying on successfully through the greater part of the film, and this does not tend to uplift the prestige of the British race in Iidia, while at the same time it is questionable whether the discomfiture of evil in the last few minutes is sufficient, so far as a half-educated audience is concerned, to teach the good moral which is intended.

"The board also experienced the difficulty that is often also experienced in certifying the propaganda type of film, in whch the American producer, in trying to emphasize a point, introduces a scene of an engagementeofetouemphasi These scenes are apt, in the opinion of the board, to fail in their purpose in a country like India, where an appreciable percentage of the patrons of the cinema are illiterate, and cannot be expected to view things in their true perspective. The report continues:

"The board would give an examlpe to illustrate this difficulty. As is well known, the question of the ruin and degradation caused by drink has loomed large in America of late. The American producer, in endeavoring to make his point, invariably shows white men and women in an axaggerated state of drunkenness. Such scenes shown to an illiterate Indian audience can have no other effect than to lower the prestige of the white woman and the white races in general. The board have accordingly been compelled to be somewhat strict on this point."

This moral whitewashing-this attempt to hide the truth and cause East Indians to believe all Caucasians are "angels robed in spotless white," is merely wasted energy. Neither the white nor the colored races can rightfully claim sole ownership to Puritanical virtue, the propaganda subtly spread far and wide by the former in their behalf, notwithstanding.

The unfairness of it all is, of course, patent. For instance, had the principals to the recent tragedy in San Francisco in which motion picture stars figured been Negroes, today the white press would be stricken with horror and disgust over the immorality of a race whose faults for years have been held up to the glare of pitiless publicity while their virtues have been kept in eclipse.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem – 1921.

Central America and Mexico.

ADDRESS TO MEXICO.

While the position expressed by the president of Mexico regarding diplomatic negotiations between this country and Mexico falls short of meeting the conditions stipulated in the note recently transmitted to that government by Secretary Hughes, there is no occasion for apprehension, as to future political developments south of the Rio Grande so far as the United States is concerned.

President Obregon very frankly intimates the unwillingness of Mexico to yield one iota of Mexican pride, or national sovereignty, or of its rights guaranteed under the rules of international law, as a price of recognition by the American government.

In dealing with the Mexican situation in its present status there are many elements entering into it which must be taken into consideration.

First, we must have due regard for the native Castillian pride and sensitiveness of the better element of the Mexican people—of which President Obregon himself and his chief lieutenants are worthy representatives.

Then, we must bear in mind the fact that down in Mexico the spirit of revolution and anarchy is still far from dead; that there is a menacing soviet element that must be reckoned with, and that there are plenty of buzzards perched above the capitol watching for some act on the part of the administration that might be used as a pretext upon which to launch another attempt to forcibly snatch the reins of government from Obregon's hands.

Obregon is none too secure in his position at the head of Mexican governmental affairs, though more so, apparently, than any predecessor of his has been within the last decade; and in his negotiations with this or any other government he cannot afford to make any concession that might form the basis of appeal to the incendiary, rebellious and illiterate element of the Mexican people.

Our government can well afford to meet Mexico even more than half way in order to resume diplomatic and friendly relations with it—not in a spirit of selfishness, not for what it would mean to us; but in a spirit of helpfulness to the Mexican government and to the Mexican people themselves, and for what it would mean to them.

And, while President Obregon may not be willing to go as far toward meeting our requirements as our government may think he should, and while the Mexican government under his leadership may not be as solid and as independent of the rebellious element as it might be, still we must not lose sight of the fact that Obregon seems to hold the key to Mexican recovery.

It is to be hoped that Washington will not stand inflexibly on the terms laid down in the Hughes note if recognition can be brought about as a result of negotiations on a give-and-take basis.

The main thing is to restore diplomatic relations!

That done, the future can be trusted to take care of itself.

If recognition under such terms should demonstrate that we had taken too much for granted, it would be a very simple matter to sever relations.

DELEGATION OF RACE MEN GO INTO MEXICO

Topeka Plain Dealer Kansas

By T. Friedman, Special Correspondent

Newton, Kansas, July 21.—A delegaton of Oklahoma and Kansas business men passed thru this city today enroute to Mazaland, Old Mexico, a prosperous city of over sixty thousand souls, located on the northwest coast of the Republic. What means this movement? The correspondent interrogated, and why did you not go thru Texas? "We are looking for a place in the Republic," replied one of the party, where our people can emigrate and have an equal chance and an opportunity to work out our salvation." In speaking of their roundabout way of getting into the Mexican country, they made this clear. "We came this route in order to evade the odium of the un-American, un-principaled and inhuman "Jim Crow" system.

The American Negro, especially the Southern wing of the race is tired of un-Godly principles being meted to us. Another states, "I do not want my children reared in the land of heathenism. No Colored man is safe here, no matter what his social, political or financial status in the community. We are all looked upon as outcasts, vagabonds, or anything other than an American citizen.

It is hoped, said the corresponden after his interview, that these brave heroic souls will find a sollution t the vexing problem which threaten the Peac and Good Will of the Amer ican nation."

AMERICAN NEGRO CHEF SERVES UNDER THREE PRESIDENTS

San Antonio Express 3/1/21

JULIUS MARTIN HELD PRISONER BY VILLA TELLS OF BLOOD-THIRST OF NOTED BANDIT.

Staff Correspondent to The Express.

SALTILLO, Mexico, July 29. — A American negro chef, Julius Martin, ha been a witness to many striking events i Mexico during the last ten years. He i attached to a magnificent private ca which was used by Gen. Alvaro Obregon and later by Francisco Villa. It also carried the late President Venustiano Carranza on his trips over the country, and prior to that time it is said to have been occupied from time to time by Victoriano Huerta and the lamented Francisco I. Madero Jr. The car is now at the disposal of President Obregon, and is one of the two cars that was sent to the border recently and transported members of the Pan-American Round Table to the City of Mexico and back to Nuevo Laredo.

For two and one-half years Julius Martin, or Juliano Martinez, as he is known in Mexico, was held a prisoner on this private car by Villa, who made the car his traveling home. During that period Martin was chef to Villa, and he, perhaps, has more intimate knowledge of the man than any one who was ever in his service, whether military or menial.

Force of circumstances naturally made Martin a neutral in Mexican political and revolutionary affairs. He is still chef on the private car which Villa occupied so long. Villa captured Martin from Obregon in the battle of Celaya and Obregon got his negro cook back from Villa in the battle of Juarez. It was a critical moment in the tempestuous life of Martin when Villa, seeing that he would have to abandon his private car at Juarez in order to evade capture by the opposing forces, sent for the negro to appear before him.

Captured by Villa.

"'I didn't know whether I was going to be shot or not," Martin said, as he told the story of his life while passing through Monterrey the other day on the historic private car. "Villa was getting ready to flee from Juarez and he came into the car and said he was going to place me on trial for being a Carrancista. He called in three of his officers, but Villa asked the questions:

"'Are you a Villista or a Carrancista?' he asked me.

"'I ain't nothing,' I told him. 'I'm simply working here for what I get to eat.'

"By that time the shootin' was a-gettin' pretty close, and Villa and his men left the car on the siding and me in it. Pretty soon the Carrancistas showed up and took me prisoner. They let me stay on the car and I was turned over to Gen. Obregon."

Martin was porter on one of the English type of sleeping cars that run upon the Mexican (Vera Cruz) Railway when the revolutionary period began 11 years ago. He and his car were commandeered and captured by first one faction and then another. He saw fighting, but was a non-combattant himself, from one end of the country to the other. Finally he was transferred to the handsome new private car that is said to have been built originally for the late President Francisco I. Madero Jr. This car in the course of its kaleidoscopic changes that were taking place came into possession of Gen. Alvaro Obregon, who took a great liking for Martin and the food that he prepared. Obregon went to the battle of Celaya in this car. When the Villista forces retreated from Celaya they took Martin and the private car with them, Villa selecting it for his own occupancy. It was not long before Martin found what sort of a fighter Villa was, particularly in the way he dealt with his own officers.

Villa Executes Officers.

"Villa was mighty mad when we left Celaya," Martin said. "He laid the blame for the results of the battle upon some of his officers. When he reached Aguas Calientes he sent for 12 of his officers. Villa stood upon the steps of this private car and as each officer appeared in front of him he shot and killed the man. All 12 were shot by Villa from the steps of the car.

"Usually Villa did not do the killing of men himself. He carried along a man who did that work for him—what do you call a man who holds that kind of job?"

"Private executioner," it was suggested.

"Yes; that's it. Villa carried a private executioner on the car with him. Many a time I have seen him look out the window or door of the car when we were stopped at some little station, and, seeing a Mexican walking or standing not far off, Villa would say to his private executioner:

"'Bring that man to me!'

"The man would be brought before Villa.

Never Slept in Car.

"'Who are you, and what are you doing here?' Villa would ask.

"'I ain't doing nothing here; I live close by,' perhaps the Mexican would say.

"'You lie; you're a spy; I can tell from your eyes,' Villa would say.

"Then, turning to his private executioner, he would say:

"'Shoot that man!' and the man would be shot on the spot.

"Villa never treated me bad. He is a brave man, but he never slept in the private car except a few times. He would make it appear that he went to bed in the car, but whenever I went to look for him in the night he would not be in the berth. He always slipped out of the car, taking a blanket with him and slept in the brush. I suppose he was afraid of being assassinated."

"What kind of food did you cook for Villa mostly?"

Nothing but meat; he was a big meat eater and did not care for anything else."

Martin has been "railroading" in Mexico for 30 years. He speaks Spanish like a native. He says he is not interested or concerned in the slightest degree in the political affairs of Mexico.

"Villa did not pay me anything while I was a prisoner,' he said. "He gave me my board and a place to sleep. The Mexican government now pays me $110 Mexican money a month, and I get my board free on the car.'

NEGRO STATE IN CALAFORNIA

Savannah Tribune 11/17/21

21,300 acres Of Land Purchased By Company Of Colored Men

Ensenada, Lower Cal., Nov. 16—A Negro state in this section of Lower California is among the probabilities of the near future. At least this is the prediction of a group of enterprising men who recently organized the Lower California Mexican Land and Development Company.

21,300 acres of land have been purchased by this company near here. It is a rich, dark soil land highly suitable for agricultural purposes and the climate is the most salubrious in the Western hemisphere. In fact, according to the best known authorities in this section this Negro Company has been more fortunate in the selection of the site they have made for their project. No winter, an average temperature of not more than 79 degrees the year round, make the proposed colony an ideal proposition from the very start.

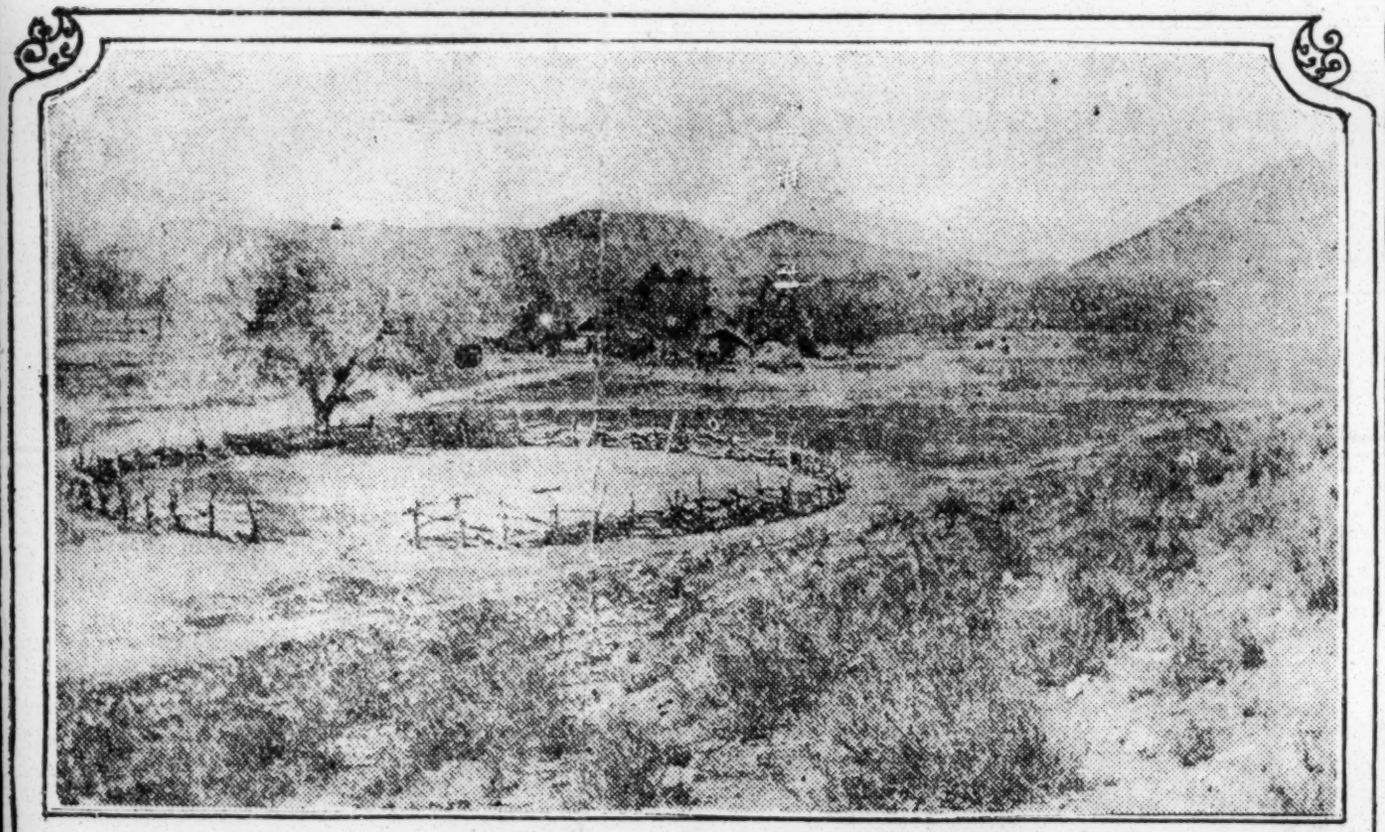
The scheme as announced by Hugh E. MacBeth, well known Negro attorney, is to place at least 200 families of illustrious Negroes on a big block of agricultural land below the border and permit them to acquire possession of their farms on long-term payments.

The company was incorporated for $30,000 and Mr. McBeth states that virtually the entire issue of stock was taken up by wealthy Negroes of this city. The Colonization company has already sent several families of "Little Liberia", he says.

PLAN LITTLE LIBERIA IN MEXICO

Local Negroes Launch Ambitious Colonization Scheme Below Border; Best Farmers of Old South Sought for Lower California Agricultural Project.

LOS ANGELES CAL TIMES
OCTOBER 16, 1921



Buildings of Vallecitos Ranch in region Negroes will colonize.

Having for its object the establishment of a little Liberia in Lower California, where the negro may carve out his own future, a unique colonization plan has just been launched here by a group of influential negroes.

The scheme, as announced by Hugh E. MacBeth, well-known negro attorney, is to place at least 200 families of industrious negroes on a big block of agricultural land below the border and permit them to acquire possession of their farms on long-term payments.

A tract of land embracing 21,800 acres has been purchased by a syndicate of local negro business men. This land is held by the Lower California Mexican Land and Development Company, of which Theodore W. Troy is president, Mr. MacBeth is secretary.

The company was incorporated for $250,000, and Mr. MacBeth states that virtually the entire issue of stock was taken up by wealthy negroes in this city. The colonization company has already sent several families to "Little Liberia," he says, and an active campaign for colonists will be made during the next six months.

According to officers of the company, the colony lands lie sixty-eight miles south of San Diego, thirty-seven miles northeast of Ensenada, and five miles inland from the coast. It is believed that 70 per cent of the tract is irrigable. It is flanked by mountains of the coast range.

BOUGHT BY NEGROES.

This tract of farm land was purchased by local negroes in 1918, and since that time has been used largely for wheat growing. Complete soil and water tests have been made, and the company, Mr. MacBeth says, is now ready to break the land up into units of forty acres and multiples thereof, for the benefit of homeseekers.

In the opinion of Mr. Troy, who heads the company, the oil outlook is quite as promising as the agricultural future of the district in question. He declares that wells of good water can be secured at a depth of from six to twenty feet, and that the supply seems inexhaustible. The lands lie alongside the Mexican highway leading to San Diego. Roads are not good, but the company hopes to improve them when colonists arrive in large numbers.

It appears that the land is too near the coast for good cotton culture. The company has made a study of its agricultural and horticultural possibilities and is convinced that the best results will be secured by growing live stock and such crops as walnuts, deciduous and citrus fruits, alfalfa, potatoes and melons.

TO TOUR COUNTRY.

Next spring officers of the company, with several prominent Mexicans from Lower California, will make a tour of the United States, visiting many cities where wealthy negroes reside, to lay the facts before them and secure their moral and financial support for the undertaking.

In the course of a few weeks several reels of motion pictures, revealing the many great natural resources of the country and depicting its possibilities in the way of hunting and fishing, will be made as an exploitation feature to use in connection with the tour to be made by the colonization officials.

"It is not our purpose to establish this colony as a retreat for poverty-stricken negroes," says Mr. MacBeth. "The country is raw and undeveloped, and it will take crackerjack farmers to bring out the best that is in it, but there are wonderful possibilities hidden there for the man who has a little livestock and a little machinery and a great deal of determination.

"Probably as many as fifty negro families will go from Southern California to the colony, but our present aim is to go into the Southern States and take from there to Mexico the best colored farmers the South has produced.

LONG-SOUGHT CHANCE.

"The colony we are establishing will give the negro the opportunity he has been looking for. It has been demonstrated that the colored man is the only American who mixes harmoniously with the natives of Mexico

"In Lower California the negro can work out whatever ambitions of estate he has had in mind. The company has taken options on nearly 100,000 acres of land in addition to what it already owns, and there is practically no limit to the scope of the plan if it proves to be popular. It is not beyond the range of possibilities that a negro state may be established in Lower California. It might be possible to create a state with 20,000 population in the course of a decade of so.'

Mr. MacBeth thinks the negro colony of Lower California will serve as an entering wedge for the white man in Mexico. He holds the opinion that as the negro gains a foothold there and proves his value as a citizen, the Mexican will be more friendly to American capital.

"If Los Angeles continues to grow it will soon be the Chicago of the West, and Lower California will eventually be the bread basket of Los Angeles," declared Mr. MacBeth. "That's why I am giving my best efforts to this colonization plan. It appeals to me as being a wonderful opportunity for colored people."

MONTGOMERY ALA. JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 1, 1921

A New Colonization

A company has been formed in Oklahoma, of which Mrs. Crabtree, a woman of large wealth and large oil and other property interests in that state,, is head, to colonize southern negroes in Mexico. "We have two million acres of land in Mexico," says Mrs. Crabtree, "for the purpose of colonization of negroes, where they can go and become property owners and achieve fortunes, as other Americans have done who have preceded them. These lands produce not only good crops but the finest of fruits, which sell at fabulous prices. Oil wells are also found on the lands, and present an inviting field for those who are seeking fortunes.

"We have in Oklahoma many negroes who are approaching the millionaire mark in wealth by becoming land owners upon which have been found large oil producing wells. Many of the negroes from our own state are going to Mexico, and I believe it a solution of the racial problef in this country."

Mrs. Crabtree says that she is going to send agents to the south in the near future, particularly to the black belt, to secure immigrants to colonize on her lands in Mexico. She speaks hopefully of the outlook, and says that in this movement she has the aid and encouragement of the Mexican government.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem – 1921.

Central America and Mexico.

Plan Establishment of A Negro State

East Tenn. News
Knoxville
11/17/21

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The company was incorporated for $250,000 and Mr. MacBeth states that virtually the entire issue of stock was taken up by wealthy Negroes in this city. The colonization company has already sent several families to "Little Liberia," he said, and an active campaign for colonists will be made during the next six months.

The colony lies sixty-eight miles south of San Diego, thirty-seven miles northeast of here, and five miles inland from the coast. It fis believed that 70 per cent of the tract is irrigable. Itl is flanked by mountains of the coast range.

NEGROES BUY LAND.

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Next spring, officers of the company, with several prominent Mexicans from this section will make a tour of the United States, visiting many cities, where wealthy Negroes reside, to lay the facts before them and secure their moral and financial support for the undertaking.

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WHITES WILL BE ATTRACTED.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem — 1921.

Canada.

Reader how does this strike you, as a remedy? Southern Christian Recorder, Nashville, Tenn.

My very dear Sir and Brother—As so many of our people who are leaving the southland and locating in our large cities of the North which in so many instances is to their sorrow and of very doubtful advantage to us as a race, I believe that you will be contributing greatly to the solution of this migration problem if you should through your paper print this statement of facts as I have been able to learn since living here Canada.

I am having the provincial government to send you a supply of her literature that will more than verify all that I say in this article. Our church can do nothing better than to direct her people this way. We are organized and are prepared in connection with the government to give our people all of the necessary assistance to take advantage of this great opportunity.

Yours for the Church and Race,

GEO. W. SLATER, JR.

FREE HOMES FOR NEGROES.
WANTED 10,000 COLORED FAMILIES

To take advantage of the stupendous offer of the great Canadian government and to secure a free homestead of 160 acres of the best of productive lands in beautiful and fertile "Sunny Alberta." Several year ago many colored families came to this province of freedom, progress, civility and today they are the proud owners of from 160 to 500 acres of as good land as can be found in the world and are dwelling securely by their own firesides where none dare molest nor harm for Canada protects her law-abiding citizens regardless of race or condition. Negro Canadians swear by the Canadian Courts for justice and by her Mounted Police for protection.

The Porvince of Alberta is 400 miles wide by 750 miles long comprising over 158,878,-500acres in area with 15,000,000 of the very best cultivable land now open to free homsteading Of this land the government of Canada will give good settlers free 160 acres if the settler live on the land only three years and make moderate substantial improvments. The government is prepared to assist the settlers in every way possible. The government furnishes immigration halls free of charge, and will also supply for the convenience of the settlers wagon roads, railroads, telephones, telegraph, post office, and splendid schooling facilities from the primary grades to university courses. Also the government by means of insurances, supplying of native cattle, grain, etc. on long time payment, money loans and certain other grants make it very possible for industrious law-abiding settlers to make the greatest success.

Our people who would not wish to homestead can find plenty of land to their taste to buy ranging from less than $10.00 and upward per acre. The land produces nearly all kinds of vegetables, small grains, and cattle of the richest kind and abundance. Fish and all kinds of wild game are most plentiful. . Many settlers help themselves greatly by hunting. During these times cattle and horses here are cheap and a settler with little cash can stock his homestead well.

This offer of the Canadian government is the greatest opportunity for Negroes to come to a land of freedom, protection and destiny, bringing with them their church, social and business life, and build up a grand and glorious community. Young colored men and women of education, character, and training will find an opportunity in this province to contrive, produce and progress according to their individual and cooperative ability.

Our great churches, lodges, schools and associations should encourage our people who are leaving gthe South not to locate in the large cities, bpt to go to the virgin rural districts where religion, character, manhood and real endeavor count for something real and tangible.

I am the pastor of the Emmanuel A. M. E. church in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, a city of over 50,000 population and the centre of this homestead district with thousands of colored people prosperously settled in its vicinity.

Any body who may be interested further in this homestead offer, if he or she will send ten cents in silver for literature and reply, I will be very glad to do all that I can to put them in touch with the proper government authorities and to assist them in getting desired information.

Yours sincerely,

GEO. W. SLATER, JR.,

99633-107A Ava. Edmonton, Alberta, Can.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

RACE PROBLEM-1921
EUROPE

Race Problem - 1921.

Europe

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PFL 14

Race Problem – 1921.

Europe.

WHITE HORROR ON RHINE, NOT NEGRO HORROR

Afro-America

Writer For N. Y. Nation Says Whites Not Blacks Are Guilty Of Raping German Women

9/9/21

SITUATION APPALLING

Growth Of Veneral Disease Due To White Soldiers Is Real Menace

New York, September 8—Dastardly rapes and assaults upon German women in the area occupied by the French is being perpetrated by white and not by the French black troops according to Lewis S. Gannet, a white man writing in yesterday's issue of the New York Nation.

Referring to five cases of rape during April and May in which German women were attacked on the streets or forcibly carried into the suburbs where they were overpowered and raped, sometimes by two or three soldiers, Dr. Gannet says:

"Not one of them refers to a crime committed by a Negro! The five stories tell of twelve soldiers brutes; seven of these were French Whites, five were Moroccans (largely Arab stock), and not one a Negro. There are Negroes, coal-black Negroes, on the Rhine, as I said; but it is my conviction that they behave, on the whole, better than the French whites, and far better than the Moroccan Whites. The black race is enough maligned and abused without adding the dirty scores of the white race to its count.

HUNDREDS OF CASES

"God knows there is horror enough in sober facts. It is very near to humanly impossible to detect tens of thousands of celibate males with almost nothing to do among a people to whom they are hostile by tradition and whose language and customs they do not understand, without hundreds of cases of the lowest crime resulting. The growth of venereal disease in the Rhineland, due largely to the white soldiers there, is appalling. I wish our German-American friends would make a frontal attack upon the very principle of military occupation and leave the Negro race apart. Then I could join with them. There is a black horror on the Rhine, but it is not a Negro horror. Let us keep that clear."

WHITE HORROR ON RHINE NOT NEGRO HORROR

The Baltimore Herald

9/21/21

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MILWAUKEE WIS. LEADER
SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

With regard to the colored troops in the Rhineland, our good French comrade Jean Longuet writes:

"The officers and non-commissioned officers of the occupying forces whom we met were unanimous in saying that the presence of these 'savages,' as they called them, was deplorable, and could only exasperate the population and create the germs of bitter hatred between the French and the German inhabitants, with whom the English Tommies generally get on well.

"A French officer said to me while our train passed through the magnificent valley of the Saar. 'These things are simply brutes; they are as ready to kill their own officers as the Germans; they are only held in, and hardly that, by the fear of discipline. Many of them, indeed, do not hide the fact that they are willing to make themselves intolerable, in order to be sent back to Morocco.'"

USE OF BLACK TROOPS AS A WASHINGTON TOPIC

German Editor Proposes It, With a Fling at Alleged French Militarism.

New York Times

11/22/21

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (Associated Press)—German officials continue conspicuously reticent in discussing the Washington Conference, beyond approving the armament curtailment as reflecting the sentiments of the German Government. The German people confine their comments to characterizing as "preposterous" the charges that Germany will ever again become a menace to world peace.

"The fact that we are surrounded by countries commanding standing armies already totaling more than 1,200,000 men alone suggests the physical impossibility of our again becoming an aggressor," said a leading Forein Office official, who was formerly attached to the Diplomatic Service in Washinton and elsewhere.

By way of comparison he pointed out that Germany, with a population of 65,000,000, was permitted tomaintain an army of only 100,000, which he asserted was barely sufficient to preserve internal order in the event of a grave crisis. "We have neither navy, fortresses nor heavy artillery," he added, "all of which suggests that our presence in Washington would be wholly superfluous.

"On the other hand, we are surrounded by neighbors armed to the teeth. France maintains an army of 860,000, Poland one of a quarter of a million, while Czechoslovakia can instantaneously mobilize 150,000 men."

This official added that the French conception of disarmament could not be brought into harmony with the purpose of the Washington conference, a statement which is backed up by Theodor Wolff in the Tageblatt, who accuses Marshal Foch and recent French propaganda in the United States of "cleverly setting the stage fro M. Briand's appearance."

Discussing the presence of French colonial troops along the Rhine, Herr Wolff writes in his paper:

"Little did the world dream when it vociferously hailed the liberation of American slaves that an European nation would one day bring on black regiments from America and make them guardians of European civilization and justice. We did not deduce from a stirring perusal of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' the theory that liberated and so-called subjugated tribes were to be misused in the direction of being assigned to the rôle of overseers.

"We submit that the question whether armies of black or mahogany-hued soldiers and raw-boned natives of Africa shall be tutored in the arts of modern warfare and let loose on Europe is quite a fit theme for discussionin by the conference, which pretends to occupy itself with devising means and ways for halting the march of militarism."

Herr Wolff wants the Washington conference to prescribe definitely the limits to which Germany is expected to disarm. He charges that now that Germany has scrapped her arms and leveled her fortresses the French are pouncing on German industries in "hypocritical pretexts, behind which lurks only shabby commercial jealousy."

The Tageblatt's editor suspects that the next French move "will be in the direction of limiting German families to one offspring," and expects to witness the arrival of "a commission of allied midwives to supervise the curtailment of the output."

SAYS FRANCE'S NEGRO SOLDIERS "MENACE TO WHITE WORLD"

Baltimore Herald

9/17/21

The German Government Army Department, the successor to the War Department, not only denies every specific charge made in Premier Briand's speech in Washington, but in contending that France had not demobilized, says that it has raised the largest single army in history and brings confidential reports claiming that France has raised a colored army of 350 battalions and now has almost as many colored troops as white.

In reply to questions as to whether the German Army and the Police Department consists chiefly of officers and non-commissioned officers, whether cannons and aeroplanes had been destroyed, whether the einwohnerwher, or volunteer militia, had been disbanded and on other points raised by M. Briand, the Army Department officials presented a series of documents claiming that every charge made by the French Premier was false and then brought from the archive reports on the French army especially on black and brown troops. The German officers declare that this colore army is a future menace to the white world.

Letters From the People

Atlanta Georgian

12/3/21

FRENCH BLACK TROOPS.

Editor The Georgian:

After reading the article on LaFayette by Senator Thomas E. Watson, in The Georgian Monday, it is plain to see why France and Germany are not getting on so well since the war.

If what Senator Watson says, in regard to the negro troops of France imposing upon the women and children of Germany, is true—and I think it is—we should, instead of assuming upon ourselves the perpetual obligation of sending armies to France to protect her against Germany, take steps at once to protect Germany against France. I do not believe Senator Watson would have said what he did if it had not been true, for I have never known him to say anything that he could not prove.

I think if France would take the money she is spending on her 5,000,000 negro troops and put it to some good use—feeding some of her starving people and paying some of her debts—it would be better for all concerned. And I am sure that Germany would be in better heart to work and pay what they owe, if they were not treated like slaves.

You very frequently see in papers and magazines some reproachful remarks against the South and her one-time negro slaves, but I don't think the South ever treated her slaves as bad as it seems France is treating Germany. If Germany is to have her own government, why not give them a chance? What is the use of letting them believe they might some day have their own government, when everything is being done to make a German government impossible?

France is not paying us the interest on what she owes us and still we are not sending even white troops in her homes to impose upon her women and children.

It is true that France did us a great deed one time—and I think we should at all times feel indebted to her and be ready and willing to help them in any just cause. But I do not think we should help them impose upon an unarmed nation.

I believe in making the world safe for democracy, and as long as any troops, whether they are negro or any other race, are allowed to impose upon women and children, as France's troops are imposing upon the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of Germany, there is no democracy, and I wish that all who have not read what Senator Watson had to say on this subject would get a Georgian, dated Nov. 28, and turn to the editorial page, column six, and read what he says.

Yours respectfully,

Millen, Ga. PATRICK H. JOHNSTON.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

A German Appeal to Garvey

Nation 12/28/21

THE *Münchner Neueste Nachrichten* (Munich) for November 25, 1921, publishes the following open letter to Marcus Garvey from the German Emergency League against the Black Horror, with a prefatory note explaining that Garvey, as president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, had protested to the Washington Conference in the name of 400,000 Negroes that they had not been consulted in the composition of the Treaty of Versailles or in the partition of Africa.

MR. PRESIDENT: The German Emergency League against the Black Horror, of Munich, heard of your telegram to the Inter-Allied Disarmament Conference at Washington with great sympathy.

The occupation of German territory by colored troops has filled us with intense aversion, and by this aversion we can measure the feeling of your race in its struggle for independence. As every foreigner who visits Germany with open eyes and who respects the truth can tell you, our country has been so disarmed and weakened that a small part of the white French troops would be sufficient adequately to occupy all Germany. France has no need of her colored regiments to occupy the small province of the Rhineland, and the force used to compel colored Frenchmen to pass many years in a strange country is justified by no military necessity. It is a consequence of the unlimited French thirst for revenge against Germany, and of the ungrounded—and in view of French pride, curious—fear of disarmed Germany; it represents also the French desire to weaken the colored peoples of Africa and Asia by destruction of their best men.

The principle of self-determination was trodden underfoot in the so-called Peace Treaty of Versailles, for Europe as well as for Asia and Africa. Therefore this treaty cannot possibly achieve the peace for which the world so passionately longs. And the Washington Conference will be just as fruitless if it takes no account of the wishes of the peoples. Many thousands of your colored brothers are today maintained under the flag as slaves of the white Frenchmen in Germany and in other countries far from their homes, and are badly mistreated. Many thousands are carried away by disease, and these sons of distant regions threaten us too with terrible diseases whose names we hardly know. Countless colored men will annually be conscripted into the French army in the future by laws which were made in 1919 without their assent and even without their knowledge, in order to serve the white Frenchmen as cannon-fodder in case of need on some battlefield of the future in some distant part of the world. The Treaty of Versailles legislated for millions of your brothers without hearing them and without respecting the most elementary principle of the right of self-determination. The outlook for the Washington Conference to do otherwise is as empty. Nevertheless we congratulate you upon your brave action and would like to direct your particular attention to the black shame of France, to the fact that a heavily armed white people enslaves men of another color and sends them by thousands to the continent of Europe which is so fatal to children of a hot climate. The right of the peoples to self-determination is the only possible guaranty of peace for future generations.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

THE RETURN OF THE HYPHEN

Literary Digest 3/12/21

ON THE VERY NIGHT that the departing American Ambassador dined with distinguished Englishmen and vied with them in emphasizing the enduring friendship between the two nations and "the strong cement of blood drawn from a common source and shed in a common cause," sympathy for Germany and bitter attacks on France and England were cheered to the echo in a great mass-meeting in New York City. At this meeting, so the New York *Times* reports, "one speaker after another outraged every American sensibility, indulged in the vilest calumnies of the armies with which our own, only yesterday, fought side by side for the saving of civilization from

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THE SECOND GROWTH.

Cassel in the New York *Evening World*

barbarian assault, and in words hardly veiled lamented the victory of the Allies and its consequences."

Many editorial observers agree that the meeting marked a revival of German propaganda on our shores and the return of the hyphen to public life. It seems significant to them that so much anti-British sentiment was shown at a meeting called in protest, not against anything British, but against atrocities charged to French colored troops in Germany. One speaker at the meeting asked those of German extraction and those of Irish extraction, who "are in a majority here," to act together and "quickly banish into the mists whence it came this fantom of Anglo-Saxonism." This meeting, said Mr. Galbraith, national commander of the American Legion, called "supposedly to protect the purity of women, was really an attempt to drive a wedge between us and the people by whose side we fought overseas." There were two distinct elements present in Madison Square Garden, the New York *Daily Illustrated News* observes: "One wanted Germany relieved, not only of black troops, but also of the Army of Occupation and other after-effects of the war. The other element came to whet its hatred of Great Britain for the love of Erin." For the most part, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the occasion was a love-feast participated in by Sinn-Feiners and pro-Germans on equal terms." Its purpose, in the opinion of the New York *Herald*, "was to concentrate and advertise the strength of certain hyphenate elements. Some of these are anti-French. More are anti-British." The New York *Tribune*, noting the fact that Irish and German speakers appeared on the same platform and united in a denunciation of Great Britain, speaks of the occasion as illustrating both "the readiness of the Irish extremist to ally himself with any one or anything in pursuit of his goal," and the fact that "the German propagandist never forgets and never learns." "Well-wishers of Ireland and Germany will hope that such blundering propaganda will not be repeated."

But however much their feelings on the subject may have been confused with other enmities, many Americans of German descent came to Madison Square Garden believing that atrocities had really been visited upon their kinsmen by black soldiers in French uniform. The American people should know, one New York speaker said, that these negroes "were dragged and coddled and inveigled out of the wilds of darkest Africa—Senegalese troops, thrown upon the white country of good, virtuous, law-abiding citizens, such as German people know how to be, and there they are left to wreak their uncultured, untutored, uncivilized ways upon those innocent people." A resolution was passed declaring that these troops are victims of "an inhuman system of brutal conscription," and that something should be done to forestall the breach in the relations between this country and France to which their use is likely to lead. The resolution concludes with a petition to Congress "to instruct the President forthwith to inform the French Republic that the moral sense of the American people demands the immediate withdrawal of the uncivilized French colored troops from the occupied districts of Germany and the assurance that they will not be returned there, to the end that a speedy and permanent stop be put to the horror of the Rhine."

German-Americans are being aroused by posters sent out from Munich, and perhaps other German cities, by the "German Alliance Against the Black Terror." One typical poster contains the picture of a gigantic brutish-faced negro in French uniform standing over a group of German children reduced to pitiable skeletons by famine. The caption declares that four German children must go hungry to support one of these soldiers. Below appears a stanza in German verse telling that the Black Terror is violating German women, massacring boys and girls, spreading disease in the Rhineland, and that it means the eventual destruction of the white race. "To protect our women from it, to deliver our children from it, to drive it from the Rhineland, and to warn the white world against it," is set down as the task and purpose of the Alliance. This poster contains an appeal to President Harding to help end the Black Terror. A list is given of thirteen specific outrages against childhood and womanhood. Germans in America whose thoughts and sympathies are with the Fatherland are asked to unite and raise money to help carry on the campaign to impress upon America the awfulness and reality of the Black Terror in the Rhineland.

The German *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* calls the Madison Square Garden meeting a mighty protest against the "damnable policy of French statesmen who would continue to wage a cursed war in order to humiliate a stricken people." People came, it says, because of their indignation that "France had let loose its black hordes upon a defeated and defenseless people." The aim of the great demonstration, says this German paper, was to stir the conscience of American people, to tear from American eyes the bandages which had been kept there for years by Allied propaganda. "And the American conscience, which has always espoused the cause of right and justice, which has always stood for a noble and chivalrous attitude toward a fallen enemy, will insist on action when the truth is once known, when it is once fully understood what a crime has been visited in the name of civilization upon a people of 60,000,000 souls, a crime which carries with it peril for the civilized world."

The agitation over these charges was sufficiently successful, the New York *World* notes, to bring from the late Secretary of State the announcement that an investigation has been made, "and from reports received from diplomatic and military sources it is understood that there are at the present time no black troop units in the occupied territory, the French having removed such troops some time ago." However, Mr. Colby continued:

"It is believed that there are certain Algerian and Moroccan troops still employed in the Army of Occupation, such troops being Arab or a mixture of Arab, French, and other nationalities and including a large proportion of purely French soldiers. So far as is known, the Germans have made no accusations against the conduct of these troops.

"The number of Senegalese troops in the occupied regions was never large. The specific attacks made against them in the German press have in most cases been refuted by investigations

(over)

Germany (Soldiers)

Race Problem — 1921

Europe

or by testimony on the part of responsible Germans, and where individuals have been found guilty they have been promptly punished.

"The American authorities in the Rhineland state that the stories of atrocities originate not in the occupied territory, but in Berlin, and appear to be very largely anti-French propaganda."

Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, is quoted in the New York *Tribune* as saying on this subject:

"The Germans are of the firm belief that the constant reiteration of such flagrant untruths as, for example, two and two make five, in time thereby become veritable truths! You have seen in many of the papers that we have used negro troops on the Rhine. I, myself, have received much of this German propaganda.

"I tell you that for eight months there have been no blacks there—but, on the assumption that 'two and two make five,' they continue to make capital of this false statement."

French official statements noted in an Associated Press dispatch from Paris assert that the French black troops were withdrawn last June and sent to Syria and Africa. Some regiments of Moroccans remain there, but their behavior is excellent. In all, only 227 complaints were filed against the French Colonials in Germany, of these 96 were found to be doubtful and 59 unfounded. The 72 proved cases resulted in one imprisonment for life, 7 suspended sentences, 28 imprisonments, 23 subjections to military discipline, and the dropping of 13 cases; 9 cases of attacks on women were established.

A report on the atrocity charges was made recently by Major-General Henry T. Allen, commander of the American forces in Germany, on the basis of a personal investigation made by an American officer. Summing up his report, it appears that from January, 1919, to June, 1920, there were 5,200 negro troops in the French Army of the Rhine on the average. There were 20,000 Arabs and negroids from Algeria, Morocco, and Madagascar. At the present time, the Senegalese having left the Rhineland in June, there is but one French regiment of troops of negroid origin in Germany. A violent newspaper campaign containing many exaggerated accounts of the conduct of the French Colonials apparently had its origin in Berlin. Many of the newspaper charges were denied by Germans who knew the facts. For one thing, according to General Allen, "the attitude of certain classes of German women toward the colored troops has been such as to incite trouble," for "the color line is not regarded either by the French or the Germans as we regard it in America." General Allen draws the following conclusions:

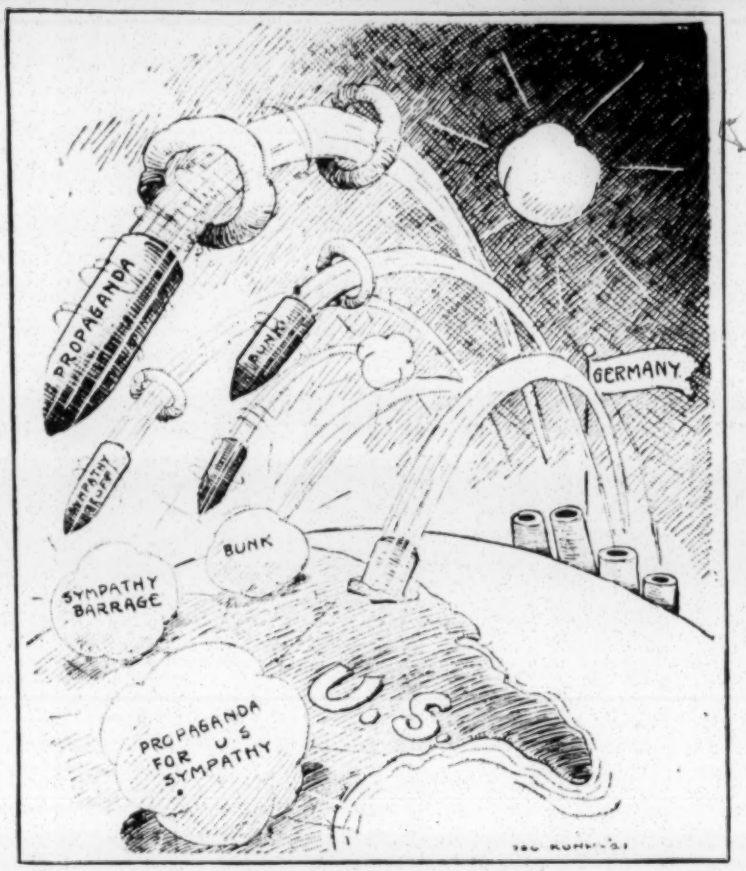
"1. The wholesale atrocities by French negro Colonial troops alleged in the German press, such as the alleged abductions, followed by rape, mutilation, murder, and concealment of the bodies of the victims, are false and intended for political propaganda.

"2. A number of cases of the sort charged have occurred on the part of French negro Colonial troops in the Rhinelands. These cases have been occasional and in restricted numbers, not general or wide-spread. The French military authorities have represt them severely in most cases and have made a very serious effort to stamp the evil out.

"3. As a rule the number of convictions and the thoroughness of the reports of the investigations and trials indicate the very earnest effort of the French trial authorities to do justice and to stamp out the evil by stern repressive measures. That their sentences are often milder than ours would be is largely due to extenuating circumstances found in the evidence according to their rules of evidence which are very different from ours, and to the fact that in general French courts do not punish these crimes as severely as American and English courts do.

"4. The discipline of the Senegalese *tirailleurs* was not always good, as evidenced by the refusal of some of them to get aboard transports at Marseilles when ordered to Syria."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, too, president of the National American Women's Suffrage Association, makes a statement on "The Truth About the Black Troops on the Rhine" in the current *Woman Citizen* (New York). Mrs. Catt questioned German women in Geneva and London last year who had heard of no genuine complaint against the French negro troops. In view of these inquiries and General Allen's detailed report, Mrs Catt comes to the conclusion that—



ANOTHER "GAS" BARRAGE.

—Kuhn in the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver)

"Some one, somewhere, sometime, started a wilful propaganda intended either to stir the racial feeling in this country or to use it to arouse an antagonism toward France, or both. That propaganda has been pushed so rapidly and so bitterly that it is clear also that some force is doing the pushing. Who or what is it? The propaganda seems clearly to be located here and not in Germany. It has spread into continuously wider circles, until it is now being boosted still further by persons who have no suspicion that there is anything behind it but horrifying truth. I am convinced that the entire campaign is based upon a little truth combined with a great deal of falsehood and that it was either begun with deliberate intent to do mischief or by some person or persons not thoroughly understanding the situation. If it is German propaganda, as some claim, it surely is of a definite German-American variety.

"I would not go so far as to say that there has been no mistreatment of women. There is no Army of Occupation anywhere in the world about which such charges have not been made. These are based upon a fact—which, fortunately, is usually an exceptional one—the misbehavior of soldiers. That is one of the normal and inevitable results of the greatest of all atrocities, namely, war itself. Yet the conclusion seems abundantly warranted that the French colored troops have transgressed in this particular no more shockingly than would have any other troops."

THIRD OF FRENCH TROOPS WILL BE Brigade FROM COLONIES Division

Regiment of Africans to Two of Whites Is New Plan of General Staff

8/13/21

Recent news divulged by the French general staff indicates that it has thrown down the gauntlet to Mrs. Fred Britten, wife of an Illinois congressman, who permitted his wife to force him to double cross his constituents. Mrs. Britten, pretty and perhaps nothing more, it will be remembered, set out several months ago in the name of "American Chrisianity" to demand that the French government remove all African troops from the Rhine. At the time this misguided emissary exposed herself to ridicule due to the fact that there were no such troops fighting there.

One-third Colonial Troops

Plans now being considered by French army officials call for one regiment of black troops for every two regiments of whites. These would be included in every French division and would bo officered from colonel down by colonial officers.

Despite the fact that there is an utter lack of prejudice among Frenchmen the project has obtained considerable favor because of the fact that France's white population is at a disadvantage numerically with its neighbors. The Germans number 60,000,000, against France's 40,000,000. To count the inhabitants of her colonies would be to increase this figure to 90,000,000.

Of course the scheme now being worked out is in consideration of the peace time army. Under war conditions it is probable that a much more stringent draft might be made. The advantages accruing to France in peace are that it would permit France to reduce the length of the period of military service among her whites and offer her young officers training in drilling the splendid human military asset to be found in the colonies.

War Used 216 Battalions

The practicability of the plan has been proved, it is thought, by the services rendered to France during the world war by its colonial troops. Altogether the French colonies furnished 221,000 working men and 545,000 combaatants. The valor of the latter is attested by the fact that 20 per cent of them were killed. At the time of the armistice there were under arms eighty-three battalions of Algerians and Tunisian riflemen, twelve battalions of Moroccans, ninety-two of West Africans, seventeen from Indo-China, ten from Madagascar, one from Somaliland and one from the French Pacific islands, a total of 216 battalions.

France seems to be unalterable in her position on race prejudice. Less generous white nations have been knocking at her ever since her black troops helped to save civilization and white newspapers have published editorials suggesting that some form of economic or moral coercion be used to make her desist from her practices in regard to Race troops.

Mrs. Britten Rebuffed

American newspapers published lengthy accounts of the trip upon which Mrs. Britten set out last spring. Since the first day of her arrival in Paris little has been heard of how she was progressing. The French themselves do not seem to have recognized her presence. French newspapers appear to have studiously avoided any reference to her or to her mission. It was pointed out in this paper when she left that her errand was useless, that there were no troops on the Rhine, and that, if there were, the complaint of Mrs. Britten would have no effect in persuading Marshal Foch to have them removed. Recent developments show that this paper was right in its statement.

Congressman Embarrasses U. S.

Mrs. Britten has certainly misrepresented the best American sentiment. She could not have done this had her husband not been in accord with her. If he was a party to such an agreement he stamped himself as a traitor to American principle. During the past few years much has been heard of Washington's pronouncement against entangling foreign alliances or meddling in the affairs of foreign nations. The wife of an American Congressman on such a mission as Mrs. Britten's is assuredly meddling and placing herself in a position to cause our government much embarrassment. Evidences of ill feeling between the two countries which might prosper under such influence should be closely watched and the Illinois Congressman held to a "strict accountability" for the outcome.

Race Problem—Europe

BLACKS DEFENDED IN GERMAN PAPER

Woman Writer Backs All French Denials of Wholesale Outrages

STUDENTS ARE FREED

Corroboration from a German source of official denials by the French Government of the repeated charges voiced in the German press and elsewhere of wholesale abuses of women and children, committed by the French colored troops garrisoned in the occupied territory along the Rhine is found in an article written by Lilli Jannasch in Die Frau in Staat, and quoted from in the November issue of Die Friedens Warte of Leipsic.

In beginning her article, which is entitled "Black Disgrace—White Disgrace," the writer points out that she is not defending the uses of black soldiers in Europe, but she insists that the French are not keeping them there just for fun, but because of fear of the plans for revenge being openly discussed by the unregenerate Pan-Germans and Junkers. After declaring that only through casting out its Chauvinists and showing itself repentant and desirous of becoming a worthy member of a league of peaceful nations can Germany hope for a reduction in the occupying forces, she says:

"And how about the black disgrace? I lived a year in the occupied territory in a little place garrisoned for months by several hundred black soldiers. The chief official of the district (Landrat) assured me that during the entire time there had been no attacks upon women or children. In fact, the blacks had become quite popular. And I heard the same opinion from the people. In many cases the blacks shared their meals with the children of the neighborhood.

"From Ludwigsharen a lady said to me last summer when I questioned her: 'When we notice how scandalously our white women and girls make friends with the blacks, how they flirt and accept gifts of chocolate, &c., we are not surprised if a misfortune occurs.' In fact, we know from our own observation that many white women find something alluring in entering into close relations with blacks; this we have frequently been able to verify when members of Negro tribes were placed on exhibition in Germany. At the time of the Industrial Exhibition in Berlin, for example, it repeatedly happened that Negroes on exhibition there disappeared for several days, and it was town-talk that women of 'good society' had been entertaining the Negroes. Similar things have happened in cities in all parts of Germany, especially in Hamburg. Is not this 'white disgrace' on the side of German women much worse than the 'black disgrace'?

"That the attacks by the blacks are not committed by the wholesale, but are scattered cases, is shown in all the reports received from persons who do not see through Pan-German spectacles. I have been assured of this by reliable individuals from the Palatinate, who are constantly traveling through there on business, and by several persons from Wiesbaden. Most of these attacks are like the lying report that the Goethe House in Frankfort was filled with black troops during the occupation."

In connection with a report from Washington that Representative Britten of Illinois, was about to introduce a resolution of protest against the further occupation of the Rhine territory by black troops, the French Foreign Office announced on January 4 that the black soldiers had been withdrawn from the Rhine several months ago and sent to Syria and Africa, leaving only some Moroccan troops there. Attention was also drawn to an investigation by the French War Department which had resulted in clearing the blacks from the German charges.

N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 22, 1921

Negro Troops.

To the Editor of The World:

I am a colored American and have always been grateful to your esteemed newspaper for the stand you have taken on lynchings. However, your editorial of yesterday, "Black Troops on the Rhine," has hurt my feelings. I have been "over there" and have come into contact with the so-called Algerian and Moroccan troops, and while I do not care how a German professor would analyze their color, I nevertheless think that some of our American professors might know the difference.

The fact is that I feel deeply humiliated by your apparently drawing a comparison between the civilized, Christian American colored man and the savage, heathen Algerians and Moroccans. It seems to me that it is not color that matters so much as the progress a race has made.

COLORED AMERICAN.

New York, Feb. 15.

1921.

Paris, France, Feb. 14.—The foreign office announces that only 227 complaints were filed against all the French colonial troops in Germany, including the colored troops withdrawn last June as well as the Algerians and Arabs. These troops spent the equivalent of 19,050,000 days on duty in Germany.

Of the 227 complaints, the announcement said, seventy-two cases were proven, ninety-six were doubtful and fifty-nine unfounded. The seventy-two proved cases resulted in one imprisonment for life, seven suspended sentences, twenty-eight imprisonments, twenty-three subjections to military discipline and the dropping of thirteen cases. Nine cases of rape were established, according to the announcement.

The status of the colored race in the United States is still further shown by the following extract from the Congressional Record:

Mr. Kahn: Mr. Speaker, availing myself of the privilege granted me to extend my remarks in the Record, I desire to call attention briefly to the splendid service rendered by colored soldiers in our recent war. But it is a fact that as early as the Revolution the black man helped to fight for this country. In all the other wars since he likewise performed signal service as a soldier.

There is a movement on foot among the colored citizens to have compiled and prepared as a public document a memorial history of the colored race in America which shall narrate its loyalty and service to the Republic. I take pleasure in presenting herewith a copy of a memorial to the Congress of the United States, signed by a number of prominent colored men and women, praying that steps be taken by Congress to have such a publication compiled and issued.

The memorial is as follows:

"Memorial to the Congress of the United States.

"To the Honorable the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

"The undersigned, your memorialists, respectfully request the Congress of the United States to provide by appropriate legislation for the preparation, compilation and publication of a memorial history of the colored race, one recording their loyalty and devotion to the United States in all its wars and civil achievements.

"We recall the fact that twelve millions of colored Americans neither owe nor pay allegiance to any other flag save that of America, and we urge this loyality and fidelity should be fittingly recognized. They have never faltered in their patriotism, and point to the fact that history has never recorded a black Benedict Arnold. Recalling the above, your memorialists believe the time is auspiciously ripe to give to the world these salient facts of their history. And, further, that no more fitting monument on the eve of a great world peace could be provided than one recording their supreme sacrifices at Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, Red Bank, Groton Heights and other important battles of the War of Independence.

"At Lundy Lane, N. Y.; Lake Erie, under Commodore Perry; North Point, Bladensburg, New Orleans and other actions of the War of 1812-1814. They bore a conspicuous part in all the colonial wars and later against the Indians on the frontier.

"At Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1847, under Lieut. Raphael Semmes, when they manned the naval battery in that siege; and, again, their fidelity to every obligation assumed was tested in no doubtful manner on both sides of the great civil conflict of 1861. Their loyalty and fidelity to their former owners, their wives and children during that strenuous period was eloquently described in burning language, May 31, 1918, by Congressman Pou, of North Carolina, and at an earlier date by the late lamented Henry Grady, spokesman of the new South, who declared it challenged his highest admiration as being without a parallel in recorded history. This alone, we believe, warrants our plea.

"They were present on every battle field in the Spanish-American War and with Dewey in Manila Bay. But this is not all. In less militant times they were conspicuously in evidence. Pietro Alonzo, a man of color, was pilot of the "Nina" in 1492 under Columbus. They were with Lewis and Clark, 1804-1806, and with J. C. Fremont in 1842 in his explorations of the Rocky Mountains. One of their race stood beside Admiral Robert Peary at the North Pole and waved the American flag on the roof of the world.

"No monument of bronze or marble can fitly recount these things. No one place can justly claim them. But not so with a monumental history as herein asked. By the medium we ask an enduring monument would be placed in every city, town, village and hamlet, and in all the great libraries of the world. It would be an inspiration to all who had taken part in the narrated events and a heritage to be transmitted to their children. The loyalty, fidelity and willing response of the race with its blood and treasure during the war with the central powers deserves such recognition, and the most elementary claims of gratitude demand that it should be generously given.

"John P. Green, ex-Senator Twenty-fifth senatorial district of Ohio; Wm. R. Green, 10809 Earle avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Chas. W. Chestnutt, 1106 Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Geo. A. Myers, 2199 East 71st street, Cleveland, Ohio; Walter B. Wright, 1348 West 85th street, Cleveland, Ohio; John R. Philen, M. D., 3404 Central avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. L. Archer, assistant secretary Caterers' Association, 2216 East 40th street, Cleveland, Ohio; Maj. Wm. T. Anderson, chaplain, U. S. A., retired, 2215 East 89th street, Cleveland, Ohio; Ormond H. York, editor the Cleveland Advocate, 503 Superior Building Cleveland, Ohio; Harry E. Davis, attorney, 2605 Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Thomas W. Fleming, city councilman, 3004 Central avenue; A. H. Martin, 348 Engineer Building; R. R. Horner, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; W. R. Valentine, Bordentown, N. J.; T. C. Williams, Bordentown, N. J.; John Urquhart, Bordentown,

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

(From Other Side)

N. J.; Channing Allen, Camden, N. J.; D. M. Stewart, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard F. Stoots, Newark, N. J.; V. H. Daniel, Bordentown, N. J.; D. P. Jones, Trenton, N. J.; B. H. Jones, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. T. Greene, Camp Dix, N. J.; J. C. Smith, Princeton, N. J.; Geo. W. Pierce, Bridgeton, N. J.; C. D. Kenny, Trenton, N. J.; W. Smith, Jersey City, N. J.; R. McCraw, Jersey City, N. J.; D. S. Stackhouse, Haddonfield, N. J.; H. Lane, Bordentown, N. J.; C. Wilson, Bordentown, N. J.; Geo. Young, 135 West 135th street, New York; Herman S. Whaley, 334 West 53d street, New York; Eunice Brown; Anita Louise Sands, 202 West 143d street, New York; Marguerite White, 2405 Seventh avenue; Harcourt A. Tynes, 133 West 131st street; Chas. Alec Penney, 2228 Seventh avenue; M. Walter French, 19 West 136th street; Eliza Moten Hyder, 206 West 137th street; Frank M. Hyde; Chas. Hatfield Dickerson, 3600 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill."

LEGION FIGHTS DISLOYAL MOVE

N. Y. C. SUN
FEBRUARY 21, 1921

Warns ex-Service Men of German Propaganda.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—German propaganda is being sown throughout the country, the American Legion declares, to create discord between the United States and its allies and to establish a powerful political machine that will place American affairs in disloyal hands. Warnings against pro-German activities and instructions to combat them were sent to all American Legion posts throughout the United States to-day from the legion's national headquarters here.

The chief purpose of the German propagandists, the Legion says, is to disrupt the spirit of harmony prevailing among the Allies and to turn American sentiment against France and England. Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant of the Legion, who issued the warning bulletin, said:

"The greatest check to a movement of this kind will come from those citizens of Teutonic extraction of whose loyalty and sincerity there can be no doubt."

The Legion sent the following bulletin to all State headquarters:

"There has come to the attention of the national headquarters information indicating a move for a nationwide revival of German propaganda activities in the United States which are the result of a carefully directed national campaign, the object of which seems to be:

"First: The disruption of the accord which exists between the United States and our Allies, with particular reference to France and Great Britain, by the turning of American popular sentiment against the Governments of those countries, and

"Second: The methodical creation of a powerful national political machine by the amalgamation of disloyal elements of our population and their elevation to a place of power in American affairs by invisible influence of this organized minority.

"One of the first national manifestations of this activity probably will take the form of a series of mass meetings throughout the country, ostensibly in protest against the occupation of the Rhine by French negro troops from Africa. The alleged presence of French Colonials is to be used as a motive to turn American sentiment against France. Negro troops were withdrawn from the French Army of Occupation months ago.

"This movement is identified with individuals whose disloyalty and efforts in the interest of Germany have been notorious in the past and who are now in direct communication with Berlin.

"Reports of pro-German activities have been received at national headquarters from many sections of the country which appear to connect directly with the national propaganda campaign outlined. Department officials are requested to make a note of any dramatic activity in their community and to forward actual and complete reports of such events to the national headquarters of the American Legion."

SURPRISES FRENCH NATION.

Bee — 2/26/21

Move To Protest Senagalese Troops On Rhine—Soldiers Complained Of By Germans Have Been Absent From Occupied Area For Better Than Six Months.

Paris, Feb. 21.—The French learn with surprise from their newspapers that a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden is being planned to protest against the presence of French black troops on the Rhine.

The surprise is based on the fact that there are no French black troops on the Rhine. They were withdrawn last June and half were sent to Africa and half to Syria to join General Georgnaud's army.

In their dispatches the French papers make a hero of Colonel Galbraith, head of the American Legion, for telling Von Mach, organizer of the meeting, to "go to hell" when he sought Galbraith's aid in his project.

But what worries the French is that German propaganda can go so far in New York as to organize such a meeting for such a purpose.

After the armistice, the French sent to the Rhine in their forces of occupation some four regiments of Senagalese troops. It was against these troops that most of the German complaints were made. In all their propaganda against French by the Germans, pictures of the Senagalese were used.

Because of the impression produced on other countries, the French War Department named a commission to investigate the charges against the French non-European troops.

There remain several regiments of Moroccans on the Rhine, but the War Department states the behavior of these troops is fully up to the standard. The Moroccans composed one of the most famous shock divisions of the French army and were put between the First and Second American Divisions at the attack on the south of Soissons.

The French War Department says the Moroccans will be kept on the Rhine.

Officials of the French Government say they hope that American public opinion will not allow itself to be misled about the personnel of the French troops in the occupied territory.

NEW YORK HERALD
MARCH 2, 1921

A Wrong Mass Meeting.

Of course the true purpose of the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on Monday night was not merely to protest against the color of some French troops in Germany. The purpose was to concentrate and advertise the strength of certain hyphenate elements. Some of these are anti-French. More are anti-British. A great many beyond doubt are anti-American.

The meeting should not have been held. Americans who remembered that they were not permitted to have a Lusitania memorial meeting in 1915 must feel bitterly that permission should be given to hold a mass meeting like that of Monday night. For it was held on behalf of a people with whom we are still technically at war and for the purpose, avowed or otherwise, of attacking and discrediting nations that were our allies in battle.

The police were on the alert at the Garden meeting. They did everything possible to prevent the interruption of the official speakers. So long as the meeting had to take place, the police did well to take whatever action was necessary to preserve order. It is not for them to judge of the merits of the cause. But American sentiment would have been better satisfied and it would have been more to the credit of the city if there had been no such work for the police to do.

NAILED FOR GOOD.

New York Age 2/19/21

The lies about the conduct of Senegalese troops in Germany that were manufactured in Berlin have run their course. Certain German propagandists have for months been telling how France had quartered hordes of "African savages" in German territory and how these "savages" were daily committing outrages upon German women.

These German propagandists, of course, were opposed to any kind of troops being quartered in Germany, but they saw an opportunity, because these troops were black, to appeal to the natural race prejudice of England and the United States. In fact, in the propaganda which was circulated in the United States, a direct appeal was made to the American lynching instinct. The spreaders of this propaganda felt that the mere mention together of black Africans and white German women would be sufficient to arouse America against France and against the occupation of German territory.

In spite of investigations and official statements issued by the French Government, and in spite of the denial of these stories by responsible Germans, some of them German women, they continued to be circulated. The question has finally been brought to a head in the United States by a letter addressed by Senator Spencer to Secretary Colby, Secretary of State, asking for information, and the reply from Secretary Colby stating that there are now no Senegalese troops in Germany, and that the stories regarding the conduct of these troops were grossly exaggerated. Secretary Colby officially states that out of the great number of charges that were brought, there were only nine cases of unquestionable guilt. This establishes the fact that the black troops that were quartered in Germany were not any more criminal than white troops would be under similar conditions.

Commander Galbraith of the American Legion nailed these lies in a less diplomatic, but in a more emphatic manner, than Secretary Colby. When Edmund von Mach asked Commander Galbraith to speak against the occupation of German territory by black African troops of the French Army, the Commander rose up and said, "There is the door. Get to hell out of here."

We believe these lies against African troops in Germany have been nailed for good.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem—Europe.

Germany (Soldiers)

CHARACTER OF FRENCH COLONIALS DEFENDED BY AMERICAN GENERAL

Cleveland Advocate

2/26/21

Major-General Allen in Letter to Senate Committee Nails German Lies.

PROBE OF COMPLAINTS ESTABLISHES A MOTIVE

Germans Had Hoped to Stir up Feeling Against France Through Race Prejudice.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—There was issued Saturday a Senate document which gives the full story of the alleged improper behavior of French negro troops in Germany. The document contains the correspondence that has passed between the State Department and the Committees on Foreign Relations of the two houses of Congress, as well as the full text of the report made to the department in July last by Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, the commander of the American troops in Germany.

The correspondence, which covers the period from June 12, 1920, to Jan. 17, this year, was transmitted to Senator Lodge by Under Secretary of State Norman H. Davis. The most interesting of the documents was the report of Gen. Allen, who gives it as his opinion that the propaganda was directed against France by the Germans for the purpose of creating antipathy to France in other countries, "especially in America."

The Department of State points out that since last June it has been receiving protests against alleged misconduct of the French negro troops in Germany and that as a result of these protests the department directed official investigations, one by Dreisel an American Commissioner Berlin, and the other by General Allen, who acted at the suggestion of Ambassador Wallace [illegible] ing previously communicated with President Millerand of France, at that time the French Premier.

General Allen's report which is based on a personal investigation made by Colonel Levert Coleman, U. S. Army, characterizes the charges directed against the French Negro troops as a "very violent newspaper campaign," which he adds, "broke out simultaneously throughout Germany coincident with the Frankfurt and Darmstadt." Much of the trouble, Gen. Allen further informs the Secretary of State, was due to the "attitude of certain classes of German women towards the colored troops."

The report of General Allen in part, says:

"A very violent newspaper campaign attacking the French Colonial troops, especially the Negro troops, broke out simultaneously throughout Germany coincident with the time of the French evacuation of Frankfurt and Darmstadt and has continued up to the present time. It is unquestionably a fact that many gross exaggerations were circulated in the German press concerning the conduct of the French Colonial troops. The allegations in the German press have been for the most part so indefinite as to time and place and circumstances as to leave its impracticable to verify the alleged facts or to disprove them.

"After all proper allowance is made for the natural difficulties, which always are to be expected in tracing crimes of this nature, due to the shame and distress of the victims, the great mass of the articles in the Geran press, by the simultaneous appearance all over Gerany, and by the failure to cite time, place and circumstances sufficiently clear to enable the truth to be ascertained, give to an impartial observer the impression of an adroit political move which would tend to sow antipathy to France in the other lands of the allied and asociated powers, especially in America, where the Negro question is always capable of arousing feeling.

"The Rheinische Zeitung and the Kolnische Volkszeitung recently suspended for publishing attacks on the French Colored Colonial troops, admit under date of June 15, that they employed certain terms and expressions which they might better have omitted, due to the imperfection of the news coming for the most part from outside sources, says the Volkzeitung, and from Berlin, says the Rheinische Zeitung. This tends to bear out the opinion noted above which is further strengthened by dissenting voices in the South German press, which protest against exaggerated accusations by other German papers against Colored French troops.

"These exaggerated attacks in the German press outside of the Rhinelands have in several cases ben refuted by responsible officials (German) and citizens of the Rhinelands. Mayor of Warms; Herr Bishoff, Police Commissioner of Lorms, referring of the Senegalese troops, reports to the Interallied Rhineland High Commission that with the exception of one incident, the Senegalese troops in Worms have not committed any misdemeanor and have under perfect discipline during their entire stay in Worms.

"Her Levy from Krevsznach and several Germans have written open letters protesting against what they term unfair exaggerations in the German press against the troops."

General Allen then takes up a number of "gross exaggerations" in the German press and presents denials by Germans themselves of the charges made against the Colored troops. His report goes on:

"The attitude of certain classes of German women toward the Colored troops has been such as to incite trouble. On account of the very unsettled economic conditions and for other causes growing out of the World War, prostitution is abnormally engaged in and many German women of loose character have openly made advances to the Colored soldiers as evidenced by numerous love letters and photographs which are now on file in the official records and which have been sent by German women to Colored French soldiers. Several cases have occurred of marriages of German women with French Negro soldiers. One German girl of a first class burgher family, her father a very high city functionary of a prominent city in the Rhinelands, recently procured a passport to rejoin her fiance in Marseilles. He was a Negro sergeant. Other Negro soldiers have had French wives here, and the Color line is not regarded either by the French or the Germans as we regard it in America; to keep the white race pure.

"At Ludwigshafen when the Seventh tirailleurs left for Frankfort, patrols had to be sent out to drive away the German women from the barracks, where they were kissing the Colored troops through the window grating."

He draws the following conclusion: "The wholesale atrocities by French Negro Colonial troops alleged in the German press, such as the alleged abductions followed by rape, mutilation, murder and concealment of the bodies of the victis, are false and intended for political propaganda.

LEGION FAILS IN ATTACK ON GARDEN RALLY

Police Suppress Attempts to Disturb Speakers in Protest Against French Black Troops on Rhine.

SOLDIER IN PROTEST

Says All Mercenaries Know of Europe Is Its Warfare —Resolution Demands Withdrawal.

N Y C CALL
MARCH 1, 1921

The advertised threat to break up the Madison Square Garden protest against the use of African mercenary troops in the occupation of the Rhine failed last night.

A small army of police speedily suppressed every attempt to heckle speakers, to create disturbance or to organize a wedge to break the meeting up.

There was a crucial moment, during which the fate of the meeting hung fire.

Ex-soldiers and sailors, great numbers of them Legion men, were scattered through the packed hall. The first protest came when the chairman, Dr. Edmund von Mach, declared that it was the purpose of the meeting to let those who do not know it that American citizens will demand the passage of the Britten resolution in Congress demanding the withdrawal of black troops from the Rhine as soon as they know the details.

A voice shouted:

"Don't you believe it."

Call Outside Meeting.

The audience rose to turn toward the interrupter. Police materialized on the spot in a flash. The heckler was rushed to the street in one, two, three order.

All attempts ended in similar fashion.

Balked in their attempts to disturb the orderly procedure of the great meeting the legion men called a meeting on the corner of 23d street.

Leaders gathered their slender numbers about them there and, with the permission of the police, exercised the free speech and assemblage granted them by the Constitution of the United States by raising their voice against the meeting within the hall, by traducing the name of German women and by declaring that they couldnt' get fair play.

Crwd Against Hylan.

"You can't get fair play here," one of the speakers yelled. "This town's got a pro-German mayor and he won't let an American have his say."

Much applause greeted this outburst, and the speaker wound up with "To Hell with Hylan."

Then the speakers attacked the meeting in Madison Square Garden, all Germans in general and the German women in particular, the American Legion rally was n in earonest.

"There were no atrocities in Germany or on the Rhine," shouted Colonel Barlow, one fo the speakers. It's true all right that the black troops on the Rhine made much of the German women, but that was the ault of the German women themselves.

"It became so, finally, that some of the black troops would not look at a white woman."

"The truth of it is," he added, "that none of the black troops ever molested a German woman unless the woman herself was willing."

Commotion Noticeable.

At the declaration, a commotion was noticeable at one edge of the crowd.

"That's a lie," said a German accent. The speaker, a tall, muscular woman with a care-worn face, was ablaze with anger.

"Aw, shut up," returned the Legionaires.

"We've heard that before."

"We don't want to hear from you. You Huns have your own meeting inside the hall. Let us alone here."

Those and similar cries came from all sides and the woman was forced to withdraw.

And so the meeting went on until the crowds began pouring out of the Madison Square Garden.

"Here they come, boys; now watch some fun," one of the legion men shouted.

But the crowds passed silently. Some of the bolder ones drew near the Legion rall yand exchanged a few remarks, then hurried away. And there was no "fun."

Minister Protests.

Within the great hall the vast audience listened with respectful attention to the Right Reverend James Peter Grattan, of the Orthodox church and vicar-general of the Aleution Islands of North America, who gave semi-official denial that the American Legion was at all unfriendly to the protest called by the committee of 101.

The Reverend Grattan protested that the legion as an organization was

(Over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

(From other Side)

GERMANS AT MADISON SQ. GARDEN PROTEST AGAINST COLORED FRENCH TROOPS WHO OCCUPIED THE RHINE

New York, News, 3/3/21

Harlem Men and Women Who Sought Entrance to Protest Barred With Thousands of Others From Meeting Planned to Sow Race Discord Here

Scores of colored men and women who were going to silently protest against the German propaganda meeting at Madison Square Garden were turned away by the police because they had no tickets and could get none.

Under the protection of nearly 1,000 policemen, more than 12,000 persons, Americans of German birth, and many others, confessed sympathizers with the Irish Sinn Fein gathered in Madison Square Garden last night nominally to protest against the presence of colored French troops in the army of occupation on the Rhine.

Mingled with hisses and booing of President Wilson's name and sneers at many of his utterances were heard proposals for a coalition of those of German and Irish blood in this country, pleas for the sweeping away of the "phantom of Anglo-Saxonism" because "we are in the majority" and cheers for the Sinn Fein movement.

With the lines of police drawn up in close order for blocks around the Garden and squadrons of mounted men posted for attack, no person was permitted near the Garden unless he bore in his hand the ticket isshed by the "New York Campaign Committee Against the Rhine Horror."

Thousands of Legion Men There.

Warned against trying to break up the meeting no matter how muih they disapproved of its purposes, thousands of war veterans who are members of the American Legion cruised about the police lines, which stood immovable for blocks around the Garden. A few of them managed to obtain admission to the Garden by using tickets which had been given to them by recipients not in sympathy with the aims of the committee. Another report was that some of them printed tickets of their own and managed to slip into the meeting, where they remained without making protest.

In Madison Square, near the site where the Victory Arch was put up to welcome the divisions of New York troops home from war, about 2,000 of these war veterans met last night after they had been swept back from the Garden by the police lines.

Despite the wetness of the streets these men held their own meetings here and at various other places around the Garden. They stayed on until the Garden emptied its throngs. The speakers, led by Dr. Von Mack, the ex-interned German, told the usual bold and discredited lies about the African troops on the Rhine.

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
MARCH 1, 1921

This woman hissed speaker and was arrested.

POLICE PREVENT RIOT.—When more than 15,000 persons crowded into a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last night to protest occupation of the Rhine by French Colonial troops (colored), an equal number of ex-service men held a protest meeting in the street. It required the efforts of 1,000 policemen to prevent a riot, order being restored only after five men and a woman were arrested.

(NEWS photos)

for the protest against the use of black troops, and declared the irresponsible individuals were back of all attempts to heckle the speakers and to break up the meeting.

The Rev. Grattan, in the course of a speech which left him nearly exhausted, said:

"Ve won the war by the phrase 'free the world for democracy,' and b ythat phrase men are held in bandage today. I donned the uniforms of a soldier as I would have donned the sacred vestments of a priest's in the holy cause of freedom.

"We fought for a lie. We were grossly deceived by President Wilson. If the people of America had known that when the President said we will fight German imperialism he would only set up another imperialism in its place the men of this country would never have crossed the water."

Soldiers Aid Protest.

Warren S. Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the War Veterans of America, made a brief statement on behalf of his organization, fully indorsing the protest against the African troops.

Colonel Anderson, a typical, clean cut young American, formerly in command of the 69th Regiment, which after the armistice was in Belgium and Luxemburg and was part of the American Army of Occupation in the Rhine country for several months, said that the use of the black troops was a goad to the German people to provoke retaliation.

"We do not protest against the use of these troops because they are black, but because they are uncivilized," he said.

"We are against the use of a particularly pernicious kind and class of troops. The only practice of civilized Europe these troops know is the practice of war. That is what they were brought to Europe for. They were brought there to learn civilized warfare, and that is the only thing they believe they are being kept in Germany for.

"Not one of the American troops who came out of Germany but learned to have a real feeling for those people. We know just how horrible the presence of the African troops must be.

"All through Belgium and Luxemburg we tried to trace down some genuine cases of German atrocities. We followed the wake of the German armies right through those countries they had occupied for nearly four years. We never could trace down one single atrocity that we could verify for ourselves."

The meeting passed resolutions, declaring that the African troops sent into Germany by France were victims of "an inhuman system o brutal conscfription" and that the moral sense of the citizens of Europe and America demands that some measures be taken to halt the breach in the relations between the nations that the use of these troops will lead to.

The resolution concluded:

"Resolved, by many thousands of American citizens, in mass meeting assembled in Madison Square Garden, City of New York, Monday evening, February 28, 1921, to petition Congress to pass at once the Britten resolution, or a similar resolution, and to instruct the President forthwith to inform the French Republic that the moral sense of the American people demands the immediate withdrawal of the uncivilized French colored troops from the occupied districts of Germany, and the assurance that they will not be returned there, to the end that a speedy and permanent stop be put to the horror of the Rhine."

GERMAN PROPAGANDA AT WORK IN BOSTON

Guardian 3/5/21

TO PROTEST BLACK AND TANS AND COLORED TROOPS.

Protest against the Black and Tan forces in Ireland and the presence of Senegalese and other black troops in the occupied territories of Germany will be made at a meeting, to be held under the auspices of the Ollav Fodhla Council of the American Assoiation for the Recognition of the Irish Republic in O'Reilly Hall, Hibernian Building, Dudley street, Roxbury Sunday evening.

Among the speakers will be Frank Seiberlich of Jamaica Plain representing the German Societies; Martin Hunt of Dedham, John J. Kelly of the Boston Bar Association, Martin J. Mulroy of the Cumann-Na-Gael Society of Roxbury and others. Mrs. Helen T. Kelly will preside.

OPPOSE FURTHER USE OF COLORED TROOPS IN GERMANY

Guardian 3/12/21

Bismarck, N. D., March 4, 1921—The North Dakota Senate adopted a resolution calling on the President to protest to the President of France and to the Secretary of the League of Nations against further use of Colored troops n the occupied territory of Germany. The resolution now goes to the House.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem — 1921.

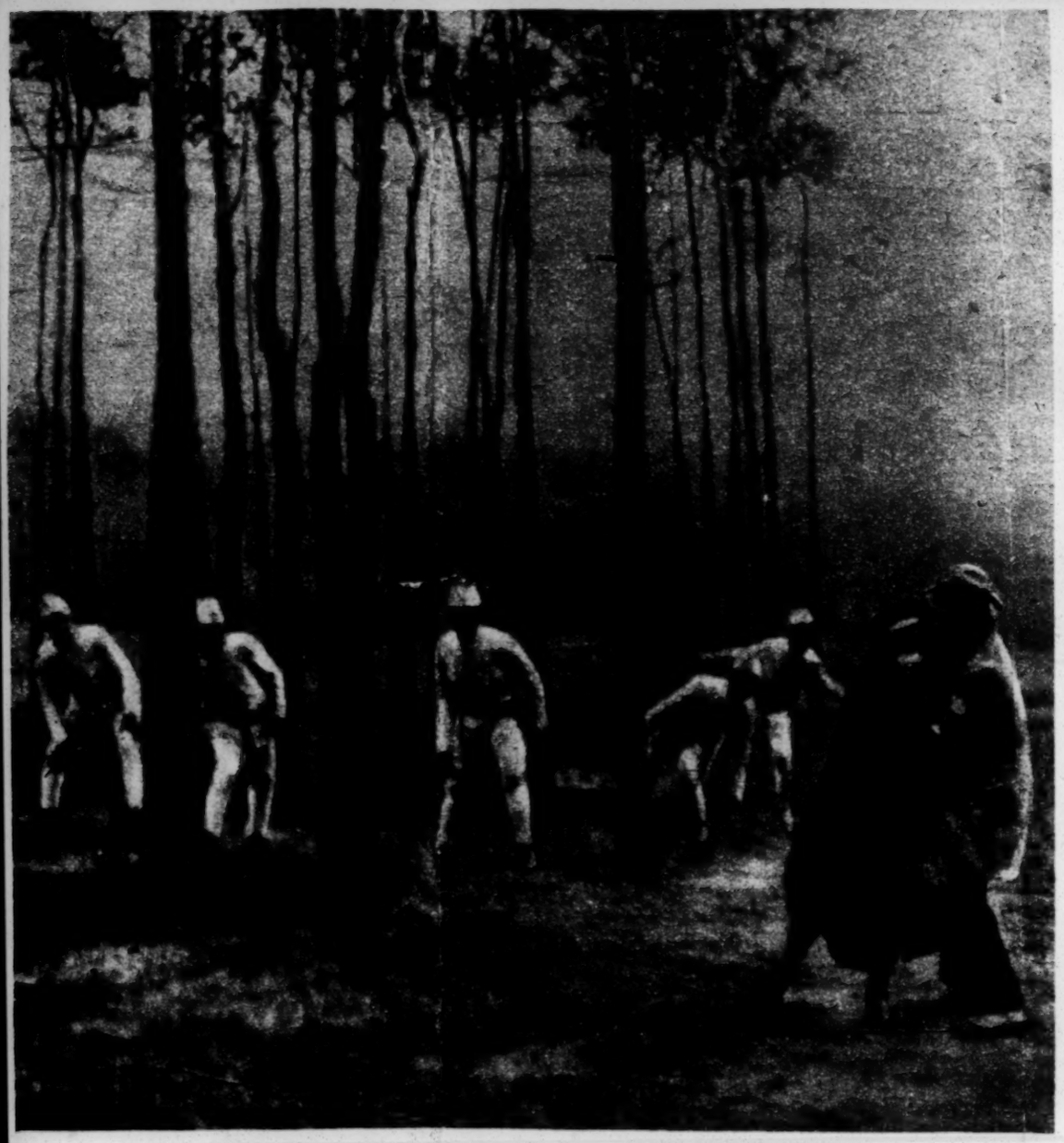
Germany (Soldiers).

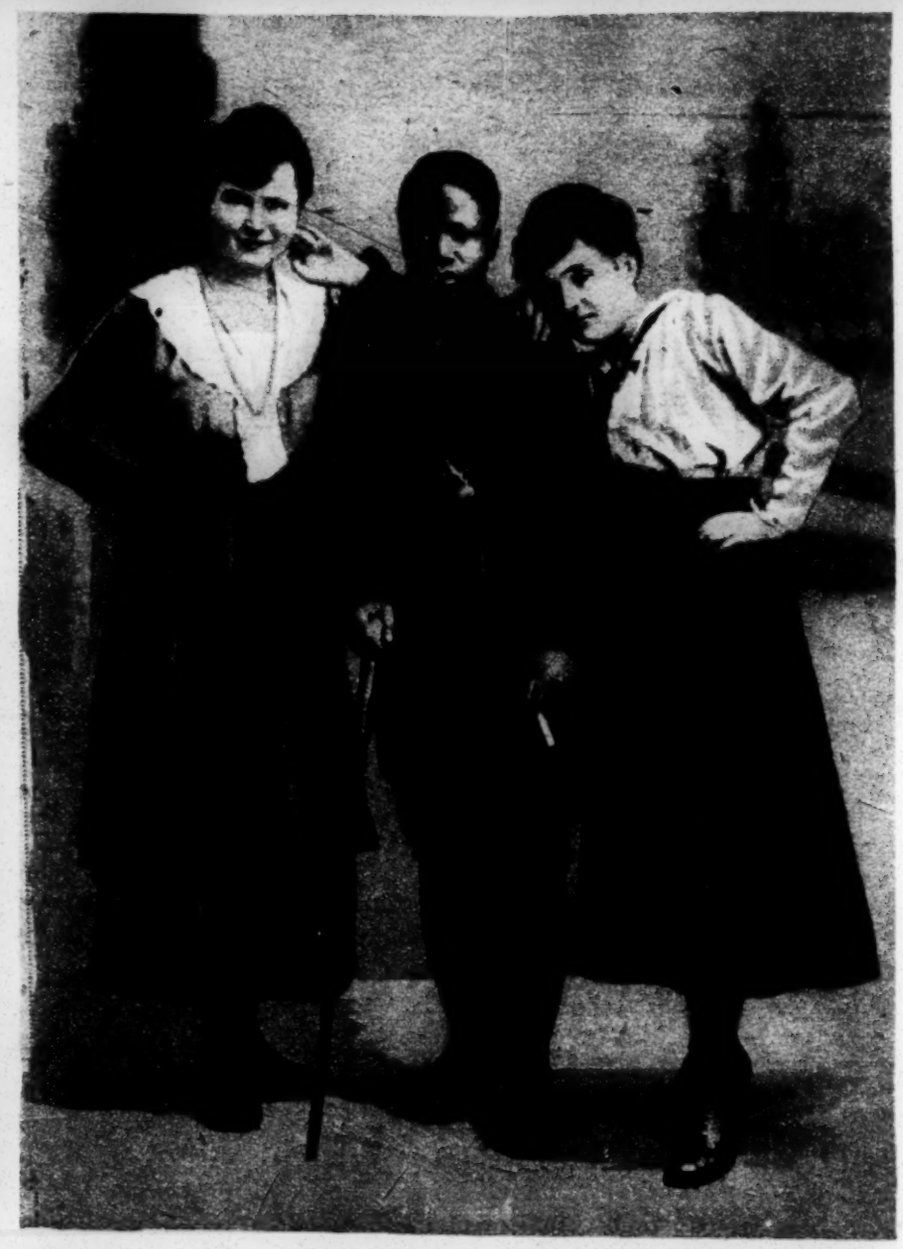
Europe.

GERMAN · PROPAGANDA · STILL · ON · JOB ·

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 18, 1921

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14





A CLEVER PIECE OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA directed against the French is seen in these pictures, made by a moving picture concern in Munich. The "great black horror" proclaimed by the Germans is photographed realistically, with the unfortunate German maiden, the Negroes in French uniform, and the brave German rescuer. The "black horror" was the quartering of French black troops among the white population of the Rhine districts. Reliable witnesses have denied any misbehavior by these troops, but the Germans continue to use their movie stories against France. In these pictures the Negroes are from the Munich jazz bands, the German hero is a movie actor, and the girl is a German actress. The reality is seen in the snapshot of the French Negro trooper with two German girls, reproduced with sarcastic comment by L'Illustration, Paris.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem – 1921.

Europe

Germany (Soldiers)

TROY N. Y. RECORD
APRIL 5, 1921

SCREENED PROPAGANDA.

F. W. Gailbraith, jr., national commander of the National Legion, in a letter sent to the editor of the Cincinnati Freie Press, says evidence shows that there is no "horror on the Rhine," and that mass meetings in this country to protest against such a horror are screened attacks on nations friendly to the United States.

This mythical "horror on the Rhine" refers to the supposed presence of French negro troops in the occupied territory of Germany and supposed "atrocities" committed by these same troops. Mr. Gailbraith calls attention to the issue of veracity in this case. On the one hand, Dr. von Mach, former officer in the Prussian army, and his associates declare there are French negro troops on the Rhine. Opposed to this contention are statements of Francis T. Drake, commander of the American Legion, Department of France, Ambassador Wallace, Bainbridge Colby, Major General Henry T. Allen, commanding American troops in Germany, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, all of whom declare there are no French negro troops on the Rhine. Between this conflicting evidence it should not be hard for an unprejudiced American to decide.

The fact seems to be that whereas there was an inconsiderable number of French negro troops on the Rhine, they have been withdrawn and there have been none there during the last six months. Moreover, the "atrocities" complained of bear evidence largely of Berlin propaganda, for wholly trustworthy evidence shows that crimes of violence by these troops against the white population were surprisingly few and that where legitimate complaints were made, the guilty individuals were promptly punished by the French military authorities. Moreover, the type of crime mentioned is decidedly Teuton, being those that were the rule during the occupation of Belgium and France by German troops.

The basis for the propaganda is thus clear, but the malicious subtlety of exaggerating the facts and continuing agitation against something that no longer exists is equally plain. It is very suspiciously part of an intensive propaganda to arouse feeling in this country against our erstwhile associates in the war in the hope of defeating or dissipating their purpose of enforcing the peace treaty.

This propaganda, while it unquestionably is inspired, may not be indiscriminately charged to citizens of German descent. Some of the latter may themselves be dupes of the propaganda, but this fact should merely caution them against placing too much reliance on reports of this nature. The pity of it all is that it stirs again the old race prejudices of the war period at a time when the wounds caused by the war should be healing and efforts made to develop a unified American spirit here that admits no place for the so-called hyphen.

By NORMAN ANGELL—

(Noted Author and Publicist in Three Countries—America, England and France; Author of "The Great Illusion," Which Has Been Published in Seventeen Countries.)

N Y C AMERICAN
APRIL 10, 1921

LONDON, March 27.—Of course, the new invasion of Germany means a further stage in the disintegration and Balkanization of Europe. One may doubt whether either the French or British Cabinet really thinks that adequate reparations can be secured by these measures. But the failure will furnish the needed excuse for future similar measures, and French Imperialism will be triumphant.

The old French dream of a Rhine frontier, a Germany of little States, a Europe which French arms can dominate, will have been realized. The more disintegrated is Europe the better from the point of view of French military domination.

With unlimited negro conscripts and a satellite Poland she may go on to the inclusion in her empire of a divided Russia. It is the Roman and the Spanish conception: an empire of tribute, not of trade.

And we are indifferent. There is not enough depth of feeling even among the workers to enable leaders to challenge this policy, to fight it day by day. We pass resolutions ascribing unemployment and declining trade to the foreign situation; use phrases about the "impending collapse of civilization." But we don't believe them, or foreign affairs would not be pushed perpetually into the background.

PUBLIC DOES NOT SEE.

The truth is that the public, as a whole, simply does not see the relationship between, say, a collapsed Central Europe and unemployment elsewhere. The "practical business man" is hopeless on the subject. He thinks to "capture" destroyed German trade, and millions of workers just echo the catch phrases about "making 'em pay." There is no barrier to the forces that have swept us along this last year or two toward—toward what? What are those forces, and to what are they really carrying us?

Let us recall a few things not always realized or remembered. The first is that England is not quite in the position of France, whose national soil can of itself furnish sufficient food for its population.

We English cannot feed ourselves. We depend upon foreigners. We must sell things, made with our coal, to get even food. The outside world to which we sell must not only be able to produce food and other raw materials for themselves; they must efficiency, functions.

If the world returned to threshing its wheat with a flail it would have no surplus for us. We should literally starve. Our children would die for us. That surplus—which is our market—can only be produced if a certain system, insuring a certain produce a surplus beyond their needs in the streets, as those of Vienna and Poland are already doing.

If we are to live at all, Western society must be one not of flails and self-contained farms, but of threshers, harvesters, locomotives, railways, developed transport, credit—and confidence.

Farm, factory, bank, railway, all are interdependent. If A, the manufacturer, does not believe that B will be allowed to gather his crop owing to political changes, and so refuses to supply machinery, and turns instead to C, the surplus on which Britain depends to give value to its coal is reduced by the amount that B might have produced.

If C is offered paper money that will not buy machinery he keeps his wheat. If the State which contains the factory and another which contains the farm quarrel, fight, or merely put up barriers, the factory is deprived of food and the farm deprived of the capacity to produce it next year.

And the element of time enters vitally. You cannot suspend the process for a few years, deprive this particular territory of, say, German tools or Russian food, in order that at some future date it shall have French tools or Polish food. The people will be dead, the machines smashed.

We get nearer and nearer to complete breakdown. German production was indispensable to the high productivity of great areas in Russia, the Balkans and Near East. We deliberately stopped that production by destroying her foreign agencies, by blockades, by innumerable devices of economic paralysis—

boasted.

Chicago Defender 4/16/32

NEGRO TROOPS IN GERMANY

The well-informed person views with amazement the object of the journey of Mrs. Fred Britten, who is reported to have gone to France to remonstrate with Gen. Foch against keeping Negro troops in occupied German territory. The scandals circulated on this subject have been refuted long ago, the Daily News being among the first newspapers to publish authentic information on the matter. Personally I am grateful to this best of Chicago newspapers for the information given. A circular, without name or publisher or a line to tell whence it emanated, was my first information relative to the matter. I told the one showing it to me that I would reserve my judgment until I learned more and knew the source of the story. Soon thereafter the Daily News gave out a story from Mr. Witte, quoting a prominent German woman, a leader of the feminist movement, saying that what Negro troops were in that zone were kind and good, sharing their food with the starving children; that after careful investigation into the scandals this reliable writer found the tales of outrages utterly unfounded. Later the Nation and the Outlook and other reputable and impartial journals followed with similar refutations of this malicious tale. I was myself the recipient of a printed circular from German socialists on the subject, and they made no such accusations; merely pleading to have all troops removed from the Rhine district on the ground that the German citizens needed the food supplied the troops. Nothing whatever was said about misconduct on the part of any troops, or of Negro soldiers being there.

One might suppose that the Hon. Fred Britten, from his official position as a member of Congress, would be better informed than to encourage his wife to go on such a quixotic quest.

Chicago. PRIVATE CITIZEN.
—Chicago Daily News.

Chicago Defender 4/16/32

CONGRESSMAN BRITTEN

CHICAGO HAS THE REPUTATION of being a remarkable city in more ways than one. It has produced and is continually producing public men and women of various types, some commendable and some otherwise. Among Chicago's latest products is a man by the name of Britten, who represents or misrepresents one of the Chicago districts. Britten, it seems, is determined to become famous, even if it be necessary for him in the gratification of that ambition, to do or say something which would entitle him to be looked upon as infamous.

DURING THE WORLD WAR the Germans vigorously protested against the utilization of black troops in the war, which protest the allies wisely disregarded. Now that the war is over, Congressman Britten conceives it to be his duty in the interest of German sensitiveness to object to Colored troops being used in the occupancy of German territory.

WHY ANY AMERICAN congressman should make it his business to propagate, cultivate and expand American race prejudice in any foreign country we cannot conceive. Mr. Britten's feelings in this direction are so strong that he is reported to have had a resolution prepared to introduce in congress, the purpose of which was to express the disapproval of the American congress of the utilization of black troops for the purposes referred to

BUT THROUGH THE ADMONITION and advice of other wiser and better men this narrow-minded and prejudiced congressman was induced to keep his resolution in his pocket. It must have been pointed out to him that the mere introduction of such a resolution might possibly result in an unpleasant international controversy. But Britten was determined not to be outdone. The daily press states that he sent his wife to France to make his wishes known to the chief commander of the French army. Can any one conceive of an act more absurd and ridiculous than this?

GENERAL FOCH, of course, is a refined and cultivated gentleman, hence if he sees this distinguished lady at all he will treat her with courtesy, deference and respect on account of her sex, if for no other reason. She will return to America no doubt a wiser woman, especially along the racial lines. Whether or not what is alleged by Mr. Britten is true or false, it is not necessary for Americans to discuss. It is sufficient for us to know that the French are capable of taking care of their own affairs and that General Foch is the best judge of the disposition of the troops under his command. Any interference on the part of Americans is a piece of presumption and arrogance which should not for a moment be countenanced or tolerated.

OUR ONLY SURPRISE IS that the congressman who has thus placed himself in this absurd and ridiculous position hails from a Northern state, and especially from Chicago. General Foch, if he saw fit to do so, could point to the fact that even upon the battlefields of France the only way in which Colored troops from America could be utilized so as to demonstrate their bravery and gallantry, was to have them brigaded with French troops, where their activities would not be curtailed through the exhibition and manifestation of American race prejudice.

ATTENTION could also be called to the fact that nothing that any French troops could do, white or Colored, would be comparable with the atrocities that were committed by American marines in the Island of Haiti. And yet this member of congress from Chicago makes it his business to propogate this prejudice in a most offensive and objectionable way. He has evidently outlived his usefulness. The voters of his district can make a vast improvement by making a change in their representative in congress.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

WHITE WOMAN PURSUES RACE IN FRANCE

Guardian 4/23/21

MRS. BRITTEN TO URGE FOCH MOVE BLACK TROOPS

Will Warn Him Husband is Holding Resolution.

Washington, D. C., April 17, 1921—(Special)—Mrs. Fred A. Britten, wife of the Chicago congressman, will sail for France next Wednesday to present to Marshall Foch a protest against the retention of African troops in Germany.

Congressman Britten said tonight that as a result of his interview yesterday with former Premier Viviani and M. Knecht, he would withhold, pending his wife's appeal to Marshal Foch, his resolution calling on President Harding to use his good offices with the president of France for the removal of these troops.

"I presented to the distinguished French visitors a series of evidence that American Christianity was in no small measure disturbed over the retention of colored semi-civilized troops in control of white Christian people," Britten said.

"After a very satisfactory discussion of the French military necessities and my personal knowledge that our government intends to keep out of European politics and affairs, I have concluded to appeal directly to Marshal Foch.

"Mrs. Britten will present to the marshal the data which I laid before M. Viviana."

FRENCH DISDAIN PROTEST AGAINST NEGRO TROOPS

Colored Infantry And Cavalry Among First French Forces To Threaten Germans

ACTION SIGNIFICANT

Afro-American 5/6/21

Sentiment Here That France Will Not Listen To Mrs. Britten Or Pro-Germans

New York, May 3.—Disregarding the fact that Mrs. Fred A. Britten, white, wife of the Illinois representative in Congress is on her way to France to protest to Marshal Foch against the retention of African troops in Germany, advices have been received here from French Military headquarters in Mayence, Germany that one division of black Moroccan Infantry and one division of Calvary is now in Duesseldorf, Germany.

It is understood that these troops will be the first to be sent to Ruhr Valley in case Germany decides not to meet the terms of the Peace Treaty.

Action of the French Government in continuing to use colored troops in Germany indicates that they have little regard for the protest that Mrs. Britten is to make o' that other Pro-German forces hav stirred up in this country. It i expected that Mrs. Britten will b courteously received on the othe side but that the French military policy will not be changed.

CHICAGO WOMAN WITH PETITION IS AFTER FOCH

N Y C EVE WORLD

APRIL 29, 1921

Mrs. FRED A. BRITTEN
Photo by CLINEDINST

Mrs. Britten Is Opposed to France Keeping Colored Troops in Germany.

PARIS, April 29.—Marshal Foch so far has managed to escape Mrs. Fred A. Britten, the wife of a Chicago Congressman, who has arrived here with the intention of presenting to the Marshal a petition signed by 700,000 German-Americans protesting against the French employment of the so-called "black troops" in the occupied regions.

Mrs. Britten, who is young and pretty, and who certainly is not anti-French, at least in dress, went shopping and did not meet Marshal Foch in the shops of the dressmakers or milliners in the Rue de la Paix.

The Marshal goes to London today for the Allied conference, although Mrs. Britten did not know this until told. However, she seemed resigned to the delay, saying, laughingly:

"I expect to stay in Paris all summer, and M. Viviani assured my husband that I would have an audience with Marshal Foch, who, I am told, is a perfect gentleman. So I will just wait until he gets back from London."

Mrs. Britten declared emphatically, despite the statement to the contrary by former Secretary of State Colby, that the French had negro troops on the Rhine, and she added:

"A nigger is a nigger, and the American people are indignant at the choice of North Africans over white [illegible]"

BLACKS REAL FRENCH

NO MARRIAGES WITH GERMANS ALLOWED TO BLACK FRENCH COLONIALS ON THE RHINE—FRANCE DOES NOT WANT ENEMY BLOOD AMONG FRENCH PEOPLE

Guardian 6/25/21

Paris, June 18, 1921.—While well meaning women in Chicago, headed by the wife of a Congressman, have written protesting to Marshall Foch against the presence of colored troops on the Rhine ,it is worth noting that the war ministry does not intend to permit any mixture of the blood of French colonials with German strains, at least not legally and permanently.

In an official decree last week Louise Barthou, minister of war, refused to grant permission to adjutant Salla Dialo of the Sengalese Sharpshooters to marry a young Gretchen, who had fallen a victim to his persuasian and had borne him a husky, half-breed son.

Dialo served with distinction during the war, winning the military medal, the war cross and other decorations, and besides was wounded three times.

As a mater of fact, M. Barthou's refusal is taken in more serious quarters as the declaration of a French policy not to permit international marriages which are likely to result in military knowledge being obtained by enemy or neutral nations, rather than any desire to prevent Senegalese fathers from fulfilling their moral duties by giving a legal status to their illegitimate offspring.

N Y C LITERARY DIGEST
JUNE 25, 1921

THE RHINE'S "BLACK HORROR" FADED

A "HORRID LACK OF HORRORS" exists on the Rhine, remarks the sometimes facetious New York *Times*. In March, it will be recalled, 12,000 persons attended a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden in New York to protest against the presence of colored French troops in the army of occupation on the Rhine. These troops, according to posters sent from Munich, were "violating German women and spreading disease in the Rhineland." Now we have an official German repudiation of such statements from the Councilor of Health at Baden. "Fear of improper behavior on the part of French colored troops is devoid of all foundation," he says; "no one has been in any way molested." Hence the alliterative and unsympathetic "horrid" of *The Times*, for, it calculates, this official denial will take considerable wind from the sails of the "New York Campaign Committee Against the Rhine Horror," which held the mass-meeting.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* supplies the reason for the above official statement of the Herr Doctor. "Wails of distress are rising from the hotel-keepers and tradesmen of the summer resorts and beauty spots on the Rhine," he writes. The yearly host of visitors, it seems, has been frightened away by widely circulated reports of the "Black Terror." In other words, the Rhine's loss is the Austrian Tyrol's gain. As the usually conservative *Wall Street Journal* puts it, "the only 'horror on the Rhine' is the killing of the rich tourist trade."

"There are still black troops on the Rhine," says Lewis G. Gannett, in *The Nation* (New York), after a personal survey. But, he avers, "the negro troops are behaving exceedingly well, and the population has little to complain of. The circumstances of their presence have been outrageously exaggerated. Munich is the center from which this propaganda is spread, and German officials have told me that the spreading of it is a commercial enterprise conducted for profit." Said the police inspector of one German city to Mr. Gannett:

"The colored troops make no trouble for us. They do not know why they are here; they merely obey orders. They are not arrogant; they have no pride in militarism; they have no special dislike or scorn of us as Germans, and they treat us exactly as they would treat French, or English, or American civilians."

Furthermore, editorially asserts *The Nation*, which has never been unfair to Germany:

"That the quartering of troops—regardless of color—works great hardships on the civilian population is undoubted, . . . but the facts in relation to the black troops do not warrant the propaganda campaign being waged with especial vigor in this country. . . . Some prefer to stir up hate over the one issue involved in the location of some divisions of colored troops in the Rhineland, counting on America's well-known color psychosis. This is as mistaken as it is futile. A great many who have been carried into this movement are sincere, but they have been grievously misled by their Vierecks and their Von Machs."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

Race Problem - 1921.

Europe.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE

The Cleveland Call 10/1/21

By WALTER F. WHITE

For the Associated Negro Press.

LONDON, Eng.—So many interesting persons from all parts of the world attended the second Pan-African Congress, so many important matters were discussed, so much valuable information was brought forth regarding the problems of Colored people throughout the world, so much of real value was done towards forming a bond of sympathy and mutual helpfulness, that it is difficult to write of them except in a very sketchy way. I shall attempt to give a general view of the three conferences held in London, Brussels and Paris, touching as many of the high spots as possible, that the reader may gain as far as possible a definite idea of the vast scope of the Congress and its vital importance to the welfare of colored people throughout the world and especially to the twelve million colored people of the United States.

The Congress was a great success. At the fourteen sessions in the three countries were delegates and representatives from thirty countries in all parts of the world. They came from the United States, England, France, Belgium, the Belgian Congo, Sierra Leone, Madagascar, Haiti, Jamaica, Grenada, British Guiana, the French Congo, Nigeria, South Africa, Senegal, Guadelope, Martinique, Abyssinia, India, the Philippines, St .Thome, Portugal, Morocco, Spain, Denmark, Liberia, French Guinea, Trinidad and East Africa. Throughout the sessions there was an eager earnestness which marked the termendous growth of racial consciousness, that, properly used and directed, will bring about the emancipation of the darker races from exploitation, disfranchisement, lynching, and political, economic and all disabilities based on race. With but a few exceptions all of the delegates seemed eager to do all that is possible to unite in one great international body to accomplish these things, realizing that as long as a colored man can be lynched in the United States, disfranchised in the West Indies, exploited in Africa or denied industrial and economic opportunity in Europe, that no colored man in any part of the world is safe.

The sessions in London were held at the Central Hall, a great and impressive building situated directly opposite the main entrance to the famous Westminster Cathedral. There were present at this and most of the other sessions more than thirty delegates from the United States. The list included Mr. H. A. Hunt of Fort Valley, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hutto of Bainbridge, Ga., Mr. Hutto representing the Knights of Pythias of Georgia; Dr. W. H. Jernigan of Washington, D. C., representing the Baptist Church of the United States and the National Race Congress of America, of which Dr. Jernigan is president; Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Butler of Atlanta, Ga., and Mr. Henry Butler, jr., the Masons of Georgia represented by Dr. Butler; Mrs. Felton of Americus, Ga., representing the Order of the Eastern Star; Mr. Haynes of St. Joe, Mo.; Mrs. Helen Curtis of New York; Miss Lavina Black of Washington; Dr. and Mrs. Phillips of St. Louis; Mrs. French of St. Louis; Bishop Phillips of Nashville; Bishop and Mrs. John Hurst of Baltimore; Bishop and Mrs. A. J. Carey of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Spingarn of New York; Mr. Nelson of New York, representing the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity; Miss Jessie R. Fauset of New York, representing the Delta Sigma Theta sorority; Miss Brown of Washington, representing the New Bedford, Mass., Evening Standard; Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams of Chicago, representing the Chicago Defender; Mr. L. G. Sims of Bluefield, W. Va.; Dr. Brown of Birmingham, and others.

The first session in London was given over to a discussion of the lately inaugurated policy of segregation in West and South Africa. Dr. Alcindor of London, president of the African Progress Union, in his opening remarks briefly outlined the purposes of the Congress and in turn presented Dr. DuBois to the audience. Dr. DuBois gave a remarkably clear and ab[illegible] tion of the problems facing Africans and persons of African descent throughout the world. He traced the beginning of the movement to unite the thought of Africans from the time in 1900 when a group of men, including the late Bishop Alexander Walters and the late Coleridge-Taylor, met in London; the races congress in London in 1911 and the first Pan African Congress held in Paris in 1919. He told of the difficulties of organizing the congress and of the opposition of the various governments, including the United States. Emphasizing the fact that colored groups throughout the world must unite or else be swallowed up during the period of readjustment through which the world was now going, he laid particular emphasis on the problems of land, labor, economic and political disabilities which must be met by these groups, outlining the methods by which the congress must work in achieving these ends.

Following Dr. DuBois came Mr. Peter C. J. Thomas, from West Africa, a colored man of intelligence and education, who told graphically of the method by which the British interests and government were taking land from the natives, by enforcing arbitrary segregation laws passed during the administration of Lord Milner as head of the colonial office of Great Britain. Claiming that Negroes were carriers of malarial germs, they had been forced to give up all land within a radius of a half mile of the residence of any white person, although in many cases the natives and their ancestors had owned the land for many hundreds of years.

Following Mr. Thomas, other Africans, both native and descendants of Africans, spoke on this new danger. The number included Dr. Claribigbe, Dr. Alcindor, Mr. Tobias of the United States, and others. Much was gained by this new information directly from the continent, and the American delegates especially felt a new determination in knowing that their task was not only concerned with the Negro in America but with the Negro throughout the world.

The Saturday evening session was given over to the discussion of the Negro problem of the United States. Both sides of the story were told. Dr. Jernigan presided in his usual effective and forceful manner. The speakers included Dr. Jernigan, who told of the great work of the Baptists of the United States, and of the National Race Congress; Mr. Henry Hunt of Georgia; Miss Fauset, who spoke of the activities of the colored women of America; Dr. Butler, who told of the work of the Masons; Mr. Hutto of the Knights of Pythias; Mrs. Felton of Order of Eastern Star; Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams of the Negro in Chicago; Mr. Nelson of New York, while the writer told of lynchings in the United States.

On Monday at 10 o'clock the land question in Africa was taken up by the Congress. Dr. Norman Leys, a well known English authority on Africa who has spent sixteen years of his life in that continent, read a paper on the land question that set forth with remarkable clearness the present situation of the native with regard to the methods by which he is being deprived of his land. Only in West Africa does the native yet retain title to his land. Dr. Leys' paper is too long to give much of it in what must necessarily be a short account of the London meetings. However, it is certain that seldom has the truth ever been told regarding exploitation of African natives as was done by Dr. Leys.

Following Dr. Leys, the Rev. Mr. Marks of Sierra Leone told of conditions in his country, after which Dr. DuBois read a paper prepared by a South African who had been refused permission to attend the Congress. This paper was one of the most scathing indictments of British misrule heard. Grievance after grievance was recited; the story of the chicanery, the trickery, the open robbing of the natives was given in so vivid a fashion that even the American delegates felt that the South of Africa and the South of the United States had much in common.

Other speakers followed who not only told of other grievances, but concrete suggestions were offered by which the Pan African Congress could work to improve the lot of the man of color in countries where he could not fight for improvement himself.

The afternoon session was given over to a discussion of the problems of the colored people of the British West Indies. The speakers included a newspaper editor from Grenada, a lawyer from British Guiana, Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York and others.

At the closing session of the London meetings, resolutions were adopted (these will be given in the full account of the Paris sessions) and definite methods of making the Congress an actively functioning body representative of the colored people in all parts of the world. There were speakers including Mr. Varma from East Africa, Mrs. Davis from South Africa, Mr. Taylor from West Africa, and a representative from Algiers.

At these sessions, three things were accomplished. Personal acquaintanceships were formed, knowledge of the problems of others was gained, and the formation of an efficient international body was actively begun. In the minds of all was the realization that the problems of the coored races of the world could not and would not be solved by bombast and oratory, but only through sober, serious and unceasing work to overcome first, the difficulties attendant upon differences in language, customs, thought, environment and religion, and second, the combining of all Africans and persons of African descent throughout the world, together with their genuine friends of other races in one compact body for the solution of those problems which cause them to suffer today.

(To be Continued.)

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem — Europe

Germany (Soldiers)

19.1.

FRANCE MASSING FORCES ON RHINE; ALLIES TO MAKE GERMANY PAY UP; POLICE HALT 'RHINE HORROR' TUMULT

OBJECTORS HOOT SPEAKERS AT BIG MEETING IN GARDEN

Resent Pro-German Utterances—Many Ejected—Justice Cohalan Jeered—Fights at Overflow Gathering—Four Arrested—Police Ride Down Legion Men.

N Y C WORLD
MARCH 1, 1921

An army of police such as has not been mobilized in this city for any meeting in many a day prevented the mass meeting at Madison Square Garden last night of American citizens of German birth assembled to protest against "The horror on the Rhine" from being stampeded with rioting. Every element was at hand for a first class row on Madison Avenue.

For a tense quarter of an hour immediately following the opening of the meeting there seemed more than an even chance that objectors to the assemblage would realize their desire. Ex-soldiers and ex-sailors, many of them American Legion men, were scattered through the great auditorium, mostly knotted, apparently, at the Fourth Avenue end.

Interrupt Dr. von Mach.

From the balcony there came the first protest as Dr. Edmund von Mach, the Chairman, said:

"The purpose of this meeting, is to let those who do not know it realize that American womanhood, American soldiers, American jurists, in fact all America, the moment people know the facts, demand the passage of the Britten resolution in Congress asking France to withdraw uncivilized French colored troops from the Rhineland."

"Don't you believe it!" came a cry from the east balcony, cutting into Dr. von Mach's pronouncedly German accent.

A third of the 15,000 men and women who filled the Garden rose to face the point from which the cry had come. Applause for Dr. von Mach's words was punctuated with cries of "Put him out! put him out!"

Policemen hastened to the spot from which the interruption came. Men along the aisle tried to trip up the objector as a patrolman led him to a rear exit. Others kicked at him. The man was quickly shown to the air and passed through the lines of police defense on Fourth Avenue. Dr. von Mach, unruffled, resumed his remarks.

"There are in this country," he declared, "even to-day people who do not know what the third verse of 'The Star Spangled Banner' says. There are even to-day organizations which contain hirelings and slaves."

FRANCE GOT COLBY TO LIE, SAYS VON MACH

Dr. Edmund Von Mach, Chairman at last night's meeting at the Garden to protest against "the horror on the Rhine," found occasion in introducing one of the speakers to refer to Secretary of State Colby in the following words:

"For the immoral handling of a white woman against her will the French Government, low as it has gone in this matter, has not stooped to lying. It was so much easier to get Mr. Wilson's Secretary of State to lie. I challenge every newspaper man, every friend of those few who have spoken for the American Legion, to prove that I have not said the exact truth, that the French Government has owned up and that Bainbridge Colby, as the representative of the French Government, has denied it."—(The employment of negro troops in the Rhineland.)

A shout, "I protest," came from the east balcony. It brought an immediate response of hisses and yells. Behind the reporters' stand a woman exclaimed:

"Isn't dot a shame?"

Two Others Ejected.

This disturber, like the other, was ejected. He said he was George McMullin, a member of the American Legion. Reginald Barlow, commander of Post No. 742 of the American Legion, denied that he belongs to the order.

As McMullin passed toward the rear exit a man who gave his name as Katz yelled:

"Lynch the (unprintable epithet.)"

Whether he meant the disturber or the patrolman could not be learned before Katz also was in the great outdoors.

The third disturbance came when a group of young men in the same quarter of the auditorium greeted the remarks of Col. A. E. Anderson of the 69th Regiment with boos and hisses. Col. Anderson, who won promotion in France and has been actively identified with De Valera's mission in the United States, made a speech which was interpreted by some ex-soldiers in the house as too friendly to the German people. Referring to the colored troops alleged to be occupying the Rhineland, he said:

"The only purpose they are there for is to practise all the foul measures of war."

The "boos" which ensued brought the audience up standing. A platoon of policemen summoned the disturbers, who went out without fighting. There were ten of them, all employees of Chubb & Son, marine insurance.

J. J. Schieffelin Ordered Out.

Among them was John J. Schieffelin, son of William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union. He is a member of Squadron A Post, American Legion, a Yale graduate, and won the Naval Cross for helping to sink a submarine. He served in both France and England. Others in the group were Walter S. Johnston of No. 273 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn; H. V. Fauchon of No. 69 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn; James M. Farr 3d of No. 37 West 16th Street, John Harbeck of No. 360 North Seventh Street, Newark, and F. H. Gallup, a former aviation officer, of No. 156 West 97th Street.

Their ejection ended the excitement. Another interruption was attempted afterward. Then, in a woman's shrill voice, as Otto Stiefel in an address declared that no women have suffered as have the German women, came the question:

"What's the matter with Ireland?"

A ripple of laughter was its only response.

Jeers Interrupt Cohalan.

After explaining that he had come to speak as a citizen in the twin causes of peace and liberty, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan launched into a judicial treatment of the subject and in his consideration of false impressions, said:

"This talk that we hear now all over the country about the extraordinary debt that America owes to France was not talked of so much in 1870 or 1871, if you will read the columns of the New York Times or the columns of The New York World or some of those other papers——"

Here hisses, boos and jeers interrupted him, and he admonished:

"Don't do that. Don't give such evidence that you appreciate the fact that the owner of the New York Times was born in Germany. Leave that aside." [Adolph S. Ochs, proprietor of the New York Times, was born in Cincinnati.]

"Their columns were not full of declarations of the love of the people of America for France." Justice Cohalen continued: "It was almost fifty years nearer the day of the revolution than the present day."

Recognition of the moral dynamite in a gathering of people to protest against conditions in a country with which the United States is at war, and against the conduct of an associated power, was visible in the elaborate police preparations. Approximately 1,000 men in uniform were in and around the building. Sheltered at convenient spots within the lines were horses of mounted patrolmen. Three ambulances were held in readiness. Plain clothes men were scattered throughout the audience or wandered alert in the nearby streets.

Police Form Two Lines.

The police lines were stretched at safe distances from the Garden, duplicate lines of defense being thrown out. One cordon was drawn across Madison Square, across Madison Avenue and Fourth Avenue at 28th Street, and at the same distances to the south and east. Behind them was a secondary defense.

Nobody was allowed to pass these defenses, thrown out as early as 6.30 o'clock, without cards of admission to the Garden. At the doors of the building were grouped still other bodies of guards, so that to get into the Garden it was necessary to show tickets not less than four times.

Ten motor cars with police as chauffeurs were held ready at the entrance to the building of the S. P. C. A., which was temporary headquarters. Inside was a reserve of 100 policemen. Other reserve forces were at the West 30th, East 35th, East 22d and West 20th Street Stations.

The crowd of Americans of German blood began assembling early. By 7.30 o'clock there were thousands in the hall. By 8 o'clock the Garden was a brimming bowl, with 15,000 seated, and the doors were closed.

Still those desiring to protest against the "horror on the Rhine" kept coming until the police estimated they had turned 10,000 away.

Four Overflow Meetings.

Some of these gathered for overflow meetings, of which not less than four were held on nearby corners. One was held at Fifth Avenue and 25th Street, around the Worth statue. One took place at 28th Street and Fourth Avenue and another at 23d Street and Madison Avenue.

There were more disturbers at these open-air gatherings than inside the Garden, but it was principally because the pro-Irish and the sympathizers with Germany clashed for the limelight. At the 23d Street and Madison Avenue meeting Mrs. Marie MacDonald, Socialist candidate for member of Congress last fall, seized the rostrum and made a speech which rang the bell all the way from the Rhine to Socialism.

A group of ex-service men cheered her with such patriotic songs as "Hail, hail, the gang's all here," with the consequence that the music drowned her best periods. Mounted policemen attempted without signal success to still their melodies.

When Mrs. MacDonald reached 25th Street and Madison Avenue she found another big crowd. She said 20 per cent. of the people in America are of German descent and that we ought to forget the war on their account.

At every pause in her speech some heckler shot out a question, many of which she made no attempt to answer. Meanwhile here and there fights developed between those who wanted to hear what she said and those who were trying to disrupt the meeting. Resounding whacks marked the victory of one or the other of the numerous contestants, while the constant scuffling and confusion made it difficult for any one to hear what was said.

Inspector Coleman sent 100 men to this meeting. While they were quelling the fighters, fully 500 former service men gathered a short block away and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." This drowned out the speaking.

Another call was sent to the station house, which brought ten mounted policemen, who rode full tilt into the singers with drawn clubs. The ex-service men scurried to the sidewalks. For a few minutes it looked as though they had been completely dispersed, but not ten minutes later their voices were heard at 28th Street and Fifth Avenue, where they had again assembled.

Here the policemen made another brief attempt to disperse them, but soon gave it up as a bad job. Another group of service men about Mrs. MacDonald was also driven away, so that she was able to finish her speech. No one was seriously hurt in the fracas.

Four Arrested as Disorderly.

Four men were arrested for disorderly conduct at an overflow meeting at Madison Avenue and 25th Street. They were taken to the East 22d

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

(From Other Side)

Street Station. They said they were Jacques Ruef, twenty-six, an art dealer of No. 218 Broadway; Russell P. Edwards, twenty-three, a clerk, of No. 457 73d Street, Brooklyn; George Farley, twenty-six, an engraver, of No. 247 East 21st Street, and Armando Rodriguez of No. 271 Madison Avenue, which is a school and home for crippled soldiers. Rodriguez said he was born in Brazil. He carried a revolver, for which he had a permit.

All pleaded not guilty. Farley was dismissed after showing his wounds. The others will be arraigned in Yorkville Court to-day.

A knot of ex-service men who held an overflow meeting of their own at Madison Avenue and 23d Street demanded that Mayor Hylan be impeached for permitting the Garden meeting. As it broke up, a man said to be a German sympathizer shouted across the street to an army Lieutenant:

"Take your spurs off and shove them down your throat."

The Lieutenant and several citizens chased the man, but a patrolman told them to move on or get clubbed. The Lieutenant asked his comrades to lease and followed them away. The disturber was not arrested.

The interior of the Garden was a mass of American flags.

A band beguiled the waiting moments. It played the usual well known airs. "Dixie" got a hand, but the big applause went to a German air, "Es Hatt Nicht Sollen Sein." (It was not so to be), which commanded an encore.

The invocation was pronounced in Latin by Mgr. Gallus Bruder. Then Dr. Von Mach set forth the object of the gathering, which was to adopt resolutions supporting the resolution introduced into Congress by Representative Frederick A. Britten of Illinois asking the President to convey to the French Republic that the moral sense of the American people demands the immediate withdrawal of colored troops from the Rhineland. France has declared that these troops have been withdrawn.

Colonel Praises Rhinelanders.

Warren S. Fisher was introduced by Dr. Von Mach as "commander of that military order where there are neither hirelings nor slaves," the United States American War Veterans. His brief remarks were followed by those of Lieut. Col. Anderson, who said in part:

"The American doughboy in occupying the Rhine country learned to know the German people. Our own particular regiment stayed with them four months. Not once did we have an occasion for trouble. We brought away with us a real feeling for those people. We were able to see suffering that had been undergone by them and to know the kind of people that had endured it."

Otto A. Sitfel, the St. Louis brewer, made a stirring appeal and protest. He declared Americans of German blood have had enough of citizenship by tolerance and by grace of a dominant race.

"Recently," he said, "the chief agents of the world grafters met together under the aegis of the League of Damnations and declared their approval of the dastardly methods of blockade."

His fling at the League of Nations evoked loud applause. An attack on President Wilson by the Rev. Patrick James Grattan Mythen, Vicar General of the Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in North America, won as enthusiastic applause as any event of the evening. He declared the President's betrayal of the American people was "equalled only by Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his Master with a kiss." He urged that the Germans and Irish in America combine to banish into the mist whence it came the phantom of Anglo-Saxonism."

Gist of the Resolutions.

The whereases of the resolutions adopted recited that the employment of uncivilized negro troops in Germany has resulted in frequent cases of rape, that the negroes are victims of an inhuman system of conscription, and that lasting friendship between France and other nations is endangered by their use. It was resolved that copies of the resolutions be sent to Congressmen, the Governors of all States and the Legislature of New York State.

Among those on the stage and in the audience were Dr. Emanuel Baruch, the Rev. G. C. Berkemeyer, Hubert E. Cillis, F. O. Dettmann, Peter Doelger jr., Louis and William Ebling, August Eiwer, R. Erbsloeh, Philip Francis, Eberhardt Faber, Dr. Andrew Von Grimm, Hermann Haeussler, August Heckscher, Alphonse G. Koelble, Hermann C. Kudlich, Major Carl Lentz, Dr. Hugo Lieber, Gustav Lindenthal, August Luechow, Georg Merck, George T. Riefflin, John A. Roebling, Dr. Robert Roessler, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Carl L. Schurz, Theodore Spiering, Charles H. Steinway, George Sylvester Viereck and Henry Von Schuckmann.

Officers of the American Legion also attended, having been admitted by special arrangement in the hope they would be able to quell hot-heads among ex-service men. Col. William L. Galbraith, National Commander of the Legion, was outside the Garden. He declared it a remarkable thing that "so-called American citizens" would attend a meeting of this kind when the Nation is still at war with Germany, particularly in view of the fact that there are no black troops in Germany.

The meeting was preluded by protests from patriotic societies, among them the National Security League, the American Defense Society and the Allied Loyalty League. These protests were addressed to Mayor Hylan. The Mayor's secretary, John F. Sinnott, when asked whether any steps would be taken to prevent the gathering, said yesterday afternoon:

"The Mayor has nothing to say."

PROVIDENCE R. I. BULLETIN
MARCH 5, 1921

Again the "Black Savages" Issue

The American Legion used its influence wisely in Philadelphia in preventing the issuance of a police permit for the holding of a mass meeting of protest against French negro troops being used for German occupation.

It would be worth while to trace to its source the propaganda regarding the conduct of negro troops of occupation in the Rhine valley. Then those who in good faith are vociferously advising the French might realize that it is of German origin. Stories of negro misconduct in the Allies' armies in Europe have been circulated before in the interests of the Germans and an analysis of the charges has proved their substantial falsity.

During the act of prosecution of the war, the "black savages" of the allied armies were a favorite subject for indignant German writers, who found in their presence on the soil of Europe to protect their respective countries a breach of the rules of civilized warfare. "Civilized warfare" is something about which the Germans had very deep concern, as their authorities on "kultur" were fearful lest the dark-skinned peoples would not practice the gentle art of warfare as laid down by German professors—for use by Germany's enemies.

The immediate purpose of the resinging of the old German song is further to continue the bringing about of division among the Allies. American protests against the means adopted by France to defend herself against an unrepentant Germany would naturally be resented. The "negro troops" protest, intended to create enmity between America and France, is a companion effort, beyond much doubt, to that made in this country by the Germans to rupture cordial relations between America and Great Britain.

New York Age 3/12/21

A BOOMERANG.

The propaganda regarding the acts of African troops on the Rhine which was launched in Germany and carried on in this country, for the purpose of working on American race prejudice, to the end that the American people would demand the withdrawal of these troops, has reached the point where it has proven to be a boomerang.

The propaganda was worked a little too far, so when Dr. von Mach arranged for his big protest meeting at Madison Square Garden, to discuss "The Horrors of the Rhine," he found that he had the opposition of the American Legion, leading men and women, and above all, the New York press.

It is a fortunate thing that this propaganda was forced to the point where it exploded. So long as it was carried on insidiously it did a great deal of damage, but when it came out boldly in the open it met with the truth.

From a great many unexpected quarters there has come a defense of these black soldiers. One of their champions is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the head of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. In an article in a current number of "The Woman Citizen," she tells how numerous appeals have been made to that organization to lend its aid in the campaign to persuade France to withdraw colored troops from the Rhine. She tells of a letter at hand in which the writer says: "The terrible atrocities committed on women and children, even old women and young boys, by the colored troops of the Accupation Army are indescribably horrible." These "atrocities" refer to the alleged charges of abductions, followed by rape, mutilation, murder and concealment of the bodies of the victims.

In answer to these charges, Mrs. Catt says in part:

"This campaign of propaganda has been in progress in the United States for many months. I had heard a good deal of it before going to Geneva. I, therefore, called together two German delegates, one a member of the National Reichstag, and one a Counsellor to the Government at Wurtemburg, and also the Treasurer of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Mrs. Coit, who is of German birth, married to an American who became a naturalized British citizen. She had been visiting her aged father at Frankfort, which lies in the region where the black troops were alleged to have committed atrocities. Mrs. Coit said that the people in the vicinity of the black troops had told her repeatedly that they had conducted themselves with more courtesy and consideration than any white troops who had been stationed there. The two German delegates declared that there was no movement in Germany to ask France to remove these colored troops and that so far as they knew there was no complaint in Germany on that score. These three women promised to make inquiry ioncerning the definite charges which were being made in the United States concerning these troops and to let me know later.

"I saw all three of them in London in early December, and again they reiterated the same statement made in Geneva, which was to the effect that atrocities such as are being dscribed in the United States could not have been committed by any Army of Occupation without the masses of the people of Germany knowing about it, and that they had heard nothing which warranted such charges being made."

It is gratifying that these charges, since they were brought at all, were carried far enough to bring out the truth; that is, that there never has been an army of occupation anywhere in the world of white men, brown or black men, against which there have not been brought just charges of mistreatment of women; but that black soldiers are no worse than white soldiers, perhaps not so bad.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Black Domination Over White Men and Women

N. Y. C. JOURNAL MARCH 4, 1921

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It should never be forgotten that the strongest protests against the conduct of the British and French governments since the war have been made by Britons and Frenchmen—to their own honor and to the shame of their governments. For example, here are some extracts from a letter written to E. D. Morel, the English writer, by General C. B. Thomson, British military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles from May, 1918, until June, 1919:

"I share in full your horror and disgust at the employment of French black troops in Germany. I can confirm what you say as to the sexual proclivities of these men to whom, in default of women of their own race, intercourse with European white women is a necessity WHICH HAS TO BE MET * * * There is another side of this question which, though not so physically revolting, is even more serious—these savages are being trained to the use of arms and taught to despise the European races at the same time. Their worst qualities are being stimulated and they will return to their native lands restless, dissatisfied and ripe for any mischief. * * * France is, in fact, militarizing West Africa. This suicidal policy is the work of a small clique of reactionaries and militarists WHO SERVE THE INTERESTS OF INDUSTRIAL MAGNATES. Ever since the signing of the armistice both the French and British Governments have submitted to the dictation of these men, and until they are reduced to impotence no remedy will be found. The publicity you are giving to these atrocious happenings in Germany will, it is to be hoped, rouse the public to sane realization of the iniquities sanctioned by the Peace Treaties, and also of the total incapacity of the men who made those treaties to deal with modern problems, either at home or abroad."

* * *

The Anglophiles and Francophiles here at home will hardly have the impudence to say that this distinguished British soldier is ignorant of the truth or that he is engaged in spreading pro-German propaganda. But if any Francophile apologist does suspect that General Thomson is indulging British prejudice against the French Government, let him read what a French soldier and writer of renown has to say. The extracts which follow are from a public letter written to Mr. Morel by Henri Barbusse:

"I am heartily with you in your protest against the use of black troops. The hordes who are to-day poured over German towns are precisely what they were—yesterday—unhappy slaves, in whose primitive minds the scientific European has, for his own purposes, rekindled the taste and the idea of degradation, rape and murder. We know the methods used to bring them out of their own country. We know how they have been torn from their native life by armed raids and incendiary fires to be carried into captivity and thrust into barracks. * * * On the Riviera, where the rich enjoy all the subtleties of luxury and live princely lives, I have seen these unhappy blacks herded like animals in a pen. The arms of many of them were still marked with the weals made by the ropes with which they had been tied to bring them from their country and to prevent them from running away, once they were landed in Europe. Many of them committed suicide to escape their wretchedness. * * * For all these reasons, my comrades of the war and I protest against the barbarism and duplicity of the men who rule us, and we add that the policy on which they have embarked France tends to induce the other nations, in so far as they are able, also to make use of black human cannon fodder."

* * *

If the protest of this distinguished French man of letters and brave soldier is not enough, here is an extract from a letter written by Jean Longuet, the celebrated French orator, economist and journalist.

"I beg you to inform our British comrades that we are absolutely at one with them in their protest against the crime of employing black troops in the occupied German Rhine provinces. It is one of the most odious aspects of our contemporary militarism and imperialism. We entirely approve of your protest against the use of African or Asiatic troops for the occupation of European cities. Your action can in no way he considered anti-French. On the contrary, the best way you can show that you remain attached to the noble traditions of the France of Voltaire, Victor Hugo, Michelet and Jean Jaures is to protest, as you are doing, against the outrage inflicted upon our country by our own Government.'

* * *

There are a number of persons here at home who share the creed that a French Government can do no wrong. Mr. Simonds has written a whole "history" of the war based upon that remarkable theory. But the theory has no real foundation and is contradicted by every page of European history.

We Americans ought not to adopt the puerile and indefensible theory that any government is much superior in morality or deeds to the common run of governments. And it is not becoming to a true American to excuse or to defend or to do anything but abhor the use of nearly one million black slaves, torn by violence from their African homes and taught to indulge upon white men and white women and white children what Henri Barbusse forcibly describes as "the taste and the idea of degradation, rape and murder."

The French militarists ought to be warned that American public opinion abhors negro occupation of white German provinces as much as do the distinguished English and French soldiers and writers quoted in this article. The thing is shameful, cowardly and unworthy of a civilized Government.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., BULLETIN MARCH 14, 1921

RETURN OF THE HYPHEN.

American Legion posts, thru their Americanization committees, are calling the attention of the public to the wave of German propaganda now sweeping the country, one manifestation of which is the calling of mass meetings ostensibly to protest against occupation of the Rhine country by French Negro troops.

As a matter of fact, there have been no French Negro troops on the Rhine for eight months.

According to Major General Henry T. Allen, commander of the American forces in Germany, "a violent newspaper campaign containing many exaggerated accounts of the conduct of the French Colonials apparently had its origin in Berlin" and "many of the newspaper charges were denied by Germans who knew the facts."

After a thoro investigation, General Allen draws the conclusion that "the wholesale atrocities by French Negro colonial troops alleged in the German press are false and intended for political propaganda."

Mr. Jusserand, the French ambassador, analyzes the situation about right in his statement that "the Germans are of the firm belief that the constant reiteration of such flagrant untruths as for example, two and two make five, in time thereby become veritable truths! * * * I tell you that for eight months there have been no blacks there (on the Rhine)—but, on the assumption that 'two and two make five,' they continue to make capital of this false statement."

In a statement on "The Truth About the Black Troops on the Rhine," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage association, says:

"Some one, somewhere, some time, started a wilful propaganda intended either to stir the racial feeling in this country or to use it to arouse an antagonism toward France or both. That propaganda has been pushed so rapidly and so bitterly that it is clear also that some force is doing the pushing. Who or what is it?"

The members of the American Legion are not likely to forget who they fought "over there," and why, and the call for them to combat this damnable propaganda will find a ready response. Wherever there is a propaganda meeting or other manifestation of the effort to cause a split between the United States and England and France, it will be reported to the nearest post or patriotic society, and suitable action will be taken.

With the Legionaires it is a case of "Lest we forget." The propagandists have "barked up the wrong tree."

N. Y. C TELEGRAM AUGUST 10, 1921

German Lid on Negro Film.

BERLIN, Wednesday.—The chief German motion picture censor has denied a permit to the Rhenish Women's League for a public exhibition of a 500 meter film entitled 'The Black Peril' dealing with the question of negro troops on the Rhine.

Germany (Soldiers)

Race Problem - 1921.

Europe

Denial in Germany of "Black Shame"

N. Y. C. POST
MARCH 15, 1921

Rhineland Business Men Say Reports About Colored Troops Are Untrue

(By cable to the Evening Post and the Philadelphia Public Ledger; copyright, 1921)

BERLIN, March 15.—An indignant disclaimer of the propaganda campaign against "the black shame" is made by business men in the Rhineland, who find the agitation against the presence of French troops, and particularly of colored soldiers, is bad for business.

Speakers at a conference of a "committee for the encouragement of cultural and business interests of occupied territories" which was formed under Government auspices and the first meeting of which was attended by under secretaries of the Foreign and Interior Ministries, declared the "manifold tales about the black shame" were incorrect. Councillor Stemmler was taken to task by persons in the audience for this statement, and he offered to furnish his interrupters with the necessary material to refute these false stories.

Director Ruetten added that investigation by the Rhineland Traffic Association had shown that the stories of molestation of the population by the troops of occupation were untrue. Rhineland representatives, including the Mayor of Duisburg, coupled with this repudiation of the campaign which now is being waged so intensively in the United States a declaration of unshaken loyalty to the nation in the face of the new occupation of three Ruhr cities.

Business Men of Germany Assert Stories About Colored Troops Are False.

New York Age 3/19/21

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LEST WE FORGET.

Montgomery Advertiser 3/22/21

The attention of the country was sharply drawn to the new post-war propaganda in the interest of Germany by a great mass meeting held Friday night at Madison Square Garden at which the crowd showed according to the New York World, "Anti German emotion greater than during the war." The too early revival of the German propaganda was halted by a great outpouring of American citizens, held under the auspices of the American Legion, at which any results attained by the efforts to restore Germany to American friendship at the cost of the allies was wiped out by the burst of indignation which exposed the propagandists and their plans.

Will the German mind ever understand the American people? If the German mind could have realized what effect their revived propaganda would have on American sentiment they would not have risked their stupid, exasperating attempt to make the American people to forget the war, to forget Belgium, to forget France and to forget the heavy price America had to pay to bring the war to an end. It is passing strange that the Germans operating in America forgot the failure and collapse of a much more intelligent, a much heavier financed propaganda conducted in America for nearly three years before we got into the war, and when the ruins of that propaganda were contemptuously brushed aside in our determination to fight the war and to fight it to the finish. By this time even the German propagandists should have realized that the American people, although they may keep tolerantly silent for awhile, as European issues are forced into American life, take their time, and then rise and smash the propagandists and all their works.

The vast outpouring at Madison Square Gardens was an answer to a meeting called under the auspices of German-Americans to protest against the "Horrors on the Rhine"—a protest which took the form of a vicious attack on France, our faithful ally in the war, and a plea for Germany since plans for imperial aggrandizement had been thwarted. The attacks on France and other allies of America so blatantly expressed in the speeches stirred the slow anger of the American people in and around New York. "We will answer this German crowd," said the men of the American Legions. They called another meeting, and the greatest outpouring of people New York has seen in a long time responded to the call. The Madison Square Gardens can hold close to 15,000 people; it was packed and the doors were closed by the police an hour before the meeting was scheduled to begin. On the outside a crowd of at least 10,000 people, who could not get in the building, assembled for outdoor meetings and to hear various speakers.

An impressive feature of the gathering was the slow march to reserved seats of five hundred gold star mothers—black dressed mothers—each of whom had lost a son in France, while Frenchmen and Americans were fighting side by side. What could any speaker at the "Horrors of the Rhine" meeting say to these bereaved mothers to assuage their grief? What could a propagandist do to make them forget that their sons died fighting in France and that countless thousands of Frenchmen died with them, and that their common foe was the German army?

A large detachment of wounded soldiers, the maimed and the hurt for all time, limping and on crutches, hobbled to their seats. The crowd rose, ended its enthusiastic noise, and in reverent sympathy waited until the wounded men of the American army were seated. The pained silence, so full of unexpressed pity, was broken with a laugh when a big marine among the wounded shouted the rather characteristic American slogan, "What the hell do we care?" Could Dr. Karl Von Mach or George Silvester Viereck at the "Rhine Horrors" meeting have said anything to these boys to make them believe that Germany was their friend, while France, Great Britain and Italy were their enemies?

General John J. Pershing was presented; his appearance threw the Garden in an uproar of cheering. For five minutes he could not be heard and then among other things he said:

Let us refer to the immediate past and to the present. It seems but yesterday that we went to war to defend by force of arms those principles upon which we have builded. Militarism in the Old World had become arrogant, and its thirst for power and conquest had brought destruction and desolation to unoffending people.

Ours was a righteous uprising at the horror of wanton outrage committed against the innocent. Patriotism ran high in every hamlet. Loyal men, women and children everywhere vied with each other in patriotic effort. The service of our armies abroad was characterized throughout by unselfishness, intelligence and aggression. But I did not recount to you the unparalleled deeds of valor of that army, and I only add that it nobly represented everything that you stand for, as shoulder to shoulder with the gallant Allies it carried your flag to victory.

Since then two years have passed, and what of today? Are we to forget the vows of yesterday? Is the wanton destruction in France and Belgium and on the seas to be condoned? Shall subtle propaganda again lift its poisoned head to weaken our friendship? Are those who made the supreme sacrifice no longer to be heard amongst us? The answer is that the principles for which America fought are immutable and the allies beside whom we fought shall remain our friends.

The controversy created by the determination of German-Americans to restore Germany to her old place in American estimation, before the wounds received by America in war with her have been healed, illustrates America's unfortunate part in having to furnish an arena in which European animosities are fought out. The overwhelmingly popular protest against the first meeting is an expression of the growing determination of Americans to compel these hostile groups to settle their differences without dragging America into their quarrels. The advocates of internationa brotherhood are handicapped in their efforts to bring America into the family of nations, because this country finds it necessary to create a new national spirit and to try to keep down the old quarrels of Europe on the soil of the American Republic. The war has not been forgotten. America can not forget who her enemy was in that war nor can she yet forget who her friends were.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem – 1921.
Europe

Americans in Paris; What They Are Doing

By Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams

In strolling in and around and about Paris, one is likely to meet people from everywhere, and especially from the United States, since the war.

Two years ago, during my four months' stay in Paris, your correspondent found very few Colored Americans established and doing business in Paris. He notes that two years afterwards there has been a large increase of substantial Colored Americans who are making good. Among those whom I have recently met, talked with, and who know the conditions of France and Paris pretty well, I wish to mention first George H. Jackson, 24 Boulevard des Capucines. Mr. Jackson is engaged in the commission, exportation and importation business. He has a fine suite of offices on one of the principal boulevards of the city of Paris. Mr. Jackson came to Paris about 20 years ago. He came from the New England states, and declares that he has no intention nor desire to return to America. Prof. George Baker, 10 Rue ie Chapelais, came from Chicago to Paris about 25 years ago. He was formerly a patient of your correspondent, and you can imagine the joy that came to your correspondent in meeting one of his old patients on the boulevards of a strange city and far from home. Mr. Baker has made a moderate fortune dealing in antiquities, and declares that he has no desire to leave France. Lewis Mitchell, impresario, leader of two jazz bands, 10 Rue Felix Ziem, came to Paris from New York about five years ago. Mr. Mitchell has a wife and a little boy about eight years old, who speak French the same as a native Frenchman. Mr. Mitchell enjoys the confidence and respect of many of the best people and men of affairs in Paris. He is soon to open and operate what is known as a night cafe.

J. Henry Bailey, who came to France about 25 years ago from Baltimore with the American embassy, is at the head of the mail department of the Equitable Trust Company, 68 Rue St. Didier. Mr. Bailey lost a son in the recent war. This son fought in the French army. The father gave the son the choice of returning to America and joining the American army and fight for his former country or joining the French army and fight for France. The son said he would rather have his throat cut and die on the soil of France than fight in the American army and live. The son made the supreme sacrifice for France, and the father rejoices in the fact that his son died defending the colors of France. Mr. Bailey has a charming madamoiselle who speaks with equal facility and fluency, English, German and French.

Commission Merchant

Lieutenant Rayford W. Logan graduate from M Street high school, Washington, D. C., Phi Beta Kappa from Williams College, interpreter at the late Pan-African congress, is engaged in the exportation of various merchandise from Austria. Mr. Logan is an ambitious, industrious and progressive young man. He served in the American army during the war and was retained as one of the last men to leave France for the reason that he acted as interpreter for the American office forces stationed at Bordeaux. Mr. Logan is making money, and his ventures should serve as inspiration to many of the young Colored men in America.

Former Lieutenant William Bowman also served throughout the time the American army was engaged in France, returned to America, was mustered out, and returned to France as soon as he was able to get booking, and is now engaged as a cutter at the High Life Tailors, Boulevard des Italiens. Mr. Bowman first entered the cutting school in Paris, made himself efficient, and has held the same position ever since his graduation from the cutting school. He cuts on an average of 35 to 40 suits a day.

Harold Williams, a former Y. M. C. A. war secretary, was discharged in France, and is now engaged in the exportation and importation merchandise business with Rayford W. Logan. Mr. Williams is the middleman.

Miss Bertha Moxley is here from New York studying dancing and dramatic art. Miss Moxley lives at 10 Rue du Tresor and is determined to make good.

Mrs. Charles H. Young, wife of Colonel Charles Young of the United States army, is in Paris, residing at 9 Rue Jasmin. Mrs. Young is residing in Paris for the purpose of educating her two children. The girl is in school at Brussels, while the boy is in the University of Paris. Mrs. Young will return to America about the middle of November to visit her old home and relatives for a short while at Wilberforce, O.

Dr. A. C. Brown, formerly of Chicago, is studying French almost night and day, preparing to take an examination to obtain license to practice dentistry in France. Dr. Brown is happy, and says he will make good, and has no desire to return to America.

W. S. Nelson, formerly of Kentucky, is in Paris studying theology. (Paris is rather a strange place, being a strong Catholic country, for a Baptist student to come to study theology.)

Musicians

Among the many musicians whom your correspondent has met, the following are making good. Many of these musicians were former residents of Chicago and New York:

Pierre de Cailloux has been playing in both London and Paris. Mr. Cailloux is well acquainted with Alfred T. Anderson of this paper.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Jones are both from New York, and are quite successful musicians.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Kincaid are busy every night entertaining the wealthy tourists and Parisians. Mrs. Kincaid speaks four langues fluently—French, English, German and Russian—and has traveled very extensively in Russia, Egypt, etc.

Albert Smith, 23 Boulevard des Batignolles, is an art student and is meeting with great success in his laudable undertaking.

Joe Boyd, formerly of Chicago, and boon friend of Daniel Jackson, is proprietor of and operates the "Tempo Club" at 16 Bis Rue Fontaine. Mr. Boyd's partner is a Kentuckian, Mr. Reed, from Dawson, Ky. Mr. Boyd has a nice wife and a little boy, and is making good.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem — Europe. 1921

FRANCE WILL IGNORE ANY U. S. PROTEST

European Government Not To Comply With Request To Remove Colored Troops From Rhine

AMERICA ASSAILED

French Deputy Declares Wilson Should Regulate Color Question In His Own Country

Paris, France, January 3.—(Special) Even if the United States government should take steps officially to protest against the use of French colored troops in the occupation of German territory, they will not be withdrawn.

This is the feeling here following the announcement that Representative Britten of Illinois had introduced a measure in the House of Representatives asking that France be requested to withdraw her colonial troops from German territory. France understands that any such representations must be backed by reasons, and official investigation has proved that the colonials are the best behaved troops on the continent.

Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies this week, Deputy Andre Berthon declared he regretted that President Wilson did not recognize the "rights of weaker peoples" by regulating the color question in his own country. "There is no such question among us."

"I was pained during the war at seeing American officers refuse to salute black officers who were fighting in the same cause for civiliation and justice.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Representative Britten's resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, where it will probably die. Britten says his petition will carry 30,000 signatures.

TO URGE REMOVAL OF DUSKY TROOPS FROM RHINELAND

Washington, January 2.—Declaring that the cause of justice and humanity is not being promoted by the retention of the French colored troops in the occupied area of Germany, Representative Britten, republican, Illinois, announced in a statement tonight that he would introduce tomorrow in the house a resolution calling on President Wilson to communicate with President Millerand, of France, and the league of nations secretariat with a view to removal of French colonial troops from the occupied zone. Mr. Britten said he would present a petition carrying 30,000 signatures with his resolution.

"I cannot believe," said Representative Britten, "that the civilized nations of the world will long countenance the retention of semi-civilized African troops in the Rhineland of Germany, when repeated protests, not only from the women of the world, but of high ranking British and French authorities are outspoken against this procedure because of the brutalities that are daily being committed against old women as well as defenseless young women and girls.

SALEM ORE STATESMAN
MARCH 12 1921

A negro skipper, Capt. Richard Deshield, 88 years old, said to be the oldest sea captain in the British service, has arrived at New York on a steamer which rescued him and the crew of his yawl after they had drifted helplessly for nine days and were within one day of the end of their food supplies. Another in the long list of old men for action.

PROPOSED BRITISH COMMISSION TO STUDY THE AMERICAN NEGRO CONGO

THE NATION, America's leading liberal magazine, has instituted an investigation of British atrocities in Ireland. It has raised a fund to cover the expenses, secured fair and impartial judges, to take testimony, and selected another committee to go to Ireland to get first hand evidence. It has also called witnesses representing all factions to testify before the committee taking evidence at Washington. This is a commendable effort to get at the truth which Mr. Villard and the *Nation* have inaugurated.

The London *Globe* is peeved over this intermeddling in British affairs. Its November 27th edition says: "Great Britain never inquired into American policies in Mexico, the 'water cure' in the Phillipines or the burning of Negroes in the South."

MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Chicago White 2/19/21

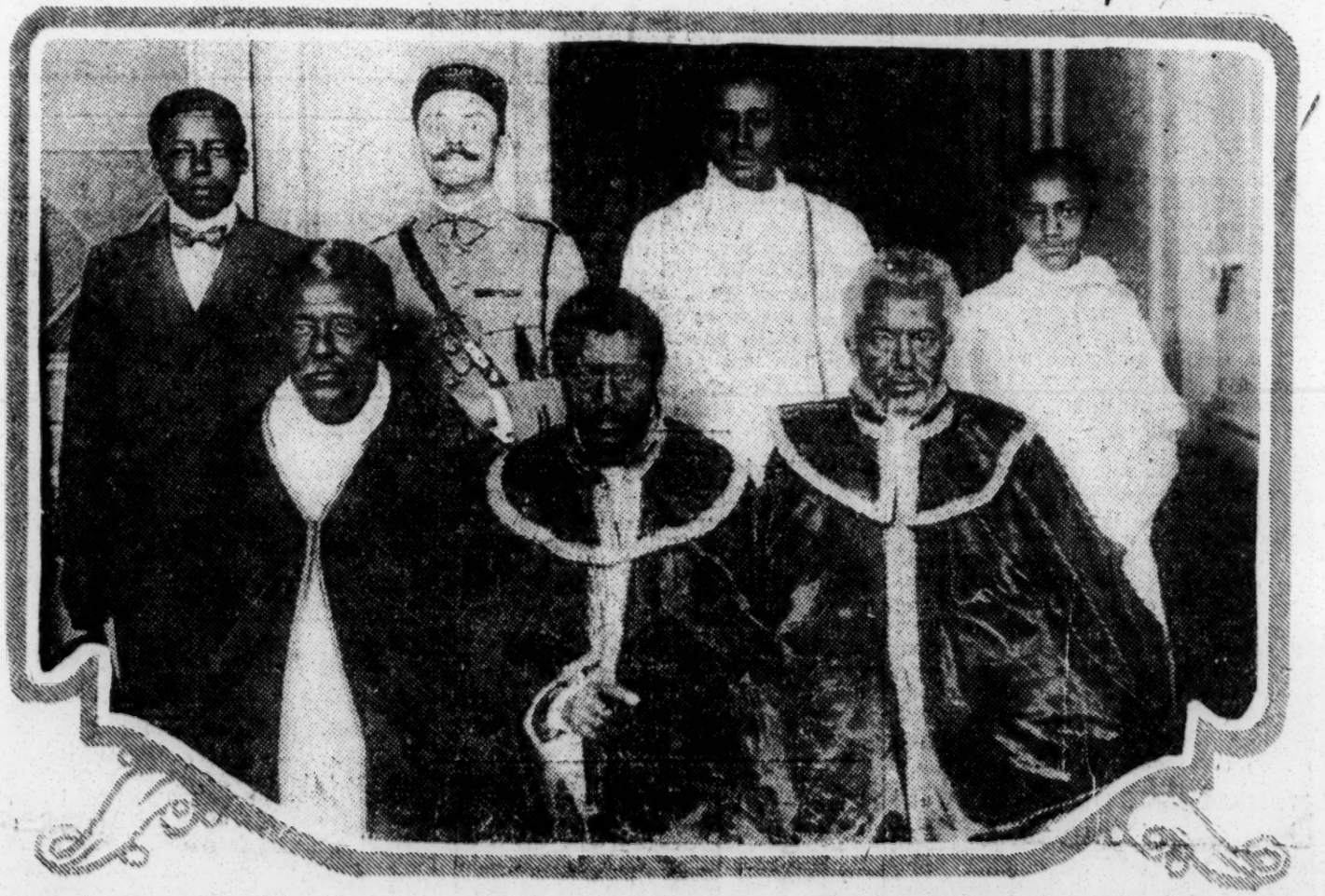

Photo Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Abyssinian dignitaries who represented the Abyssinian Empire at the Peace Conference in Paris. These men brought with them the accumulated wisdom of thousands of years of civilization on the "Dark Continent" to help the white man settle his quarrels.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

AN AMERICAN COLORED MAN IN SWITZERLAND

Hotel De la Poste.
Montreux, Switzerland.

To the Editor of THE AGE:

THE AGE reached me here after two months delay. And permit me to say in passing that your paper finds me enjoying a much needed holiday in a quiet Swiss town on the lake of Geneva. Far from the fogs and smoky air of old murky London. Far from the musty stuffy courts of London. Far away from the Wrangels and jangles of be-wigged and begowned barristers, and from "My Lard Justice" sitting owl-like, solemn and dignified, with judges wig down over his ears and touching his shoulders. Montreux is at the bottom of a boll. Snow-clad mountains encircled it. While the calm placid, mirror-like lake of Geneva is at the bottom of the boll. The lake of Geneva is the largest lake in Europe.

Everything in this renowned land is of historical interest to the student of history. In front of my hotel, on the edge of the lake as if rising up out of it, stands grim and gloomy-looking Chillon Castle (*Sheeyong*) a once famous states' prison immortalised by Byron in his poem "The Prisoner of Chillon Castle." In this old prison, now one of the show places in Switzerland, the chains, manacles and instruments of torture are still shown to visitors. The prisoner, whose cause Byron espoused, was one Bonivard, a Swiss prisoner of State, who lived twenty years after his release.

A few minutes walk, going round the lake and we come to Hotel Byron where the poet lived and wrote. Another fifteen minutes walk and we come to the town of Villeneuve where England's ill-fated Lord Kitchener was a military student. At a tangent from this point, going south, and we enter the St. Gothard's tunnel, the longest tunnel in the world, 9-1-2 miles long, the access to Italy from Switzerland, coming out at Milan.

Down this route I went two weeks ago on a visit to Naples, where I saw in the month of December, oranges and lemons growing out of doors, and dangling over ones' head as one walked along the street.

John Calvin's Home.

On the opposite side of the Lake to Montreux half an hour ride, by the little steamers plying on the Lake sits Geneva, nestling on the edge of the lake, like a great white swan. This venerable city, hoary with centuries of age and renown. Illustrious in all the arts of peace and in the uplift of the human race. For, was not this the home of that quasi-protestant Pope John Calvin? And, did not he here give the world his predestination dogmas, that puzzle and divide the minds of men even unto this day? And, was not eGneva the home of that famous refugee from France, Voltaire, the Shakespeare and philosopher of France, who scoffed at all forms of snobbery and pretense, and called the Nations of Europe to the Bar of Common sense?.

St. Geneva, the United States of America triumphed over England and won her Alabama claims. Here, too, in prewar days men chose nangurate arbitration among the Nation in lieu of War Here International law decreed how beligerent Nations should treat each other, and use peaceful nation's territory in time of War. And have not learned men, and learned women, too, from the ends of the earth gathered here to pronounce and discuss other thesis seeking the world sanctions that the Citys' fame and prestige confess?

And now has not the latest prodigy of the brain of man to avoid war, the League of Nations, made its permanent abode in the peaceful city of Geneva? The League at this moment is actually in session. All Nations (barring U. S. A.) have delegates here counseling planning and devising schemes to avoid future blood-shed and war, as if the League would say to the various groups, now you boys be good and don't throw stones at each other.

Little Japan has got a further job in hand.—she contends for race-equality of Asiatics, and by parity of logical reasoning the African and his decendants and Japan is winning. No one but your pro-slavery Wilson opposed her at Versailles, (*Versiye*). All the other nations were and are in favour of Japan's contention.

Colorphobia a Laughing-Stock.

Americas colorphobia is the laughing-stock of all Euurope. The Americans will have to revise their color prejudice and climb down gracefully. It is only sham, hypocritical pretension at best. They can quickly discard it when it suits them. They are frequently ashamed to show it before educated Europeans.

I was in a large room at Naples, filled mostly with Americans and Italians, the former were most friendly. One rich and educated American became "chummy" with me, when we found that we both had been students under Dr. Bancroft, at Andover Academy, where twice I was given prizes for declamation. I saw Italians in Naples darker than myself and who in U. S. A. would be refused admission to hotels.

And I cannot forget, how in my freshman year in Boston University (then at 18 Beacon street the students refused me admission to the college debating society, being sore over Lawyer Archibald Grimkes marriage to a lady graduate of that university. And how the "Dean," (an old worn out Methodist preacher) said to me, "there are lots of things, I can't get into myself in Boston." And now that act drove me to Oxford University.

American color-prejudice is ridiculous from every angle and intolerably stupid. My present servant and my clerk at the Middle Temple and my former servant at Oxford would all pass as gentlemen in America, while I should be hailed "Nigger."

Yet, I am a member of the same Inn of Court as Mr. Rufus Isaacs, our eminent Jewish barrister, who, as Lord Reading, is Lord Chief Justice of England. This American prejudice has always been to me too contemptible and transparent to deserve attention, for I live in the intellecual atmosphede created by Alfred Tennyson, when he wrote:

"I hold it truth with him who sings,
To one clear harp in divers tones.
That men may rise on stepping stones,
Of their dead selves to nobler hings."

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.
The Middle Temple, London, Eng.

SENATE SEAT IS OBJECT OF RICH COLORED FRENCHMAN

Norfork Journal and Guide.

Emigrated From Gaudalupe in 1913 With Only 50 Francs

2-5 — 21

Made Wise Investment

Received Contract from the French Government to Supply Rum to Soldiers

Paris, France, Feb. 1—What seems more like a dime novel or a movie thrill is the interesting story of how Adéodat Dubrouilhe, a native of Gaudalupe, who came to France and started with nothing, and is now one of the richest men in France.

Rum, Rum, Rum, is the story of his success. In a country where the color of a man's skin does not count, this sturdy fellow with a dark skin was quick to grasp the opportunity at the right time.

Landing in Marseills in 1913 with fifty francs in his pocket Dubrouilhe immediately began working as a longshoreman. When the war began, he invested his savings in a small stock of rum a few weeks before the price of that liquor shot up.. Selling out his first stock he bought more, moved to Paris, and within three years became the largest dealer in rum in France.

In 1917 he signed an enormous contract with the French Government whereby he supplied practically all the rum served to the soldiers in the trenches and used in the hospitals.

During the grip epidemic of 1918, he is said to have made $5,000,000 profits. Buying himself a country mansion near Paris he married a French woman, and was made mayor of his community in token of large benevolence..

In November, 1920, he was prosecuted by the Government for falsely declaring his excess war profits under the new tax law. The case is still pending.

Meanwhile he has announced himself candidate for the exclusive French Senate for the district of Gaudalupe, in opposition to Senator Henry Berenger, the famous writer, who is chairman of the Senate Commission on Foreign Affairs.

His supporters allege his election is almost certain, since a large proportion of the voters in Gaudalupe are enfranchised blacks. If this happens he will be the first Negro to take a seat in any European Government.

Colored Preferred to White Seamen

N. Y. C. HOTEL GAZETTE
FEBRUARY 26, 1921

According to the Cape Times, owners of vessels trading on the South African coast have a strong preference for the Cape colored man as an ordinary deck hand, fireman and trimmer. He is also displacing the European on board the three steamers owned by the South African Government. It is not on account of cheapness; for both European and colored sign on at the same rate of pay, about £13 per month.

M. Mattei, secretary of the French Seamen's Federation, in the course of a recent interview, stated that one of the chief causes of unemployment among French seamen was that men of color were frequently engaged in preference to Frenchmen.

FAVORS THE AMERICAN NEGRO

Eagle 2/26/21

London, Eng., Feb. 20.—Liberals in England are demonstrating a sympathy for the American Negro which is now attracting international attention. In the British Parliament a few days ago a member of that party went so far as to state that in case of war between the United States and Japan that the latter country would be able to depend on the Negroes of America as their allies.

Every move made by the Negroes of America is featured in the newspapers of the world which are under British control. Each lynching of the South is pictured in such a way as to make English opinion believe that the American Negro is ready to take up arms against the Government.

Harold Spender, an English Liberal, says: "There is grave danger in America of allowing the Negro problem to drift. In Great Britain such a trouble would find and instant voice in Parliament. There would be frequent questions about lynching episodes. There would be legislative proposals of several kinds and probably the country would send the whole matter to a royal commission, which would inquire and report."

"Neither great party in America seems to hew out a policy and stand for it. The result is that public opinion is left without guidance. America has no policy with regard to the black man. In the Federal Constitution it announces that on no account is he to be disfranchised. Then in the State constitutions it proceeds to disfranchise him. It claims for him the full liberty and protection of an American citizen. Then it proceeds to stand aside while he is hanged and burned without trial."

Spender contemplates keeping the public enlightened on the progress of the question in America and has aroused a sympathy among English Liberals which should not be disregarded by the Negroes of America. Foreign sentiment, since the World War, is strong enough to make North America as much of a Negro government as some parts of South America.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

Race Problem — Europe. 1921.

British Feeling For Negro Gains In Kindliness

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 20, 1921

Liberals in England Show Sympathy Akin to That Displayed by Certain Americans for the Irish

Lynchings Are Watched

One Writer Says Blacks Would Turn on America in a Struggle With Japan

From The Tribune's European Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Recently at a tea—the curious English institution where a cup of tea and a cress sandwich furnish an excuse for a gathering of persons of various views—Stephen Graham declared in all sincerity that in the event of war between the United States and Japan the latter country would find a valuable ally in the American negroes.

He had just published his book The Soul of John Brown, written after a three months' tour of the South, most of it spent in walking along Sherman's path to the sea, and naturally everything he said was accepted without question by his English auditors.

Whenever an Englishman and an American discuss Ireland the former invariably counters with "How about your negro problem?" Every lynching is reported in the English press. Every disturbance in the South is featured in the newspapers of Great Britain.

Are we as blind, indifferent, as the English were in the years preceding the passage of the Home Rule bill of 1914 and the Dublin Easter rebellion of 1916? The English believe so. Liberals on this side have a sympathy for the American negro not unlike that of certain Americans for the Irish. Graham's trip through the South was not prompted by a desire to muckrake; he went there because he had a sympathy for the negro.

Harold Spender, another English Liberal, the author of a biography of Lloyd George, has written a series of articles on America, one of which discusses "The Black Problem." To most Americans Spender's treatment of the question would be considered eminently fair and devoid of sensation, but the English are greatly impressed and undoubtedly more than ever sympathetic with the negro.

Spender points out that the British did a thriving business in slaves and that they are more or less responsible for the "black problem."

"The black specter dogs America still," he says. "Behind all her policies there is a deep-rooted fear—a fear of the black man in the present and a still greater dread of him in the future.

"America fears for her civilization and for her race. She dreads lest North America should become a black man's continent. Those who travel in the North may think this absurd. But in the South the peril is nearer. There are Southern states where the white man is only in a bare majority; there are states where he is now actually outnumbered.

"All the time the black population is increasing at a great pace. More important still, their ambitions are increasing also. They are no longer content with the policy of wholesale disfranchisment and social ostracism which has been so long pursued in the Southern states. There are hundreds of black lawyers and black parsons; thousands of black teachers. Many of these black men have proved themselves the equals of the whites.

"Often they work harder. So the claim to white privileges is threatened, and a very serious problem looms ahead. It is not a question of actual slavery; it is a question of political freedom. The broad fact is that in spite of the Civil War and the famous fifteenth amendment to the Constitution the negro has been by one means or another deprived of his political rights—and often of his civil rights also—throughout the South."

SECOND PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS TO MEET IN LONDON, BRUSSELS AND PARIS

25 Nations to be Represented at Gathering of Colored Races of the World.

Savannah Journal 4/30/21

Dr. Du Bois, Secretary, Outilnes Plans and Predicts Renaissance of Negro Culture.

New York, April 23. Probably twenty-five nations are to be represented at the Second Pan-African Congress which is to have sessions next fall in three foreign capitals, according to announcement made today at the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who was seen at the offices of the Association speaking as secretary of the Congress made public the following statement about the Congress:

"At the invitation of two secretaries of the Palais Mondial in Brussels, Senator Henri Lafontaine of Belgium and Paul Otlet, also of Belgium, who is popularly known as the 'father of the League of Nations,' the Second Pan-African Congress will hold one of its sessions in the city of Brussels. The Congress will open with a preliminary conference in London on August 28 and 29, at which there will be a meeting with representatives of the Aborigines Protection Society, the London Missionary Society, the British Labor Party, the West India Committee and organizations of Negroes, like the African Progress Union. This is to be followed by a three-day session in Brussels, on August 31 and September 1 and 2. Here delegates from the following regions are to be heard. French West Africa, British West Africa, Liberia, Portuguese West Africa, South Africa, the Sudan, the English and West Indies, Guiana, Haiti and the United States.

Final Session in Paris.

"At the final session of the Pan-African Congress which is to be held in Paris on September 4 and 5, there will be appointed a grand committee representing colored people of the world, to wait upon the representatives of the League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. Plans are also to be completed for a permanent headquarters for the Pan-African Congress.

Objects of Congress.

"The objects of the Pan-African Congress are not a particular propaganda, or scheme of migration. They are simply to afford opportunity to the leaders of various groups of colored people throughout the world to make contacts. The Congress is to be a meeting of representatives chosen by organization of colored people throughout the world. For example in America representatives will be sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by colored churches and fraternities and business organizations. Representatives will also be sent from Panama and Jamaica, from the National Congress of the British West Indies, from the South African Native Congress, the African Political Organization known as the 'A. P. O.', and from l'Union Congolese in the Congo.

"Governments like Liberia, Abyssinia and Haiti are to be represented. All the missions are to come together to know each other, and get interested and intelligent on each other's problems. They will talk over methods of self-help and cooperation.

Renaissance of Negro Culture Coming.

"Undoubtedly there is coming a renaissance of Negro culture and it needs to be guided by intelligence and understanding. One indication of the coming renaissance is the forthcoming publication in Germany of a collection in fifteen volumes of Negro literature, of proverbs folklore and poetry. The publication is the work of Leo Frobenius and is entitled 'Atlantis.' Steps are to be taken by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and by the Pan-African Congress to insure that that the work will be translated into English."

Delegates to Congress from U S

Among the delegates to the Second Pan-African Congress from the United SStates, will be Bishop John Hurst of the A. M. E. Church, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. H. R. Butler, representing the Masons of Georgia; Prof. W. H. Scarborough of Wilberforce University; Bishop C. H Phillips of the C. M. E. Church; Hugh M. Burkette, Baltimore Dr. W. H. Jernagin, and Dr. A Wilberforce Williams of Chicago.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

N. Y. C. SUCCESS
MAY, 1921

Threat of 400,000,000 Blacks

THERE is, also, it appears, a Black Peril—a much more urgent peril, perhaps, for us of this continent. And the blacks in Africa must not be overlooked in the reckoning. Mr. Leo Walmsley, in *The Daily Sketch*, London, quotes from a speech of Marcus Garvey, President of the Universal Negroes Improvement Society, said to have been delivered in New York, as follows:—

"If we fight it will be to make the negro free, and it will be the bloodiest war the world has ever seen. It will be a terrible day when the blacks draw the sword and fight for liberty. I call upon you 400 million blacks to give your blood to make Africa a Republic for the negro.

Commenting on this incitement to revolt, Mr. Walmsley says: "We must acknowledge the unonly a matter of roes of America, the West Indies, and South Africa, would annihilate the white races to-morrow."

Mr. Robert Blatchford, another English writer, touching on this question says:

The relations between Blacks and Whites can only be described as impossible. As equals they cannot mingle. Only as inferiors can the Blacks be admitted Such a state of things can only be maintained by force. It would make for safety and ease of soul if the two colours could be separated. But short of the establishment of Black Republics no remedy seems available: and of such Republics it has to be admitted that they would probably be warlike, and they have only too much excuse for racial hatred and feelings of revenge. And then again it does not seem probable that the Whites would give up to the Blacks territories of which they had robbed them in the past.

Assuming that the whole continent of Africa were given to Blacks, if the Blacks were warlike they would be a danger, and if they were not warlike they might be a temptation say to the Yellow Races. A nation of 400 million Blacks would be a most disquieting proposition.

What would a League of Nations do should the Blacks and Yellows come to blows? The League of Nations might have to pacify or over-rule 800 million people, and one nation of the League has some two or three hundred millions of Indian races to govern or protect. It were idle optimism to pretend that the last war has ended war or that a League of European Nations, with or without the United States, can be depended upon to maintain the peace of the world. The Yellow and the Black Perils contain possibilities beyond our ken and beyond the power of any Western League to control.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
MAY 3, 1921

NEGRO TROOPS IN GERMANY.

The well-informed person views with amazement the object of the journey of Mrs. Fred Britten, who is reported to have gone to France to remonstrate with Gen. Foch against keeping negro troops in occupied German territory. The scandals circulated on this subject have been refuted long ago, The Daily News being among the first newspapers to publish authentic information on the matter. Personally I am grateful to this best of Chicago newspapers for the information given. A cl... without name or publisher or a line tell whence it emanated, was my first information relative to the matter. I told the one showing it to me that I would reserve my judgment until I learned more and knew the source of the story. Soon thereafter The Daily News gave out a story from Mr. Witte, quoting a prominent German woman, a leader of the feminist movement, saying that what negro troops were in that zone were kind and good, sharing their food with the starving children; that after careful investigation into the scandals this reliable writer found the tales of outrages utterly unfounded. Later the Nation and the Outlook and other reputable and impartial journals followed with similar refutations of this malicious tale. I was myself the recipient of a printed circular from German socialists on the subject, and they made no such accusations; merely pleading to have all troops removed from the Rhine district on the ground that the German citizens needed the food supplied the troops. Nothing whatever was said about misconduct on the part of any troops, or of negro soldiers being there.

One might suppose that the Hon. Fred Britten, from his official position as a member of congress, would be better informed than to encourage his wife to go on such a quixotic quest.

Chicago. PRIVATE CITIZEN.

VICKSBURG (MISS.) HERALD
MAY 6, 1921

MUST USE WHITE TROOPS.

While the statement of the abuses growing out of lax discipline of the French colored troops in the German occupied territory, have been grossly exaggerated, the following announcement that in the future garrisons will be exclusively composed of white troops will occasion common approval and gratification. Nothing has been the cause of more prejudice and disrelish of the French occupation, or has won more undeserved sympathy for Germany, than the colored garrisons of the Rhine country:

French Military Headquarters, Mayence, May 2.—The plans for the occupation of the Ruhr Valley elaborated by the French general staff provide for the exclusive use of white troops, it was announced here today.

The two Moroccan units which left here last night in the direction of Duesseldorf did not proceed to that city, it was stated, but will be garrisoned elsewhere.

NATION TELLS OF THE FRENCH BLACK TROOPS

New American 5/28/21

...ce To Campaign For

Cause In Which They Have No Interest And Do Not Understand

U. S. CRIMES IN HAYTI

Conscience Of America Dead Unless It Pays For Wrong Inflicted

New York, May 20.—"It is impossible to study . . . . the Negro occupation, and believe that the presence of black troops constitutes a constant terror and a horror to the Germans. . . . The crime . . is . . rather against the black troops themselves than against the Germans. They are virtually slaves . . . . forced . . to military service in a cause in which they have no interest and which they do not understand."

Thus writes Lewis Gannett from Mainz, Germany, after careful first-hand study. His article appears in THE NATION for May 25. About the "Horror on the Rhine," German officials told Mr. Gannett "that this propaganda was a commercial enterprise conducted fo profit." The article censures the conditions of the occupation, and describes in detail not only the conduct of the black troops on the Rhine but that of the white troops as well.

Speaking of the crimes in Hayti, made public by a commission of three Haytians who visited the White House last week the Nation said yesterday:

"If this report does not arouse the American people then its conscience is indeed dead. The Nation cannot believe that it is and that all our professions of good faith, decency, fair play, all our greated and honorable traditions upheld for nearly a century and a half, can be thus lightly cast on the scrap-heap.

"Here is a small and inoffensive country, next to our own the oldest republic in this hemisphere, self-governing for 111 years, a republic which achieved one sort of freedom fifty years before our own (for it abolished slavery when it became independent), made the victim of wholly wanton, brutal, militaristic conquest. These are facts that cannot be whitwashed, propagandized, or lied away.

"It matters little what President Harding said at the foot of the statue of Bolivar, or what fine phrases President Wilson uttered. What really counts—the acid test—is what we have done and what we shall do to little Haiti, the one country which, by a curious irony made a really substantial contribution to the cause of Bolivar and South American freedom while we stood aloof."

BLACK FRENCH-MEN TO BE PITIED NOT CENSURED

The Chicago Tribune 5-28-21

NEW YORK CITY, May 28.—"It is impossibe to study....the Negro occupation, and believe that the presence of black troops constitutes a constant terror and a horror to the Germans....The crime..is..rather against the black troops themselves than against the Germans. They are virtually slaves....forced..to military service in a cause in which they have no interest and which they do not understand."

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FRENCH COLORED TROOPS GUILTY IN MURDER CASE

Constitution 5-29-21

Paris, May 28.—Two Moroccan sharpshooters, members of French forces in the Rhineland, have been convicted by the French war council of murdering a German engineer at Hoechst, near Frankfort, says a Mayence dispatch to The Petit Parisien. It was found the crime was committed while the Moroccans were under the influence of alcohol.

One of the men was condemned to death, while the other was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

FRENCH COLORED TROOPS GUILTY IN MURDER CASE

Constitution 6-2-21

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REGRET RHINE LIE

GERMANS FIND THAT THEIR PROPAGANDA AGAINST FRENCH BLACK TROOPS KEEPS TOURISTS OUT OF GERMANY

Guardian

(Editorial, Boston Post, May 30, 1921)

That the silly "Horror on the Rhine" propaganda in Europe & this country

na proved a god deal of a boomerang for the Germans themselves is shown conclusively by the mournful plaints that come from the Rhinelanders declaring that the stories of the terrible behavior of black troops of France are all part and parcel of one large "fake."

It seems that the yarns began at last to hit the pocketbooks of the resort proprietors. Tourists, including Germans, were so alarmed by the reports of the alleged "black terror" that they began to give up the Rhine watering-places for the resorts of Switzerland and the Tyrol. Whereupon the citizens of the former were mightily upset and Dr. Rueter, health councillor for Baden, wrote to the Berlin Tageblatt that "fear of improper behavior on the part of the French colored troops is devoid of all foundation, as I can guarantee by personal experience. No one has been in any way molested, and all stories of colored soldiers annoying bathers or boating parties are utterly false."

It is certainly somewhat amusing and highly suggestive to find the people of the Rhine now desperately trying to convince the world of the unreliability of their own propaganda.

AMERICANS DRAW COLOR LINE IN PARIS

Negro World 7/2/21

New Yorkers Protest Loudly, but Cafe Refuses to Expel Mixed Couples

PARIS, June 19.—The absence of a "color line" in Paris was the cause of an incident which occurred at the Chateau Madrid, a fashionable restaurant in Bois de Boulogne, last night.

The Americans included A. J. Stern, New York financier and party; A. S. Heidelbach, former president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and party, and J. D. Levy, New York merchant, and wife, who were accompanied by Harry Pilcer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Goetz and Johnny Martin of San Francisco.

In spite of protests, the management declined to ask the Negro to move owing to the law in France granting absolute racial equality.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
PEL 14

Race Problem — 1921.

Europe.

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS DEFENDED BY DR. DUBOIS

New York Age.

5/28/21.

In your issue of May 21st there is a letter from Archibald Johnson which says among other things that any attempt to hold a Pan-African Congress would be futile for the following reasons:

1. That the First Pan-African Congress was a failure.

2. That it is impossible for Negroes to help Africa on account of its European owners.

3. That Africa is progressing as fast as possible under the guidance of Europe.

4. That in the various countries with colonies, like England, the agitation and petitions of Negro subjects are without result.

5. That the trip for the delegates would be very expensive.

I trust you will allow me to say a few words in answer to these allegations.

The First Pan African Congress.

1. The First Pan-African Congress, held while Paris was still under martial law and in face of the open opposition of many of the leading countries of the world, was attended by fifty seven delegates, of whom sixteen were from the United States of America, thirteen from the French West Indies, fourteen from Africa and seven from Haiti. This Congress was unofficially recognized by many of the colonial powers. The French Colonial Office had an under secretary in constant attendance, as had also the American most conspicuous sign hanging on the outside of a house with the name "Deacon Johnson" on it. This sign has attracted my attention so much and so often, my curiosity led me to go through West 55rd street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on foot in front of the building and read carefully all that is printed on the BIG SIGN. I did that little thing and after reading the Big Sign carefully Mr. Curiosity led me to go into the building and look for Smiling "Deacon" Johnson!

I rang the door bell and quickly the door came open and, lo and behold! who should face me and greet me but my old friend.—Singing, Shouting, Smiling "Deacon," whom I have known for many years! We grasped hands eagerly, of course. "Why, how are you?" said the "Deacon." "Come right in." "Where have you been so long. Why do you never come to see me any more? What's the matter?" All this time I have not had a chance to say a word. "Come right upstairs."

Up we went, with a hop, jump and a skip, and we landed in "The Deacon's" office. It is a nice, neat little place. Telephone and switchboard, with a simple businesslike office chair in front of the switchboard. We had no more than sat down when the telephone rang. I did not hear it but "The Deacon" did. Quick as a flash, "The Deacon" had the receiver in his hand and I heard his voice gently saying: "Deacon talking."

"All right. Ten men on that job. The other job has not been heard from as yet. But we will let you know; May 30th is some days off yet, you know. All right. Goodbye."

The receiver went up and "The Deacon" turned to me and we resumed our chat. "Where did we leave off?" I said: "You were going to tell me something about your plans." "Yes, that's right. But what about the past?" I chipped in. "Go right ahead."

Then, I said: "Suppose you let me lead in the conversation." "That's exactly what I want and then I can furnish you with facts." Our talk was long and most interesting, but I am going to give only a little of it in this write-up—but watch for the next in the next. It will be longer and exceedingly interesting.

One thing I wanted specially to get right and that was "Deacon's" real name, which his mother gave him. "The "Deacon" gave me a letter-head with "Frederick W. Johnson" on it. But he said: "My name is 'Fred.'" I replied: "No, Frederick; Fred is only an abbreivation of Frederick." "Very well Frederick, then, is my correct name." "Where did you get "Deacon" from since your mother did not give you that name?" With a flash-light expression on his face. "Deacon" said: "The people gave me that name, 'Deacon.' You know, I used to sing the song 'Preacher and The Bear.' That was a great hit. In fact, that song really made me. I mean, I would sing and shout and preach before the people who entertained and they called me 'The Deacon'. And so, you see, it went, have made 'Deacon' a trade-mark' name that the people called me by. They, the people, gave me the name 'Deacon.' I said to myself, "Well, now I have done something toward the object of my ambition. I have gotten myself a name which means business. This was true, for wherever my most favorite people would come in, and I was not entertaining, they would call for "Deacon." I mean, I was their favorite entertainer. 'Deacon!' Where is the Deacon! Tell him to come."

to encourage organized agitation of this kind, and is it a sufficient answer to those who are petitioning and writing and speaking and assembling for the purpose of righting wrong to say that they have not wholly succeeded?

Should Sit in Conference.

For the above reasons it seems to me of the greatest importance that the thoughtful colored men of the world should periodically come together and sit in conference, learning from each other the truth about the situation of their kinfolk throughout the world and taking counsel as to what is best to be done. There is no question here as to wild plans of conquest; war and insurrection. Quite the contrary. The program of the Pan-African Congress is one of reasoned but determined plan and deed.

Finally, it is said that the cost of attending such a Congress will be very great. This is not true. I have been in correspondence with Thomas Cooke and Son, the American Express Company and other agencies. It will be possible for an individual to attend the Pan-African Congress at a cost of between $400 and $1000. This is a considerable sum of money, but it is a good deal less than we may be called upon to pay unless, in this crisis of the darker nations, we are willing to use our brains instead of our prejudices, and our fears.

Everywhere in the world the Negro is organizing, not only locally but in national congresses and conferences. Is it not time that some bond between these national efforts be forged and some uniting action and ideal be evolved?

W. E. B. DU BOIS,
Secretary of the Pan-African Congress.

New York, May 21, 1921.

HOW ENGLAND TREATS THE NEGRO

Negro World 7/2/21

To the Editor of the Negro World:

Sir:—I lived in England for about three years, up to the time of the great war. That which attracted my attention from the beginning of my stay there was the treatment of the Negro.

Employment.

From keen observation and personal experience I can testify without fear of contradiction that with a very few exceptional cases there is no employment in England for the Negro beyond seafaring, and this only when a white man cannot be had. English captains prefer to employ white foreigners, preferably Germans, while hundreds of British Negroes stand around the different shipping offices idle. Some of them will tell you that they don't want Niggers on their ships. I am a Negro nevertheless, and I am proud to be such. This is one example of the treatment of Negroes in England, and perhaps it might be news to your readers, particularly West Indies, being a native of Jamaica, the so-called B. W. I. by mistake.

Insulted While Walking Streets

Almost every Negro who had the fortune or misfortune to live in England can testify to the truth of this statement. Negroes walking peacefully along the streets of England can hear daily, "Look at that Nigger," the black swine, the black bastard, etc., on railway stations, in the urinals, and other public places you could see very much worse insults to Negroes written by the so-called English gentlemen.

Place of Residence

In the very many seaport towns where Negroes live mostly, a Negro cannot obtain residence in any respectable district. If he shows his face and asks for lodging he is scorned and the door closed in his face. This should prove interesting to our West Indian readers, for Englishmen who go to the West Indies live in the most respectable places.

Wearing Good Suits to Charm Girls

In England today if the Negroes put a good suit on, the next day it appears in the papers that the Niggers wear good suits to charm the girls; they will go so far as to say that you are living off the English girl. But it is this, if there is any charming about it, it is because the Negroes do not bank their money in the public house on drinks. But the day is near when we won't only charm the girls, but both men and girls out of our motherland Africa.

Yours faithfully,
A. A. SANAGE, England.

May 15, 1921.

HORRORS OF U. S. LYNCHINGS TOLD ABROAD

Afro-American

English Audiences Shocked At Vivid Stories Of Mob Law In Southern States

9/2/21

OFF TO BRUSSELS

Session Of Pan-African Convention To Be Held There

London, Eng., Aug. 22.—Preliminary to the mass meetings which will be held in Brussels week of September 5th, delegates of the Pan-African Conference have been holding a number of meetings here.

World-wide resentment against mob law in the South is one of the aims of the conference and Britishers who have heard W. E. B. DuBois and Walter F. White, of the National Association speak, have been shocked at American brutalities.

Dr. DuBois and several of the delegates had an informal conference with Sir Sidney Oliver and committee of the English Anti-Slavery Society. As a result of the conference the following decision was reached: That congress feels that the continued exploitation of the colored people of must be stopped; second, that enforced service by African laborers, which is a disguised form of human slavery, must be stopped, and third, that the conscription of African natives for army service in Europe too be discontinued.

Dr. DuBois opposed the last clause, taking the view that the conscription of African natives by the French on the same basis as whites constitutes a recognition of racial equality.

Prof. John R. Hawkins, of Washington; Rev. Samuel A. Virgil, of Baltimore are among them.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL EXAMINER
AUGUST 31, 1921

A gathering of negroes, Pan African Congress, in London, demands "social equality" among other things. It is a mistake; intelligent colored people know it. JUSTICE is what all men want. Let society take care of itself.

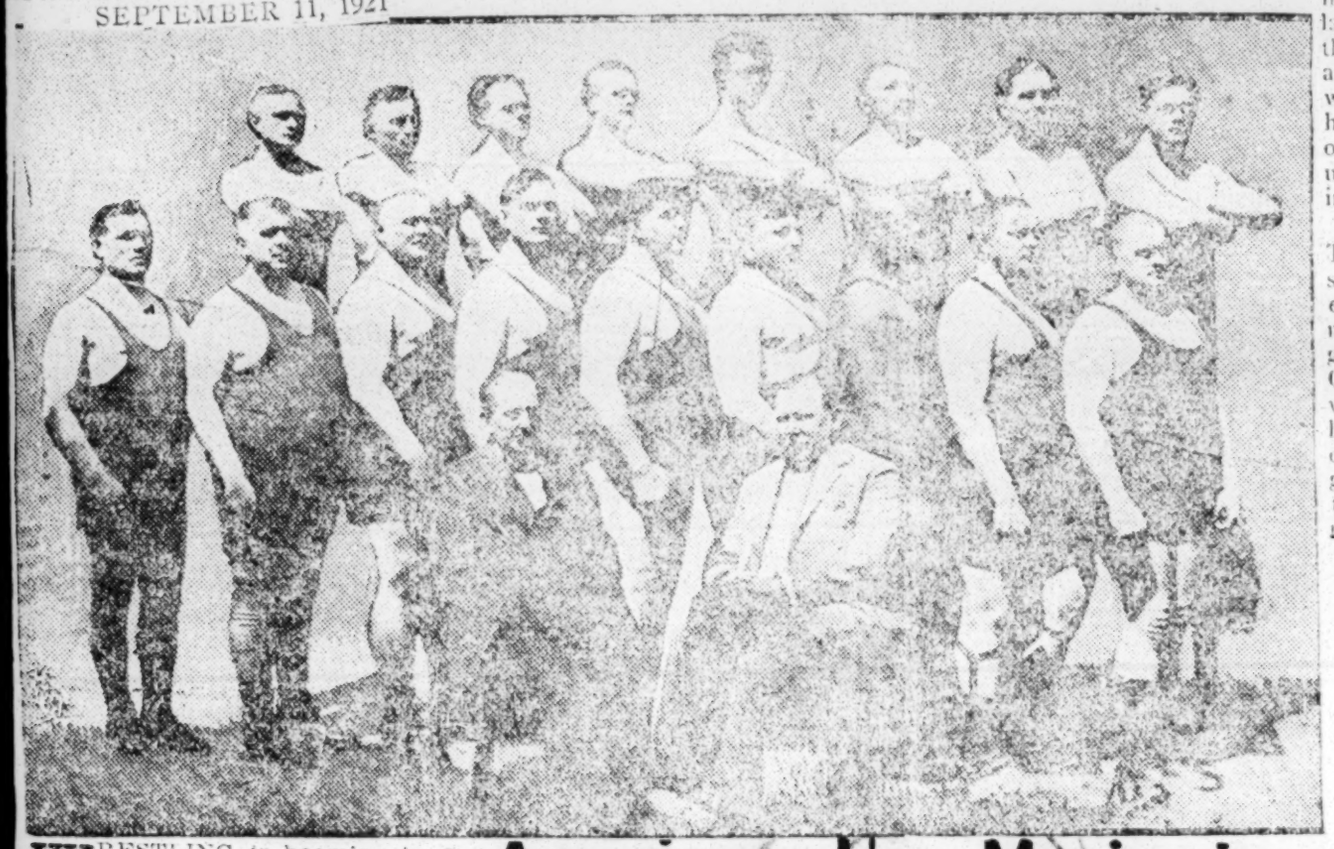
Coal miners would sound foolish if they said "We want fair treatment. We also insist that Mr. Astor and Mrs. Vanderbilt shall receive us at Newport." That is for Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Vanderbilt to say. It is for the Government to say that all shall have justice.

Colored people themselves know that there is no such thing as social equality. In one of their best churches in Washington not long ago, a very dark lady cook was told to sit in the back seat. The lighter colored mulattoes were up in front. Justice is enough, work for that.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

"Cyclone" Ress Leads the Wrestlers in Germany

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
SEPTEMBER 11, 1921



WRESTLING is booming in Germany, as indicated by a letter from Cyclone Ress, the American light heavyweight, to Johnny Fleeson, the local wrestling impresario. Ress beat all comers at the American catch as catch can style, which the Germans seem to like better than the old Graeco-Roman, in Bremen, Essen and Kiel, where three successful tournaments of a month's duration were held in each place. Ress also entered in another big tournament in Berlin, news of which has not yet arrived. Ress wil return to the Land of the Free after the termination of the Berlin affair.

While wrestling is the magnet that keeps the "Cyclone" in Germany, there is also 12 percent beer and wine, which he says tastes mighty good, and it will be with an aching heart that he will bid the latter farewell. The "Cyclone" likes his beer and wine and it will be mighty hard to have to partake of Croton highballs on his return. Ress states that he will bring along a big wrestler who has impressed him and predicts a new era in the grappling game since The Eagle successfully put the game under State control. The picture above indicates that "beef" is the main factor in wrestling in Germany. The colored man in the group is among the leading grapplers "over there."

Americans Use Movies in France to Belittle Negro

New York Age 9/3/21

Mrs. J. W. Brown Tells of Various Propaganda Against Race in Paris--To Be Guest of Mussulman and Wife in Tunis

Mrs. Brown, wife of the Rev. James W. Brown, pastor of Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, West 136th street, Manhattan, who is now in Europe, writes interestingly of her experiences in the Old World. Incidentally, she refers to the propaganda being put over by American whites to belittle and antagonize the American Negro in eyes of the European. The use of "movies" in this parcular is referred to, telling of pictures shown in which the Negro is depictured in humiliating positions.

Mrs. Brown also sends clippings from papers published in Paris giving account of innumerable crimes committed by American whites, mostly former soldiers of the A. E. F., who have returned to France seeking easy and unprincipled modes of living, together with the allurment exercised by the accessibility of wines and liquors and the association of attractive French women.

Eager for The Age.

Mrs. Brown writes as follows:

"4 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

"Dear Mr. Moore:—Thank you for THE NEW YORK AGE. Notwithstanding the many things of interest in the Old World to see, I wait impatiently for THE AGE and eagerly pursue its interesting pages. You will find in a separate cover copies of a Paris-American paper. Please note pages marked and you will see just who the criminals are in Paris, as well as in America, and they are not black, but white.

"The American whites here seem to belittle the blacks of American whenever possible. Most of the screen pictures here are from America and there is seldom a picture where the American Negro is not shown depicting fear. Why our people will take such humiliating and disgusting parts in the movie world will always be a mystery to me, especially when they know the pictures are shown all over the world.

Guest of Mussulman and Wife.

"But the French, being of a more refined nature than the Americans, seldom laugh. Perhaps they just don't realize the meaning of the pictures. For example, on the screen last night a man was cracking nuts on a Negro boy's head and taking crying Negro babies out of hot ovens. A woman in front of us said, "'That's horrid—to put a child in a hot oven, even in the pictures.'

"I am leaving Paris on the fifth for Tunis and Algiers. Will have THE AGE sent there from 4 Rue Scribe, as I am expecting to be away from Paris a month. While in Tunis I will be the guest of Mr. Mohammed el Gozouleo Gordon and wife. I am almost sure I will be the first colored American who has visited Tunis or Algiers as the guest of a Mussulman and wife. Kindest regards to Mrs. Moore and family. Again thanking you for THE AGE.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) J. WALTER BROWN.

AFRICAN CONGRESS IS 'SAFE,' FRENCH LEARN

Paris Newspapers at First Feared a Move for a Colonial Revolution.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
SEPTEMBER 10, 1921
BY HIRAM K. MODERWELL.

SPECIAL CABLE
To The Chicago Daily News Foreign Service. Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Daily News Co.

Paris, France, Sept. 10.—The wave of panic which swept over many of the French newspapers on account of the pan-African congress, which has just finished its second international convention here, has been appeased by the moderate speeches of the delegates, especially that of Dr. W. E. Burkhardt du Bois of New York, head of the Association for the Improvement of the Colored People, to whose initiative the congress was primarily due. France, which governs a large part of the world's 200,000,000 blacks in her colonies, was deeply concerned in the deliberations of the congress.

Some French newspapers imagined that the aim of the congress was to organize a race war. One asserted: "It is impossible not to see a connection between the German plan for revenge, the bolshevist plan for a colonial revolution, and the movement which certain negro associations are fostering."

Congress Repudiates Violence.

But this congress carefully repudiated all such aims, including Marcus Garvey's plan for the violent expulsion of the whites from Africa. Thereupon the French newspapers and government became friendly, as also did those of Belgium and England.

"Within the last few days," said Dr. du Bois, who was secretary of the congress, "we have taken the first step toward evolving a program and a permanent organization for the pan-African congress. I am now working with others on a permanent constitution. Probably we shall have a permanent secretariat in some European country. Our congress did not discuss purely American problems or any national questions. We are aiming to formulate a program for the peaceful development of the negro race as a whole on the basis of equality of opportunity wherever they live. For this purpose we are collecting information from all sources, but this takes time."

Says Labor Party May Rule.

While in England du Bois held conferences with the British labor party. "Negroes generally are laborers and their interests may perhaps be best understood by a party representing the laborers," he said. "In conference with labor party leaders, we explained our position and established an understanding which we hope will be permanent. The labor party may, before long, rule Great Britain, and large numbers of the negro race will then be under its dominion."

The chief incident of the Paris session was a struggle between the American delegates and the French and Belgians. The latter, who are the most conservative, objected to the American resolution stating that negroes were being exploited by capitalists. These resolutions were tabled in favor of others omitting the offending phrase.

The congress, without doing sensational things, laid the basis for a permanent world organization of negroes which may ultimately wield much moral power and certainly will be carefully watched by European nations having African colonies.

Race Problem – 1921.

Moving Pictures

ATLANTA EDITOR COMMENTS ON THE LETTER OF "SPANG, JR.," TO HIS GRANDMOTHER.

(The following editorial article from the Atlanta Georgian was written by James B. Nevin, editor of that paper, and a close personal friend of "Spang," who, it will be remembered, was a cartoonist on the staff of the Georgian during 1917 and 1918):

Scores of Atlantans know and admire Frank M. Spangler, the gifted cartoonist of the Montgomery Advertiser who lived in Atlanta for a year—a valued member of the staff of The Atlanta Georgian. It was a matter of regret to many when Mr. Spangler and his charming wife and delightful little boy and girl returned to Montgomery to resume their citizenship there.

Mr. Spangler is very greatly beloved by the people of Montgomery and Alabama and is a real asset to the Montgomery Advertiser. He was born in Ohio, his father was a colonel in the Union army. Mrs. Spangler was born in Montgomery, the very cradle of the Confederacy, and her people all fought for the Lost Cause. While Mr. Spangler's father was marching away to be a soldier in defense of the Union, Mrs. Spangler's people were busily engaged inaugurating Jefferson Davis president of the Confederate States of America, in Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Spangler is a thorough-going "rebel," has never been completely reconstructed and never will be, so whenever an argument arises as to the respective merits of the "lost" and "won" causes, when Mrs. Spangler finally makes up Mr. and Mrs. Spangler's mind as to what the real facts and conclusion are—then that's it.

They have a son—"Little Frank"—known to all Montgomery as "Spang, Jr." A bright kid he is, indeed. The Spanglers are trying to rear that boy on a sort of 50-50 basis as to the Old North and the Old South—and on a flat 100 per cent. basis of Twentieth Century 100 per cent. Americanism. They're getting away with it too—leave it to Mrs. Spangler.

Whenever the phonograph plays "The Star Spangled Banner" or some passing band starts up that tune, "Spang, Jr.," invariably comes to attention and stands at salute until the music ceases. "Spang, Jr."—half Northern and half Southern, and just eight years old—recently saw the motion picture, "The Birth of a Nation." It so impressed him that he decided to write his grandmother, way up in Ohio, all about it. The only aid he had in writing the letter was in spelling the word "Confederate" and "sidewalk." The letter is presented below just as "Spang Jr." wrote it, without alteration of any sort—and it is a cracker jack letter, I think.

It follows:

"Dear Granny:—

"I went to see the Birth of a Nation. I saw it in the picture show. The Yankees came down here and said "We can not have slaves" because they wanted to boss us, then we got mad and got a Confederate flag, in the picture two Yankees came down here and they saw in the paper they would have a war, and two pals were there, too, one was a Yankee and one was a Southern, when the bugle call the little colonel left home and he was the head of our soldiers. Then they went across the battlefield and first we ran the Yankees, but they had more men so they beat that time

"A mean man named Sherman burned Atlanta up and drove the poor people out of their homes. After the battle the little colonel was a prisoner and they took him to Washington and his mother came there and asked Mr. Lincoln to not hang him and he said "yes" and his mother wanted to kiss him.

"And Lincoln went to the theater and sat behind a box an actor named Booth slipped off the stage and went behind the box and shot him. Then he jumped on the stage and said he killed him and he thought he was smart.

"A mean man sent a old nigger down here to boss us and all the niggers shot their guns and a army of nigger men were going along the sidewalk and a old nigger said it was his sidewalk and a little white girl went into her house and a nigger followed her and the little colonel came to the gate and said to the nigger to get away from his home and then the nigger governor with some men told the niggers to stay where he was.

Then the colonel sat down on a rock and was so sorry about his people. He saw some white children put a sheet over them and scare some nigger children away and he said he could scare the big niggers that away and they call it a Ku-Klux Klan Band and the Ku-Klux scared the nigger. A girl went out in the woods to get some water, a nigger followed her and she got scared of him and ran up on the mountain and she jumped off of the mountain and killed her and they got up all the Ku-Klux and caught the nigger and threw him on the old Yankee porch and scared all the niggers and had a Ku-Klux parade and drove the niggers away.

"Lucile wanted to see if her Yankee granddad was in the picture.

"Love to granny and Irene.

"'SPANG, JR.'"

"Montgomery, Dec. 4."

As the erudite reader will observe, "Spang Jr." is being reared with approved notions of wartime conditions and Reconstruction perplexities—his occasional references to "old Yankees" and a certain general who once upon a time came "marching through Georgia" very well demonstrates as much.

As I said, "Spang Jr." will be reared properly as to those things—leave it to Mrs. Spangler of Montgomery, Ala.—U. S. A.

Col. Young's Historic Research in Haiti to be Used as Scenario.

The Call 6/11/21

(By The Associated Negro Press)

NEW YORK CITY, June 11.—The Blue Ribbon Pictures, Inc., has just contracted to produce for the Del Sarts Motion picture Co., an associated concern, a massive production of Toussiant L'Overture. Considerable time devising the scenario from a collection of historic and dramatic episodes that are the property of Col. Chas. Young, retired U. S. A., who conducted nine years of historic research in the republic of Haiti. These records include all of the authentic data available concerning the island.

Will Marion Cook, a world acknowledged authority on the subject of Negro music, has been engaged to make a trip to the island for the purpose of determining the exact themes of primitive music essential to the score of the accompaniment that will be offered with the picture. Mr. Cook and one of London's theatrical magnates have contracted for the exclusive European rights of the picture and its musical accompaniment.

Mr. Warren Muessell is the president of the Blue Ribbon Company and Mr. Heywood Ginn is production director. Mr. Madison Corey, who is the general manager of these concerns and of the Harrus Dickson Film Company, an associated concern with a definite program well on the way to accomplishment. He has heretofore occupied a similar position with the Savage enterprises. Clarence E. Muse is charged with the selection and training of the large number of Colored artists necessary to accomplishing the requirements of the three concerns; and the selection or adopting of books.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem - 1921.

Moving Pictures

Boston's License Board and Mayor Stop "Birth of Nation"

New York Age 5/21/21

Suspend for Indefinite Period Shubert Theatre at Which Film Was to Be Shown---Action Followed Protest

(*Special Correspondence to* THE AGE)

Boston, Mass.—The Municipal Licensing Board, of which Mayor Peters is a member, on May 16th, suspended for an indefinite period the license of the Shubert heatre. The action was taken on recommendation of the Municipal Censorship Board, which viewed at a private exhibition "The Birth of a Nation.' The picture was to have been presented to-night.

Earlier in the day a large declaration of Negro men and women ha appeared at City Hall to protes against the picture on the ground tha its representation of scenes in th South under reconstruction after th Civil War would arouse racial antag onism and might provoke disorder. Th picture was shown publicly in this cit several years ago.

COLORED PEOPLE PROTEST AGAINST MOTION PICTURE

PROVIDENCE R. I. EVE. NEWS
JUNE 14, 1921

After granting a hearing this morning to members of the colored race and representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People as a result of vigorous protests against the showing of the film, "The Birth of a Nation," in this city the Board of Police Commissioners took the matter under advisement and will render a decision tomorrow as to whether they will permit the showing of the film.

Last Saturday the delegation which appeared in protest this morning viewed the picture at a private showing at police headquarters to permit them to point out their objections to the Board today.

Chairman Presbrey would not say this morning what specific objections were raised against the picture by members of the delegation.

Included in the delegation were: William H. P. Freeman, the Rev. J. A. Marsh and Mrs. J. A. Marsh, the Rev. J. Harrison and eight representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

"The Birth of a Nation" is scheduled to show at the Rialto Theatre, starting Monday for one week.

BIRTH OF NATION FILM BARRED IN CALIFORNIA.

Times Leader 7/16/21

Los Angeles, Cal., July 15.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Ave., New York, today announced that through action taken by E. Burton Ceruti, legal advisor of the Los Angeles, California branch, the showing of the Birth of a Nation film had been stopped in that city, and in the state of California, and that W. H. Clune, owner of the film, had agreed to destroy it.

The Los Angeles Times, of June 27, quotes City Prosecutor Widney of Los Angeles as saying:

"The city received a formal protest from E. Burton Ceruti, and after making a thorough investigation I was able to satisfy myself that the associated picture producers had assured the Negroes that 'The Clansman' would run no longer in California if the Negroes would stand with the film men on censorship."

A letter to the New York office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, from Mr. Ceruti, says:

"At a conference called by the Mayor and attended by executives of state moving picture organizations, the proprietor of the Garrick Theatre, and Mr. Clune, the owner of the films, it was agreed and Mr. Clune undertook and promised to withdraw 'The Clansman' entirely from the market and to destroy the films. It was conceded by all present that the picture was unfair to the Negro and injurious to the public."

BIRTH OF NATION STOPPED IN CALIFORNIA

Race Protective League at Los Angeles Supported New Censor Bill Before Legislature, but Withdrew Support When Promoters Agreed Not to Present Dixon Play.

(Exhibitors Trade Review, Theatrical Magazine, New York, July 9, 1921.)

Boston isn't the only city to object to "The Birth of a Nation," after all. The Hub of the universe has been figuring in the dailies all over the country in regard to the refusal of the city to permit the Griffith picture to be shown here some weeks ago.

Now word comes out of the West that Los Angeles, too, has its objectors. The film was withdrawn because of an old agreement between the producers and the Colored People's Protective League under which the negroes promised to withdraw their support of the censorship bill before the Legislature on the understanding that "The Clansman" would not be shown in California.

MAYOR REFUSES TO ACT AGAINST BIRTH OF A NATION

The St. Louis Argus

Tells Committee Of The N. A. A. C. P. He Is Powerless To Act. States He Is Embarrassed By Being Asked To Interfere.

9/23/21

At the regular meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Y. M. C. A. Building last Tuesday evening, the Ku Klux Klan and the Birth of a Nation were the subject of much discussion. It was stated that both were a menace to peaceful government and much bad feelings between races and groups of American citizens has been the result of their activities throughout the country.

Special attention was called to the advent of the Birth of a Nation in the city just at a time when the newspapers were exposing the Ku Klux Klan and it was freely said that the Birth of a Nation was a fore runner of the Klan, as it sows the seed of race prejudice and the Ku Kluxs comes along and reaps the benefit in high-handed-grafting commercialized way.

Following the discussion a committee was appointed by Chairman Geo. L. Vaughn to call upon Mayor Kiel and protest the further showing of the Birth of a Nation which is running at a local theatre this week.

Guardian 7/9/21

Mayor Refuses To Act

Wednesday morning the committee in the persons of Dr. T. A. Curtis as chairman, Rev. Dr. T. J. Moppins, Mrs. Cora J. Carter and Mrs. Russell of Webster called on the Mayor in his office and presented their message. They told the mayor how the Birth of a Nation had sown the seed of race hate throughout the country and how the Ku Klux Klan was reaping the benefits of the same.

They called the attention of the mayor to the fact that the Birth of a Nation had caused race riots and all kinds of disturbances in other sections of the country, citing particular insances in New York and Boston. The latter city the mayor and chief of police closed the theatre after the first performance.

After listening to the Committee, Mayor Kiel appeared somewhat agitated because of their presence, and W. T. Findley, Secretary to the Mayor stated that he didn't see why the Committee wanted to embarrass him about the matter as he had no power to act in the cacse. But the mayor referred them to Prosecuting Att'y. Oakley who he thought had the power to act.

The news of the Mayor's actions was spread over the city quickly and has been earnestly discussed by many. It was generally believed that Mayor Kiel could have stopped the play had he so desired if no more than a temporary set-back. It was recalled that Mayor Kiel was present at a celebration of the picture here some years ago and gave his approval, but his friends have said that he would not do so today.

Prosecuting Attorney Oakley said he would act if he could find any law that would justify his actions. He had a good laugh on the committee when informed that Howard Sidener had failed to act against the Klan several years ago, when he said, "And that's the way your Republican friends treat you." And yet you vote for them.' Dr. Curtis said it was not a political question but a question of humble right and that part of the matter ended.

Thursday afternoon Mr. Oakley was still investigating the Birth of a Nation as he said he had never seen the play.

Riot Breeders Peddle Hatred to Copenhagen

(Special, By Mail)
Copenhagen, Denmark, Oct. 14.—

The prejudiced white man will go to any length to oppress those people whom he hates. After trying for years to poison the minds of fair-minded people in this country with wild orgies pictured by the evil and Race-hating Thomas Dixon in the moving picture called "The Birth of a Nation" the producers of this libel have carried their propaganda to foreign shores.

The Chicago Defender 10/22/21

They have begun an extensive campaign throughout Europe, where there can be no possible excuse for flaunting white-capped mobs marching to the tune of "Dixie," other than the purpose to wilfully misrepresent a Race of people about whom Europeans know but little.

One of the leading theaters here is exhibiting the picture. The Danish people are bewildered by the lawless and contradictory features of the photoplay, and do not understand how a picture showing so much hate for fellow American citizens can be accompanied by flag waving and the United States government's advertisement "The Home of Democracy."

MORNING MATINEE "BIRTH OF A NATION"

The Atlanta Constitution

A special morning performance of D. W. Griffith's film masterpiece, "The Birth of a Nation," will be given for the benefit of the school children of Atlanta, at the Forsyth theater tomorrow (Saturday) morning, commencing at 10 o'clock. At this morning showing of the great photoplay tickets of admission will be sold only to children, excepting adults who accompany children will be admitted at the regular admission price. The box office at the Forsyth will be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning to enable all children to secure tickets.

"The Birth of a Nation," showing at the Forsyth this week, has set an attendance record for this playhouse. Every performance since the opening Monday afternoon has been capacity. Tuesday and Wednesday nights witnessed the very unusual spectacle of the theater box office being closed and the sale of seats entirely suspended more than 30 minutes before the time scheduled for the performance to commence. This, in spite of the fact that "The Birth of a Nation" is now in its seventh year, and has been shown in Atlanta fully five times, at prices ranging from $2 down as low as 25 cents. Orville Mayhood, who has conducted the orchestral accompaniment for each Atlanta showing, is again wielding the baton at the Forsyth this week. The engagement will positively terminate with the performance Saturday night.

SAN FRANC'SO CAL CHRONICL
JUNE 14. 1921

Negroes Ask Ban on "Clansman" Picture

Protesting against the presentation of "The Clansman," a motion picture booked to open next Sunday at the Imperial Theater, a delegation of negroes appeared before the ? rd of Supervisors yesterday urg- i. them to prevent the photoplay be ? shown. The men declared the picture vilifies the negroes and creates hatred and race prejudice. The speakers were Edward D. Madson, W. C. Peoples and Captain A. B. Alborta. A preview of the film will be given this morning at 10 o'clock at the California Theater when the Chief of Police, Supervisors and other city officials will be present to decide whether or not it may be shown. Power to suppress the film rests with the Chief of Police, the delegation was told.

THE 'CLANSMEN' STOPPED IN SAN FRANCISCO

Negro World 7/2/21

Lady Members of U. N. I. A. Win Great Victory

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—A few weeks ago some of the finest theatres in this city published that the motion picture known as the "Clansmen" would be shown in this city at an early date. No sooner than it became known to us that we men didn't get together to try and stop the reproduction. A committee was formed by representatives of different clubs, leagues, the churches and the president of the San Francisco division of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. The committee mentioned above did their best by interviewing the representatives of the city and county government, but, as you know, it is hard for a man to always get what he wants or what he asks for and at some time it seemed as if they would give up the fight, but when they heard that they had our women with them they did stick it out.

Our ladies formed also a committee, headed by the treasurer of the ladies' department of the San Francisco division, Mrs. J. M. Bost, assisted by our lady secretary, Mrs. E. F. Johnson, also one of the members of the Honorary Advisory Board, Mrs. M. J. Mabson. These ladies labored day and night, and where the men failed they always succeeded, and in the end, after they had brought the representatives of the government and the theatres to look at the nature of the picture as it is seen by the Negro they won with flying colors by being assured that the picture would not be shown.

Much credit is due our ladies, also the managers of the theatres and our city representatives, and all can rest assured that the Negroes of this city will always be loyal citizens and help to promote brotherly love to one another.

Beg to remain yours,

GASPAR W. WILSON,
Executive Secretary.

HOW THE CLANSMEN WERE BLOCKED BY U. N. I. A. MEMBERS IN CALIFORNIA

Negro World 7/9/21

A committee of three from the State Federated Clubs of Colored Women, composed of the following-named ladies: Mrs. J. M. Best, chairman; Mrs. E. F. Johnson, secretary of the San Francisco Women's Club, and Mrs. H. J. Mabson, of the Becker T. Mothers' Club, assisted by our brilliant and rising attorney, Edward D. Nabson, W. C. Peeples, A. P. Alberga and Leyland S. Hawkins, these noble workers were successfully in stopping the reproduction of the motion picture known as the "Clansman."

The committee of ladies mentioned above were able to obtain an interview with the mayor of this city, when all other bodies were turned down by him on the same question. They held his attention for fully two hours, and when they left him they were assured of his support. They then drew up a protest which was presented to all the churches, clubs and associations of the city, and, with the aid of the weekly meetings of the U. N. I. A. & A. C. L., they were able to enroll quite a number of supporters. They further interviewed Mr. Lyons French, divisional commander of the American Legion. This gentleman also promised them his support as also did our worthy District Attorney, Matthew Brady.

Our ladies not satisfied with mere promises accompanied the gentlemen mentioned above to the Board of Supervisors on Monday, June 13, calling said board's attention to the loyalty of the Negro in this city and the entire country; also of the part he played in the world's war. The brilliant speeches of the above-named colored gentlemen moved the entire audience and the Supervisors to such an extent, that it was unanimously voted that a copy of the City Ordinance be sent to every theatre in the city pertaining to the reproduction of such pictures as the "Clansman"; also calling the attention of the Chief of Police to this particular matter, asking him to enforce the laws.

Our ladies also took the matter up with the white federated clubs of this city, with, the result, that they gained their support and that of the other white clubs from the following-named cities:—Oakland, Alamedo, Berkeley, San Matee and Burlingame. After the committee of ladies of our race had labored day and night for two weeks, they were assured on Tuesday, June 14, by the city authorities and the manager of the California Theatre Association that the "Clansman" would not be shown in the city and county of San Francisco.

We must here state that due credit is owed the gentlemen who acted as our spokesmen in this crisis but we cannot overlook this fact, that if it wasn't for the colored ladies from the ... Federated Clubs who acte[illegible] on the committee, we hardly think that the suppression of the picture would be so easy to be obtained.

We here state that Mrs. J. M. Bost is the treasurer for the ladies' department of the U. N. I. A. & A. C. L. Mrs. E. F. Johnson is the ladies' secretary, Mrs. E. F. Mabson is a member of the Honorable Advisory Board, and Mr. A. P. Alberga is the secretary of the Honorable Advisory Board. Hon. Mr E. D. D. Mabson is also a member of this division No. 148.

MRS. E. F. JOHNSON, MRS. M. J. MABSON, MRS. J. M. BOST, 1616 Sutter street.

Colored Revivalist Protests "Clansman"

OAKLAND CAL ENQUIRER
AUGUST 19, 1921

Dr. B. F. Abner, colored revivalist, who is conducting meetings at Phillips chapel, California and Derby streets, protested against "The Clansman" being shown at a local playhouse. He said that it was not a picture to show the public today, as it would tend to incite race prejudice. He said that in proof of this many southern cities refused to allow the picture to be shown. He also opposed the exhibition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on the same grounds.

"THE BIRTH OF A NATION" COMES TO GRAND SOON

Montgomery Ala. 11/23/21

D. W. Griffith's historical spectacle, "The Birth of Nation," will come to the Grand Theatre, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 1, 2 and 3 with a daily matinee. "The Birth of a Nation" is one of the most widely discussed topics in the country; it established an absolutely new art in the realm of the theatre—the art of pantomimic screen spectacle with music. It also created a tremendous sensation because of its vaster and more forceful treatment of the same theme as Thomas Dixon's "The Clansman." The consequences of the Civil War in Southern reconstruction are fully dealt with, and the nation reborn is apotheosized.

Mr. Griffith, pioneer among directors, managed the stupendous achievement without the aid of dialogue or speech, for motion pictures, accompanying music and effects tell the coherent, logical and moving story.

IMMORTAL STORY OF RECONSTRUCTION TOLD

Montgomery Advertiser

Glorious Deeds of Men of Old South Thrills As It Ever Did

12 # 12/2/21

Like the record graven on the immortal pages of history and upon the hearts and memories of a great and mighty race, of the glorious deeds, the gallantry, the heroism of the soldiers of the Confederacy, "The Birth of a Nation," greatest of all motion picture epics, never grows old. A demonstration of this fact was to be found in the packed houses which greeted the return to Montgomery of this stupendous film classic, that opened for an engagement of three days, Thursday afternoon at the Grand theatre. Grown-ups who had already seen the great picture but who wanted to see it again, bringing with them their children, and even their children's children, to see this wonderful performance that is essentially of, by and for the South.

Through the medium of "The Birth of a Nation," there has been brought home to the younger generation in the southern states and throughout the country, a realization of how the men of the South, brought face to face with a problem that was not of their own making, found their own solution and preserved the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race. This motion picture presentation of the creation of this problem, and its solution, has had a great mission which it has fulfilled and will continue to fulfill as the years go on. No matter how many times a man, woman or child has seen "The Birth of a Nation," they should see it again, and most of them want to, knowing it will do them good. That's the reason why the management is expecting more capacity houses throughout Friday and Saturday.—Joe McCoy.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem — 1921.
Motion Pictures.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
MAY 7, 1921

Negroes Protest Film Play

Five Arrested Distributing Pamphlets at Broadwawy Theater

Five negroes were arrested in front of the Capitol Theater, Broadway and Fifty-first Street, last night by Patrolmen Hardy and Upton, of the West Forty-seventh Street station, for distributing literature against the picture, "The Birth of a Nation," which is showing at that theater. It is the first disturbance which has resulted from the latest reshowing of the picture in New York.

According to the police, the pamphlets, which were being distributed, charged that "The Birth of a Nation" was purely propaganda for the Ku-Klux-Klan and urged that it be barred from the theaters of the city on the ground that whenever it was shown it stirred up race hatred. The pamphlets, according to the police, were signed by the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

ARREST NEGROES PICKETING FILM

N. Y. C. GLOBE
MAY 7, 1921

Women Among Those Who Protest Against Revival of "The Birth of a Nation."

An endeaver to picket the Capitol Theatre, Broadway and Fifty-first street, in protest against the exhibition of "The Birth of a Nation," resulted in the arrest last night of five Negroes, three of them women. The picketers represented the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Besides the five arrested, about twenty-five Negro ex-service men, all in army uniform, were on hand to lend support to the protest. They were not molested.

Those arrested were:

Mrs. Helen Curtis, 252 West 133d street; Mrs. Laura Jean Rollock, 385 Cumberland street, Brooklyn; Mrs. Katherine Johnson, 8 St. Felix street, Brooklyn; Edward F. Frazier, Columbia University student, 2252 Seventh avenue, and Llewelyn Rollock, 385 Cumberland street, Brooklyn.

The prisoners were locked up in the West Forty-seventh street station, charged with disorderly conduct.

The women were engaged in war work with the negro Y. W. C. A. in France, and were wearing the service uniform of that organization. Rollock wore the uniform of a sailor. The women, according to the police, displayed banners reading: "We represented America in France. Why should 'The Birth of a Nation' misrepresent us here?"

It is charged that besides the banners they distributed circulars to people passing in front of the theatre, the circular being headed: "Stop the Ku Klux Klan Propaganda in New York."

Magistrate Duross in Night Court paroled the women and held the men in $200 each for trial Monday.

NEGROES PICKET "BIRTH OF NATION"

N Y C WORLD
MAY 7, 1921

Three Women and Two Men Are Arrested for Protest at Capitol Theatre.

Five negro pickets, three of them women, representing the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were arrested last night when the police found them parading in front of the Capitol Theatre, Broadway at 51st Street, in protest against the exhibition of "The Birth of a Nation."

The film, which has been exhibited throughout the United States, has often brought down the wrath of the negroes because of their contention that it tends to reflect on the character and integrity of the race through portrayal of early negro brutality.

Those arrested were:

Mrs. Helen Curtis, forty-two, of No. 252 West 133d Street; Mrs. Laura Jean Rollock, thirty-eight, of No. 385 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn; Mrs. Katherine Johnson, forty-one, of No. 8 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn; Edward F. Frazier, twenty-six, Columbia University student, of No. 2252 Seventh Avenue, and Llewelyn Rollack, twenty-five, of No. 385 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

The prisoners were locked up in the West 47th Street Station on charges of disorderly conduct.

The three women were engaged in war work with the negro Y. W. C. A. in France and were wearing the service uniform of that organization. Rollock wore the uniform of a sailor. The women, according to the police, displayed banners reading: "We represented America in France. Why should 'The Birth of a Nation' misrepresent us here?"

Besides the banners, it is charged, they distributed circulars to people passing in front of the theatre, the circular being headed: "Stop the Ku Klux Klan Propaganda in New York." The men carried no banners, but were engaged in the distribution of circulars, it was said.

Besides those arrested, there were about twenty-five negro ex-service men, all in army uniforms, on hand to lend support to the protest. They were not molested.

Magistrate Douras in Night Court paroled the women and held the men in $200 bail each for trial in West Side Court Monday. "Your action might have led to serious rioting," said he.

ARREST NEGROES AT 'BIRTH OF A NATION'

NEW YORK HERALD
MAY 7, 1921

Police Reserves Called When Three Women and Two Men Protest.

An attempt to conduct a demonstration against the production of "The Birth of a Nation" at the Capitol Theatre last night led to the arrest of three women and two men, negroes, and the gathering of a crowd that required police reserves to handle. Dressed in Y. W. C. A. war service uniforms the three women, Mrs Helen Curtis, widow of James C. Curtis, who was United States Minister to Liberia; Mrs. Laura J. Rollock of 383 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, and Miss Catherine M. Johnson, 58 St. Felix street, Brooklyn, carried placards reading:

"We Represented America in France. Why Should 'The Birth of a Nation' Misrepresent Us Here?"

They marched up and down the sidewalk, and with the men, Edwin F. Frazier of 2252 Seventh avenue, and Llewellyn Rollock of 383 Cumberland street, brother-in-law of Mrs. Rollock, passed out circulars containing statements that "The Birth of a Nation" was dangerous as propaganda in favor of Ku Klux Klan organizations.

Patrolmen Lavery and Harty, who stopped the marchers, charged them with obstructing the sidewalk and refusing to move on. Walter F. White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, accompanied the party, but was not arrested. He said protests against the picture had been made to the city officials, who had declined to act.

When the five prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Douras in the Night Court the case was adjourned.

"Such a practice is likely to incite insurrection and riot," said the Magistrate, "and I want you to put a stop to it."

"James C. Thomas, their counsel, then rejoined:

"We wish to stop the Ku Klux Klan from inciting dissension and riot between two peace loving peoples who fought side by side in France."

"We want no stump speeches here," remarked Magistrate Douras in closing the case.

STUPIDITY AND THE N. A. A. C. P.

Do the letters N. A. A. C. P. also mean the ,Nincompoops' Association for the Advertisement of Certain Plays? It seems so. Here is "The Birth of a Nation," which had dropped down to the level of a third-class attraction, in a fair way to be forgotten, when the pig-headed enthusiasts of the N. A. A. C. P. must needs descend upon it and picket the theatre in uniform and placards and thus elevate it to the level of a first-class sensation and money-maker for its promoters. Surely stupidity could hardly go any further than this.

How does this collection of amiable idiots think that they can stop a play by picketing? Do they really believe that "publicity" of this sort will turn white theatregoers away from an evening's enjoyment? If they do, then they are the simplest fools that ever wandered through Wonderland. A white friend told us last night of going to see the play, which he said he was prompted to do only by seeing the demonstration advertised in the daily papers. Who knows how many thousands of white people will do the same thing for the same reason?

The strong point of the N. A. A. C. P. is "publicity." It will end lynching by "publicity." It will put down Jim Crow by "publicity" and abolish disfranchisement by "publicity." As the Old Cattleman used to say, "That's whatever." But we do know that the first chance which their particular brand of "publicity" had to function freely it made an ass of itself. The producers of "The Birth of a Nation would be willing to pay a thousand dollars into the "Campaign Fund" of the Nincompoops' Association for the very generous "publicity" which they so freely and foolishly gave to the play.

The N. A. A. C. P. evidently needs brains very badly at present. Has their original supply run short? If so, it is high time for a more intelligent group to take the field. It certainly couldn't do anything to look more like a doddering idiot than the N. A. A. C. P. has done.

PROVIDENCE R I BULLETIN
MAY 24, 1921

Carrying It Too Far

To illustrate what an amazingly short distance there is between sense and nonsense, the city authorities of Boston have revoked the license of a theatre where a well-known motion picture was to be shown. The picture in question is one which has been running the film circuit for the past four or five years.

The real reason for this action by the city authorities is the petition of one thousand negroes in the city of Boston who object to the production on the ground that it reflects against the integrity of the race. The stated reason for the censorship is that the picture has been held improper for public presentation.

Such a decision by the Boston authorities immediately raises the question, Where is this censorship going to stop? When is racial objection a sufficient cause for forbidding a film or book, and when is it not? If legislators are to listen to such petitions from special groups of citizens, will we ever be able to expect the truth in books, plays and films?

The motion picture shows the negro in the days of slavery. That picturization has nothing to do with the negro of to-day, who is improving every opportunity to better himself and his race. Every broad-minded negro will realize this difference when he considers such a film. He will also remember that there have been hundreds of plays and books which do anything but flatter the characteristics of the white man.

There is a positive danger in repressing productions which aim to tell a story honestly and without prejudice. Racial objections are to minor details, and although we can sympathize with the tender sensibilities of any race or creed those sensibilities must not be permitted to interfere with principles of plain common sense.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

"Birth of a Nation" Revival Argument in favor of Censorship

New York age 5/21/21

No stronger argument in favor of Gov. Nathan L. Miller signing the measure now before him providing for the creation of a motion picture censor board is needed than the latest effort to popularize and glorify the Ku Klux Klan in the North by reviving "The Birth of a Nation," now being shown at the Capitol Theatre

Under the guise of art this vicious photoplay has sought to spread its propaganda of race hatred throughout this and other countries. That Thomas Dixon and his associates are not moved to a sense of fair play by the many sacrifices made by colored Americans at home and abroad during this country's participation in the world-war is not surprising, but it is almost unbelievable that the Capitol Theatre could be used in this nefarious plot considering that it is under Jewish management. And yet they are cursing out Henry Ford! Principle and consistency, however, seemed to be of secondary consideration when money is involved.

The following article, clipped from the Call is regarded worthy of reproduction in these columns:

"They are reviving 'The Birth of a Nation' at the Capitol Theatre, and it is a Roman holiday.

"Although the picture was made over six years ago, and was a sensational success, then, it still stands out as a master film. It is a wonderful spectacle. The effects are unsurpassed even today, after other film makers have had six years to imitate it. The setting is perfect, and such later day stars as Lillian Gish, Mae Marsh, Bobby Harron, H. B. Walthall, Wallace Reid and William Cooper can be seen playing their best big parts. Technically speaking, it is a remarkable piece of work.

"But—

"Exactly what is the idea of reviving it at this time? Is there any significance in the fact that this work of the bigoted Thomas Dixon, promoting race hatred, is presented when Henry Ford is working up race hatred when the Ku Klux Klan is reorganizing to work up race hatred, when William Randolph Hearst and his string of newspapers [illegible] are stirring up race hatred.

"'The Birth of a Nation,' great though it was as a spectacle, a play and a picture, is a perversion of history, written by a man who has a twisted point of view. When Dixon and Griffith tamper with history, when the director uses his genius to inflame the people against the Negroes and against the anti-slavery policy of the United States, when the artist causes vast audiences to cheer a victory of soldiers fighting under the banner of the Slaveholders' Rebellion and to hiss when the flag of their own country, destroying slavery, is borne in triumph—then the matter is no longer purely artistic, but political.

"This story misrepresents history. The hideousness of slavery and the indignation of the people against slavery are not depicted, but the lazy chivalrous slaveholding aristocracy, are shown in their comfortable life, supported by loyal souls who lick their masters' boots, and by comic Negroes who want to be men and women.

"This picture, presumably showing the birth of America as a nation, sneers at Lincoln's call for volunteers to put down the armed rebellion of men fighting to perpetrate human slavery; glorifies the slaveholders' banner as baptized in glory, and depicts the second rebellion, armed to terrorize a whole section of the country, so as to cause unthinking audiences to roar with applause!

"The story of that gang of murderous bandits, the Ku Klux Klan, is told as if they were angels of mercy. Is there one, out of a thousand in the audience who knows the true history of that band that had to be suppressed by the Force Bill, or who knows how foully Dixon has lied about the reconstruction period

"The meaning of this picture is not art; it is a plain attempt to keep the working people divided along race lines, it falls in with the anti-Japanese, the anti-Jewish, the Anti-German, the anti-British, the anti-Irish and the anti-Mexican propaganda—all designed to keep the workers from realizing their common interests and their common enemy, all designed to make the work of the master class the easier.

"The Birth of a Nation uses its insidious poison for its own ends. It is for us to point out to the people the wickedness of race divisions and color lines, to unite the workers. So they may destroy the system that was based upon slavery, no matter how that system is disguised."

L. A. W.

The New York Times, Please copy.

Boston Negroes Prevent Showing Of Ku Klux Klan Photo Play

New York age 5/21/21

By LESTER A. WALTON.

Boston Negres have prevented agents of the Ku Klux Klan from exhibiting the "Birth of A Nation" in the "Hub" City, as the sub-joined, appearing in a local daily discloses:

Boston, May, 10.—The Municipal Licensing Board, of which Mayor Peters is a member, late to-day suspended for an indefinite period the license of the Shubert Theatre. The action was taken on recommendation of the Municipal Censorship Board, which had viewed at a private exhibition a motion picture which was to have been presented to-night.

Earlier in the day a large delegation of Negro men and women had appeared at City Hall to protest against the picture on the ground that its representation of scenes in the South under reconstruction after the Civil War would arouse racial antagonism and might provoke disorder. The picture was shown publicly in this city several years ago.

At the offices of the Messrs. Shubert in New York city it was said last night that the motion picture referred to in the Boston despatch was "The Birth of a Nation" and that the presentation was to have been made by D. W. Griffith, its producer.

The colored citizens of Boston succeeded in their fight to suppress the vicious film: in New York, they failed.

Moral: Make a determined effort to stop the presentation of an objectionable play or picture before it has been put on—not afterwards.

Colored Musicians in Paris

Is race ~~prejudice~~ after all a form of jealousy? Instead of our daily papers exulting over the success of colored musicians in Paris, France, they give more space to criticism than commendation to the colored American as the following dispatch shows:

Paris, May 14—All Paris is turning out to hear the American Southern Syncopated Orchestra, which has just opened a season in the Theatre des Champs Elysee.

Seats are bringing 30 francs each and crowds stand in long lines in front of the box office, and the serious music critics declare that the concerts strike anew note in the art of music—although some critics do not like that note—lamenting that the Negroes are too prone to noise and burlesque.

The Comcodia avers that Parisians under the influence of the orchestra show evidence of a return to primitive savagery and that the Avenue Montaigne, on which the theatre is situated, will soon be planted with cocoanut trees.

As one critic puts it, the apotheosis of jazz bids fair to make the opera seem a back number, while the Observatory of Paris is said to register nightly a tremendous seismic disturbance in the neighborhood of Pont de l'Alma.

Seast bring 30 francs each, and crowds standing in long lines in front of the box office is the answer.

Gilpin Wins Additional Laurels

Alexander Wolcott, dramatic critic of the New York Times published a list submitted by correspondence of the ten best plays of the season. "The Emperor Jones," with Charles Gilpin in the title role, is invariably included. The most favored list of ten best plays in order of their appearance are:

Gilda Varesi in the role of "Enter Madame."

Margaret Anglin in the title role of "The Woman of Bronze."

Roberta Arnold as Mrs. Tucker (you rember Grace Livingston—well, she married that Tucker fellow) in "The First Year."

Charles Gilpin in the title role of "The Emperor Jones."

Ben-Ami as Peter Krumback in "Samson and Delilah."

Margaret Wyherley as Mrs. Rainey in "Mixed Marriage."

Lionele Atwill as Jean-Gaspard Deburau in "Deburau."

Laura Hope Crews as Olivia in "Mr. Pim Passes By."

Margaret Anglin as Joan in "The Trial of Joan of Arc."

Joseph Schildkraut as Liliom in "Liliom".

Sunday evening a professional performance of "The Emperor Jones" was given at the Princess Theatre which was attended by many of the leading actors and actresses. At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Gilpin was the recipients of bouquets from Jane Cowl and others.

WOMEN REFUSE TO HALT WAR ON RIOT MOVIE

Theater Pickets Defy Court in Battle to Stop "Birth of a Nation"

Chicago Whip 5/21/21

New York, May 20.—Refusing to accept a compromise dismissal before Judge Ten Eyck in the West Side court Thursday, the cases of the five persons who were arrested in connection with the picketing of the Capitol Theater, where the film "The Birth of a Nation" was playing last week, for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were held over for general sessions. The bail of Llewellyn Rollack and Edward Frazier was continued, and Mrs. Helen Curtis, Mrs. Laura Jean Rollack and Mrs. Kathryn Johnson were continued on parole.

Magistrate Ten Eyck, who denied a motion for dismissal, said that, taking into consideration the characters and good records of the defendants, he was willing to dismiss the case on condition that they would promise to stop further protests against the picture.

Ejected From Court

Prominent persons interested in the case complained of having been ejected from the courtroom during the trial, and a complaint of having done so on account of color was made to the judge by the attorneys for the association. Judge Ten Eyck denied that he had told court officials to keep our people from gaining admittance. Five hundred people crowded the sidewalk in front of the court to hear the decision.

The actions of the attorneys for the association earned the highest approval of the Race in this city. Lawyer N. B. Marshall, as well as others of our lawyers not connected with the case, is well pleased with the fight that the association is making in the protest against a picture which has been denounced throughout the entire country.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem — 1921.

Moving Pict...

New York

"THE BIRTH OF A NATION" AGAIN.

That most vicious moving picture play, "The Birth of a Nation" is again being produced in New York. The opening night was made a gala event for unreconstructed Rebels, Negro haters and professional Southerners. The Capitol Theatre was profusely decorated with Confederate flags draped with the Stars and Stripes. Mr. Griffiths, the producer, with a party of friends occupied a box, and during the intermission the spot light was thrown on the box while Mr. Griffiths arose and acknowledged the plaudits of the audience.

The picture as now being presented is, so far as the Negro is concerned, the same picture that aroused the indignation of the entire race six years ago. Mr. Rothafel, the proprietor has promised officers of the N. A. A. C. P. who had sought to prevent the production that about 2,500 feet of scenes most objectionable to colored people would be cut out, but the promise was not kept, there were the same old unfair, untrue and revolting scenes.

Whatever other reasons there may be for the revival of "The Birth of a Nation" at this particular time **I believe that one of the reasons is a determination to offset the shocking revelations that have just come out of Georgia.** The whole country has been stirred by the accounts of barbarious brutalities committed in connection with the Jasper County peonage cases; now comes this picture to instill the idea that no matter how brutally the Negro in the South is treated, there are justifications for the treatment.

"The Birth of a Nation" has been lauded as a great masterpiece of screen art. As a spectacle it is a great picture. Its photography has been improved upon only very little in the last six years since it was first produced. It was the first American made film in which masses were handled with a high degree of technical skill, and in that respect it has not been surpassed by any subsequent picture made in this country. **But it is not art; it is propaganda, and propaganda of the worst and most insidious sort.**

The power of "The Birth of a Nation " to do us damage is not due so much to the fact that it portrays the Negro in a bad light as it is due to the fact that it pretends to be history. The unknowing and unthinking spectator—and the majority of moving picture spectators are both unknowing and unthinking—does not feel that he is witnessing the portrayal of a story but a portrayal of the truth. It is not necessary to state that the Dixon-Griffith picture not only misrepresents but distorts and falsifies history.

Not in the whole picture is there a single let up on the bitterness against the Negro. Not in the hundreds of black characters used is there a single decent Negro character. The only relief is offered in a couple knee-bending, boot-licking servants who insist upon remaining slaves, and who are programmed "The Loyal Souls."

Only one side of slavery is depicted. All of its hideousness and savagery is omitted. One would gather from this picture that slavery was a benevolent and uplifting institution. The lazy, blood-sweating, slave-holding southern aristocracy is paraded in the picture as the most noble productions of America, while men who fought to preserve the Union and to abolish slavery are held up to ridicule and even worse.

It is a wonder to me that protest against this picture has been left almost entirely to the Negro. It is true that the Negro is the most misrepresented and most maligned victim; but there are other misrepresentations and libels. The whole Union cause is misrepresented. Secession is justified and glorified, and prehaps the main object of the picture is to carry the idea that the North made a great mistake in fighting the South and abolishing slavery. The only character of the Union cause not held up to ridicule is that of Abraham Lincoln, and ofcourse, even the producers of the "Birth of a Nation" had sense enough to know that they could not go so far as to defame Lincoln; but they emphasize the impression that had Lincoln lived his sympathies would have been with the South.

When I watched this picture for the first time just a few days ago, I sat wondering how Northern white American citizens, aside from the gross libel upon a whole group of loyal Americans, could sit calmly and watch this justification of enemies and traitors who could applaud the planting of the rebel flag upon Union ramparts and the temporary defeat of men who were defending the nation's flag. I wondered why there were not enough red-blooded Americans present to rise up and protest against the whole business'

This especially applies to New York City) The Capitol Theatre is decorated with Confederate flags. Every time the band blares out "Dixie there is applause. There seems to be a set of people in New York who think it is "classy" to be regarded as southerners. The southerner boasts so much of his superior aristocracy—and generally this claim to superior aristocracy is bolstered up by the boast of having had a black mammy—that many of these Northerners who have never been south of the Potomac River are Professional Southerners. They are the people who most generally begin to applaud "Dixie" as soon as the first strains are played.

Another feature of the audience at the Capitol Theatre was its dense ignorance of facts that ought to be known. The audience was made up very largely of Jews and most likely a large number of Irish people, and all wildly applauded the riding of the Ku Klux Klan, regarding them, no doubt, as chivalrous knights of mercy, and not knowing that the revived Ku Klux Klan is as much anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic as it is anti-Negro.

"The Birth of a Nation" ought to be stopped, not only because it insults and libels colored Americans but also because it is injecting into the body of the nation the same poison that sought to destroy it in 1860.

Crowd City Hall at Hearing on Film 'Birth of a Nation'

BOSTON MASS TRAVELLER
MAY 16, 1921

Leading Representatives of Negro Race Protest Showing of Film in This City

More than 600 negroes crowded the aldermanic chamber at City Hall today and scores unable to get in gathered in the corridors to protest before Mayor Peters and the censorship board against the return showing of "The Birth of a Nation," scheduled for presentation at the Majestic Theatre.

Seldom, if ever before, has the aldermanic chamber held so many persons. A detail of three policemen was sent from Court square station to supplement the regular detail at City Hall, but when the crowd appeared in ever increasing numbers more officers were detailed for duty.

Prominent among those protesting were leading members of the ne in Boston and officers of the negro organizations which hav tested against David Wark G film on the ground it misrepresen negro race and tends to create prejudice.

'BIRTH OF A NATION' CLOSES BOSTON HOUSE

NEW YORK HERALD
MAY 17, 1921

Theatre License Suspended on Protest of Negroes.

BOSTON, May 16.—The Municipal Licensing Board, of which Mayor Peters is a member, late to-day suspended for an indefinite period the license of the Shubert Theatre. The action was taken on recommendation of the Municipal Censorship Board, which had viewed at a private exhibition a motion picture which was to have been presented to-night.

Earlier in the day a large delegation of negro men and women had appeared at City Hall to protest against the picture on the ground that its representation of scenes in the South under reconstruction after the Civil War would arouse racial antagonism and might provoke disorder. The picture was shown

At the offices of the Messrs. Shubert it was said last night that the motion picture referred to was "The Birth of a Nation," which was booked there by D. W. Griffith, its producer. The suspense of the license, it was said, was only made to prevent the showing of the picture.

Street

N Y C WORLD
MAY 17, 1921—

BOSTON SUSPENDS THEATRE FOR "BIRTH OF A NATION."

Censorship Board Views the Famous Picture Privately and Has It Banned.

BOSTON, May 16.—The Municipal Licensing Board, of which Mayor Peters is a member, to-day suspended for an indefinite period the license of the Shubert Theatre. The action was taken on recommendation of the Municipal Censorship Board, which viewed at a private exhibition "The Birth of a Nation." The picture was to have been presented to-night.

Earlier in the day a large delegation of negro men and women had appeared at City Hall to protest against the ture, on the ground that its representation of scenes in the South under reconstruction after the Civil War would arouse racial antagonism and

might provoke disorder. The picture was shown publicly in this city several years ago.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
MAY 13, 1921

NEGROES PROTEST FILM.—Resentment in the Harlem negro district against the six-year-old film, "The Birth of a Nation," still runs high, and hundreds of colored people attended yesterday the hearing in the West Side Court of five of their race, who had been arrested for passing out leaflets protesting the showing of the picture. The photograph shows the crowd which was refused admittance to the courtroom. (NEWS photo)

Negroes in Boston Protest Return of "Birth of a Nation"

N Y C CALL
MAY 14, 1921

BOSTON, May 13.—Boston Negroes began their campaign today against the return of the "Birth of a Nation," the Griffith film scheduled to be shown here again beginning on Monday.

The Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protested to Mayor Peters, and after a long conference the Mayor decided to discuss the matter with Police Commissioner Curtis and Chief Justice Bolster. The Mayor is known to be opposed to the showing of the film.

Attorney Butler R. Wilson, representing the Negro association, declared to Peters that the film was a malicious misrepresentation of the colored race, that it glorified lynching, that it aroused race antagonism and that it tended to cause a breach in the public peace.

CLOSE THEATRE TO STOP 'BIRTH OF NATION' FILM

BOSTON MASS HERALD
MAY 17, 1921

Board of Censors Prevents Show by Suspending Shubert's License

ACTION FOLLOWS NEGROES' PROTEST

To stop the showing in Boston of "The Birth of a Nation," a Griffith film, the Boston board of censors suspended yesterday the license of the Shubert Theatre, where the picture was to have had its first presentation of the season last night.

The board comprises Mayor Peters, Police Commissioner Curtis and Chief Justice Bolster of the municipal court. Court action on the part of the film or theatre interests may result from their decision. The theatre complied at once with the ruling.

100 Negroes Made Protest

The decision followed a private view of the film by the censors during the afternoon and was the result of protests made to them at City Hall in the morning by a delegation of 100 negroes, who declared the picture was a libel on their race, that it glorified lynching, that it tended to create race hatred and that it would cause riots.

The mayor announced the verdict in behalf of the board. "We have voted," he said, "to suspend the license of the Shubert Theatre." Asked for specific reasons, he replied there were several grounds upon which they might base their decision, but that as they were not required by law to give reasons and as the matter may go to court, he did not care to name them. Nor was he willing to state whether the decision was unanimous. The law requires only a majority vote of the censors. He explained that the suspension of the license was for an indefinite period with the understanding it will not act to prevent the theatre from presenting any film or play other than "The Birth of a Nation."

John M. Casey, head of the license division of the mayor's office and secretary to the censors, notified the theatre management by telephone of the suspension and later served official written notice as required by law.

Criticised Ex-Mayor Curley

The remonstrants at the hearing held in the morning crowded the aldermanic chamber to capacity and the corridor outside the chamber. Several extra policemen from station 2 under charge of Lt. Laffin, in addition to a group of traffic officers under Capt. Hoppe, were assigned to the hearing, but they were not called on to do more than keep a passageway open in the chamber and in the corridor.

The remarks of the remonstrants included criticism of former Mayor Curley for permitting the film to be shown here in 1915. The Rev. Walter B. McLean said that the former mayor had quoted Shakespeare to them, but allowed the film to go on. Other negroes who spoke were Atty. Butler R. Wilson; Atty. Matthew W. Bullock, Dr. Benjamin W. Swain, the Rev. David S. Klugh, Edward B. Barco, William Monroe Trotter, Dr. Alice W. McKane, Mrs. Alexander Wright and former Asst. U. S. Dist.-Atty. William H. Lewis. Miss Adeline Moffat and J. Mott Hallowell, also protested the film. Atty. David Stoneman and Judge J. Albert Brackett represented the film and theatre interests.

BOSTONIANS FIGHT MOVIE THAT PROMOTES LYNCHING

Chicago Whip 5/28/21

Boston, Mass., May 20.—The men of affairs at Boston started their campaign against the return of Griffith's "Birth of a Nation," which was scheduled to play here during the week of May 15. The Boston branch of the N. A. A. C. P. protested to Mayor Peters and after a long conference the mayor decided to discuss the affair with Police Commissioner Curtis and Chief Justice Bolster. The mayor is known to be opposed to the showing of the film.

The spirit of fair play is being aroused by all well meaning Americans and the litttle incidents that tend to antagonize the free thinking people of our United States are being brought before the public for investigation.

Attorney Butler R. Wilson, representing the association for the advancement of our Race, declared to Peters that the film was a misrepresentation of our Race of today; that it glorified in lynching; that it aroused race antagonism, and that it tended to cause a breach in the public peace. The condition of our Race during the reconstruction period is not to be compared to our present day advancement and that all obstacles that have the tendency to hold the Race in check should be removed, and that "the spirit of true Americanism should reign supreme."

BOSTON MASS HERALD
MAY 21, 1921

THE BIRTH OF A NATION

To the Editor of The Herald:

I wish to compliment Mayor Peters, Police Commissioner Curtis and Judge Bolster on their refusal to have the "Birth of a Nation" picture shown in Boston. When the writer saw this picture several years ago on its first presentation in Los Angeles, he was of the opinion that it misrepresented history and perpetrated a libel upon the colored race. The producer of this picture was, I am informed, born in the South, and this fact may have created prejudice in his mind. The picture glorifies the Klu Klux Klan and lynching, and this is a particularly bad feature, to my mind establishing all necessary argument in favor of the censors.

EDWIN. W. INGALLS.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem – 1921

Pan-African Congress.

The Pan African Congress. and the Negro's awakening.

Accra Gold Coast West Africa
African Standard 10/2 2/21

There is a poor blind Sampson in this land
Shorn of his strength and bound in bonds of steel
Who may, in some grim revel, raise his hand
And shake the pillars of this Commonweal
Till the vast temple of our Liberties
A shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish lies
[The Warning:" Longfellow]

THE above quotation is made from W. H. Longfellow's Poem written in 1842 entitled "The Warning," in one of those exquisite but moving lines of his Poems on Slavery. In this poem the poet prophesies, in view of the injustice of the trade in human beings, that a day will come when the New Negro—herein styled "blind Sampson, shorn of his strength shall raise his hand and shake the pillars of the (American) Commonweal till the vast temple of its liberties will be like a shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish."

For over three hundred years, blackmen were bought mainly on the West Coast of Africa that is: in the Gulf of Guinea ending at the slave Coast—and sold to inhuman Europeans, and transported in vessels to the United States of America and the West Indies, where they were forced to work under the most inhuman conditions in the cotton fields of Texas, the sugar cane plantations in Virginia and Jamaica and the rest of the islands in the Carribean sea.

Owing to the indefatigable efforts of British philanthropists like Granville Sharp, Clarkson, and Wilberforce, slavery in all the British Dominions was abolished in 1833. It was not until 1865 however that slavery was abolished in the United States of America, mostly as a policy of State through the efforts of Abraham Lincoln and as a result of the Civil War with the South.

Though these slaves were free theoretically they had not the same civil rights as their erstwhile masters. There has all along been race discrimination in America against freed slaves and their descendants. On the other hand the most valuable asset the Negro race possesses, or at any rate gained during these 50 years of its emancipation, is the education of his brains and hands—the latter an acquisition during the slave regime. Negro statistics as published by Professor Work of The Tuskegee Research Branch show that whilst in 1866 there were only 10 per cent of literates, in 1919 there were 80 per cent—so that on this basis [according to the latest census this is increased to 87 per cent] less than 20 persons out of every hundred are illiterate.

But with education came up race consciousness or self knowledge. The result was that National Organisations grew up like mushrooms. so that between 1897 and this year over 35 such organisations have been formed carrying on most useful work in the amelioration of the lot of the Negro race in America.

Of these organisations, the most prominent is "The National Association for the advancement of the coloured people" organised in 1909 Its president is Mr. Moorfield Storey, of Boston Mass; Secretary: Mr. John R. Shillady; and its Director of publicity and Research is Professor W. E. B. DuBois of 70. 5th Avenue, New York, U.S.A. It has a membership of about a quarter of a million persons. Its aims are to prevent injustice to the Negro; the extension of equal civil rights to the Negro race, on the same lines like what has been the lot of white Americans: every effort being made to get rid of mob-law which results in Jim-Crowism and Lynching.

But by far the youngest and the most potent organisation in the United States at the present moment is "The Universal Negro Improvement Association" founded four years ago by Marcus Garvey a Jamaican youngman, with only 13 members at its inception. Its membership has been raised within this short space of time to over four million peoples of African origin. In addition to the great aims of the "National Association for the advancement of coloured people above stated, the U. N. I. A. has set before it a great goal, i.e., the redemption of the African Continent from European exploitation. For this purpose this Association has established a line of steamers called the "Black Star Line" and a business factory for the supply of goods suitable to African requirements and also for Negroes in South and Central America, the West Indies, Cuba, &c. The whole concern was capitalised at 10,000.000 dollars. It has held two conventions in New York, the second ending on the 31st August last, when over 4,000 Negro Deputies from all parts of the world where Negro communities live, were represented, and laws and regulations made and resolutions passed for consolidating the organisation's activities. It has branches all over the world, in the Gold Coast, in Nigeria and in Sierra Leone—even in remote but oppressed South Africa.

On the other hand the "National Association for the advancement of coloured people" although twelve years old, has had no constructive and practical policy. For instance at the Congress at Paris, London and Brussells the Pan African Congress issued a "Manifesto" to the world. Now with all deference to Dr. DuBois's eminent attainments, can he seriously tell what he means by this piece of document? Why should it be addrressed to the "world" in general and not to the Governmental powers individually America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan? Why not attach covering letters with the copy of this manifesto to each of these powers to take action—As it is now it is addressed to no body in particular.

As was to be expected when Garvey wanted to protest against Britain coming into the war between Spain and Morocco, he addressed his protest directly to the King of England and sent copies to the various Newspapers in Great Britain. That is practical statesmanship. If he does not gain his point at all, he has expressed the view of himself, his executive and his 4,000,000 members of his organisation what they think and they want.

It is true, this Association represents America's ablest Negro scholars in all the sciences and the arts, but it is evident that it has not at all been as successful as Garveyism. which has certainly taken the world by storm; and it is a fact which cannot be blinked at, that Garveyism has come to stay. Lord Beaconsfield has said some where in his incomparable writings that "Bookworms do not make chancellors of State." The N.A.A.C. whilst its ideals are altruistic, they are certainly not to be attained except based upon practical economic foundations. And this it has not attempted to do. Abstract reasoning however sonorous and well founded in its conception does not make converts readily. They, like a splendid mirage, reflect what might have been. Unfortunately for the world, the men and women of this terragenous globe, are ruled not by sentiment but by practical deeds. Japan's awakening did not proceed upon the principle of pointing out the wrongs and the indignities from which the yellow races have been suffering at the hands of Europeans and the Occident generally. They did more. Its national government took Education seriously in hand. It imported, upon the basis of sound economics, the best talent in the arts and sciences that the West could provide. They sent the Japanese youth in addition over the seas as to learn, in the Departments of knowledge all that the Western Universities could teach. They paid in hard cash for the knowledge that they wished to acquire. And they got it. That was the key to their success. No race can be great which is not prepared to make sacrifices in men and money. These are the matter of fact conditions to success. You can never get the present day civilised world to listen

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to your plea for justice until you add deeds to your words. The world wants doers of great things, and not talkers about great things. The only way to command the respect of the civilised world is to show that you are intelligent, and that you have the money backing. Garvey realising the potency of this argument does not rest at merely moving the masses of the new Negro communities with his fervid eloquence, he established business engaging all the best that could be got from Negro talent; and any race who must be successful had better copy that.

There can be no doubt whatever that what has brought about this great Negro awakening, not only in America, but also in the British Colonies is the great war. Armaggedon brought black and white together on a common arena of activities. The Negro, whether slave descended or indigenous demonstrated in the battlefields of Flanders, Macedonia, Egypt, Picardy, Togoland, Cameroons, Syria, and East and South West Africa that he was the absolute equal of the white race in physical and intellectual powers. France always foremost in the recognition of talent under whatever skin found created its black Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, &c. without any unneccessary ado about colour of the skin. The Anglo Saxon races with their northern exclusiveness and phlegmatic proclivities on the other hand ignored black talent. No blackman was made a lieutenant, a captain or a colonel [we are subject to correction] throughout this great war although from facts within our possession which we shall publish later on some of the volunteers from the Gold Coast to say nothing of the rank and file of our famous Gold Coast and Nigeria Regiments performed such heroic deeds in East Africa and Cameroons, deeds for which they should have been decorated with V.C.s and D.S.O.s but not one of them was either decorated or rewarded in that way. As compared with the King's Rifles from South Africa they displayed such valour and coolness under fire in taking and storming positions within a few weeks which the former were unable to take for months as to make General Smuts himself dumb founded—yet these black heroes and their deeds were forgotten and though their bones are bleaching in East African jungles they have been "unwept and unsung." We agree with Gray when he describes the lot of the poor forgotten heroes, in such burning lines:

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some hearts once pregnant with celestial fire
Hands that the rods of Empires might have swayed
Or waked to ectasy their living lyre.

Unfortunately for our Gold Coast heroes they were not even blessed as much as Gray's poor, about whom he says as follows:—

Yet even these bones from insult to protect
Some frail memorial still erected nigh
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculptures decked
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh!

If there are things more hateful, more abominable and more damnable they are the ugly words 'ingratitude' and 'injustice.' So long as this world has such a hypocritical population be they white or black God's Kingdom on this earth can never be attained as a reality. It is more than evident that these brave ones who staked their very lives did so to make democracy safe for humanity at large. But what has happened since? We have come back to the old world conditions with its discriminating civil and social laws and a continuation of the very conditions condemned by the fourteen cardinal points of President Woodroe Wilson These and other unjust considerations brought into being not only those American National Organisations, but the National Congress of Africans of British West Africa. These reflections, like Edmund Burke's "Reflections on the French Resolution" brought into being the West Indian Congress the Grenadian Association, the Trinidad Delegation Committees and last but not the least the new life and activity of the Indian National Congress. Each protested, if they were good enough to fight and die in the Empire's cause, they are good enough in their various communities to have a share in the Government of their countries.

We have come to the parting of ways. We address this appeal to all Africans in their various communities to put all petty differences aside since we are all aiming at race emancipation. It is not a question of a Paul or Appolo, not a question of a Garvey or a Du Bois; it is not a question of a Hayford or a Mills. The question confronting all Africans at the present moment is how best are we, whether in America, in the West Indies, or in West Africa, prepared to consolidate our common interests—to have as Garvey appropriately says "One God, one aim, one destiny." Dr. Blyden, that great African Seer and philosopher states as follows:—(Christianity Islam and the Negro race.)

"This seems to be the period of race organisation and race consolidation. The races in Europe are striving to group themselves together according to their natural affinities. The concentration and development of the Sclavonic power in deference to this impulse is a menace to other portions of Europe. The Germans are confederated. The Italians are united. Greece is being reconstructed. And so this race impulse has seized the African here. The feeling is in the atmosphere—the plane in which races move. And there is no people in whom the desire for race integrity and race preservation is stronger than in the negro.

Armaggedon has accelerated the race impulse. It has caught on Africans all the world over. If Marcus Garvey says he is coming in his figurative and flamboyant phraseology, to ask the Europeans to walk out of Africa, to our mind it does not mean fighting them out with lethal weapons. It simply means, if he comes out as he is sure to come out he will wage such a relentless Economic war, which will make this Crown Colony systems too ridiculous to be perpetuated—at any rate European-African trade will be seriously affected. His propaganda, to our mind is a descending avalanche from an Alpine height--smashing every thing in its progress; or like the river Volta at its flood carrying islands, mighty cotton trees, every impediment obstructing its onward rush into the midst of the ocean—and to their doom. His well studied economic, and educational system will do that—take our word for it.

Under these circumstances what our white friends had better do, is to let our motto be "tLive and let live." The insane segregation humbug must be dropped at once. Let us go back to the Victorian regime, when "man was a man for a'that. Let us get the best America can give in industrial, technical and agricultural training. This distinct policy must be started at once. The masses are ruled not by sentiment but by recognition of stern facts. We must forestal Garvey, so that if he does come we can work together as friends. It is no use hiding unalterable facts. The Congress demands must be granted in full. Let us have a legislative Assembly according to our agreement. Let us import the best Educators from America or Switzerland to train up our people to the standard of the European. Let our white friends emulate the French, whose black deputies Diagne and Candace are able to say, "we are French citizens first before all racial consideration."

We firmly trust our suggestions will not fall on deaf ears. Double pay for Europeans to the neglect of the salaries of competent Africans as we have said before cannot be the panacea. At best they are temporary reliefs only. They will never in the least settle the large political and economic question looming in the distance and staring us in the face in the very near future.

Whatever we do or say the scriptures are bound to be fulfiled whether we redicule them or not "Ethiopia SHALL stretch forth her hands unto God!" therefore in the language of the Psalmist.

So now you kings attend—Earth rulers now reform
With reference ser e the Lord, and tremblingly rejoice
His son kiss, lest he grieve and thus your path belost.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem – 1921
Pan African Congress

Pan-African Congress To Be The Foundation Stone

The Wilmington Del. Advocate
10/15/21

Of Intercommunication and Mutual Helpfulness of The Darker Peoples of the World—American Negro to Lead the Way

By WALTER F. WHITE, For
By The Associated Negro Press.

Paris, France.—The final and closing session was held in the hall of the Civil Engineers at Paris. In the minds and hearts of all the delegates was the pleasant knowedge that they were in France—the country that more nearly than any other believes in and practices "The Fatherhood of Gold and the Brotherhood of Man." The meetings opened on Sunday afternoon with M. Diagne in the chair. In his opening remarks, he referred to the large part played in the late war by men of color. He made one statement that I have heard in America often, and in England and Belgium, that shows, after all, men of color throughout the world have one common thought. It was "black troops helped to win the war—black peoples must have the right to present their demands for justice and have them heard and acted upon.

Then M. Candace, a handsome, impressive man of color who is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies from Guadeloupe paid on eloquent tribute to the attitude of France towards her colored citizens; M. Belgarde, Haitian Minister to France, told of Haiti and her citizens and proposed a resolution that the League of Nations establish a bureau of reasearch whose business it should be to inquire into the violations of rights of natives and to see that those rights are protected; M. Chalet, president of the French Society for the Protection of Natives, told of iniquities inflicted upon French natives; while later a native of India whose name I did not get, and M. Valence, of Portugal, spoke on the problems of their countries and what was being done to meet them.

America Fails "Square Deal"

On Sunday evening Dr. DuBois spoke in answer to some of the statements that had been made regarding the Congress. He declared that the thought seemed to be in the mind of some that American Negroes had come to France to get France to solve the Negro's problems in the United States, while others seemed to feel that these same American delegates had come to France to settle the problems of France and her colored citizens. Neither of these were correct, he asserted. With regard to the latter, American colored people knew that they did not have money or time enough to settle another country's problems. With regard to the former, he said that the American colored man was fighting his own battle, that the Negro was not given a square deal in the United States, but that the American Negro did realize that "no Negro in any part of the world can be safe as long as a man can be exploited in Africa, disfranchised in the West Indies or lynched in the United States because he is a colored man." He told of the work of American colored people in bringing to light Ameri-

(Continued on Page Seven.)

THE PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

N. Y. Negro World 12/10/21

By CHRISTIANS

The above-named congress ought to be of interest to all Negro people in the world, taking its name into consideration, because it ought to be the meeting of all pure-blooded Negro people in the world to deal on things Negro and for things Negro, and such Negro people forming that congress should be elected by the people themselves, its officers to be pure Negroes, and such congress should be held time after time in Africa. No alien race or races should have a voice in its deliberations. One or two at least mulattos can be tolerated as an ordinary member or members. Excepting the above prescribed conditions exist in the present Pan-African congress the same is a tremendous farce. Farce because:

1. Mr. Du Bois, as I know now, is a mulatto, and mulattoes are persons of mixed blood; that is to say, they are neither white nor black. They hold both right to white as well as to black. Further, mulattoes are dangerous crusaders. When they are doing you the best service you may think, it is just the time they are eating you up like that dangerous disease, cancer. Of course to every rule there must be exceptions. There are some very good ones of them who believe and claim to be Negroes. They are better in every respect than the stuff of those who claim to be white while the white men are laughing at and nubbing them.

2. It is most surprising to know that the headquarters of the above-named congress is in France and that it meets during its sessions in various European countries. To me here comes the suspicion as to the motive that prompted the forming of the said congress. Why should such a congress have headquarters in France and meet in various European countries? Why is it European hands must of necessity be figured in it? Where was the congress formed and how were the officers elected and by whom were they elected? I shall appreciate a reply from anyone in or out of the congress as early as possible.

3. The Pan-African Congress' report for 1920 shows very obviously that the said congress does not meet the approval of the African world. It was reported that the total number of delegates was fifty-six, and of this number only fourteen were African. The Negro population is placed at 400,000,000. How, then, in the face of truth can fourteen men represent such a number of people? This again helps to prove that something is wrong. What's the trouble? It must be perhaps that the fundamental principles of the said congres is defective, or perhaps its aim is to enslave the entire Negro race to the end of time. This was what I meant when I said that mulattoes are dangerous customers. May God deliver us Negroes from the hands of the white mulattoes.

4. If the Pan-African Congress had been formed in the right way; if the aims of the said congress were pure; if the said congress were not formed through prejudice and hate; if the fundamental principles which underlie the promoters' object were made known for approval by the masses of Negroes, surely San Leone would have sent a delegate to that congress. San Leone sent to the British West African Congress two London delegates elected by Negroes. San Leone sent delegates to the U. N. I. A. convention in America elected by Negroes, but because the Pan-African Congress is a "tremendous farce" San Leone sent no delegates to it.

One of the August issues of the "African World" fell into my hands. The first thing that crossed my sight was an address or speech by Rev. W. B. Marke and next a photo group where Mr. E. G. Granvill Sutton figured himself as delegate from Sierra Leone. This is another "fallacy" added to the numerous blunders. Who are these gentlemen? (a) Rev. W. B. Marke is one of the ministers of the Senior Wesleyan Methodist Connection in Sierra Leone. Mr. Marke was sent to England by his church to attend two conferences—the Wesleyan Methodist Conference and the Methodist Alliance Conference. Mr. Marke is cousin to His Highness the Deputy Potentate. He is a gentleman, is intelligent, and is highly respected by all who know him. But Mr. Marke was never sent to the Pan-African Congress as a delegate. (b) Mr. E. G. Granvill Sutton was once a senior minister in the same connection as Mr. Marke. Mr. Sutton was far Mr. Marke's senior, but Mr Sutton never appreciated his high office but played such important part in immorality and thereby brought upon himself a most shameful name.

Mr. Sutton was charged with immorality in the Synod in about 1905 by one of his professional brothers, and he felt he should vindicate his character in the courts, where he fared worse, for he was found guilty in the open court by Chief Justice Sir Philip Crampton Smyly, now in the Gold Coast. Mr. Sutton was vehemently prosecuted by Hon. A. S. Hebun, Esq., B. L. Hill assisting. Mr. Sutton started a "Euridasian" Church. He and his church went away from Sierra Leone like the dust before the wind and since then nothing was heard or said of him till he figured himself in the Pan-African Congress. From the above fact Sierra Leone could not send a man like Sutton to represent her.

In concluding I wish to ask: Is the Pan-African Congress genuine? If the real meaning of the word Pan-African should be strictly followed, which ought to be, I venture to answer in the negative "No." It is not genuine; it is fictitious. The Negro of today will not follow any leader or leaders picked for us by any alien race or races, but we will follow our leaders elected by ourselves. Therefore the Pan-African Congress is a "tremendous farce." To one it would appear that even Bishop C. S. Smith believes this. Bishop Smith ought not to be such a religious —— to identify himself in that farce movement and to oppose the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., but I hope he has since buried his opposing sense. Has Mr. Brisbane been able to change his erroneous philosophy on his race problem article? I hope so. My next article will interest the very "seat" of British justice, which incident occurred in September, 1914: "Why I believe in the U. N. I. A." Thanking you for space granted in this your most valuable journal.

Remaining to be yours faithfully,
J. C. LUCAN.
8 Rour St., Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Pan-African Congress To Be The Foundation Stone

The Wilmington Del. Advocate 10/15/21

Continued From Page One.

an plundering of the repuotic of Taiti; though France had her virtues, yet it had not been France but the American Negro who had come to the rescue of Haiti. Emphasizing that the Pan African Congress did not plan its work through war, Dr. DuBois told of the need of educating not only the Negro but of finding out the truth, telling it to the world and forcing through the union of colored groups the recognition and granting of the rights of colored men. Without political power the colored man is helpless to defend himself; the ability to use such power rightly and wisely is not the gift of any one race. In South Africa it is almost impossible for a colored man to own property. In America the Negro is lynched, disfranchised and discriminated against. All of these are wrapped in the common problem, said Dr. DuBois, and they will only be solved as the Negro throughout the world united on a common and commonsense platform of thought and endeavor. This speech of Dr. DuBois' did more than any other single thing to remove the cause of misunderstanding and to place the movement on a sound and lasting foundation.

Wreath for Unknown Soldier

Between the afternoon and evening sessions a wreath was placed by the delegates on the grave of the unknown French soldier buried under the Arch of Triumph—a beautiful and impressive ceremony.

Monday was given over to the perfection of plans for the permanent functioning of the Congress, to the drafting of a constitution and of by-laws and the mapping out of specific work to be undertaken, and to the discussion and adoption of resolutions. These resolutions, which will be published in full in the Crisis, bitterly arraigned modern civilization for its enslavement of the Negro races, the exploitation of colored groups of workers by governments and by concessionaires granted power by these governments; censured England for robbing her natives of their land, enslaving them, declining to treat civilized black folk as civilized; censured Belgium for allowing her banks and great corporations to control her governmental policy in the treatment of the natives; Portugal and Spain for allowing foreigners to obtain concessions in their colonies who exploited and degraded the natives; the United States for her policy that is all too well known to American colored people; France, who had done more in granting equality than any other country, yet, had not done all that she should in restoring land to the natives, nor protected them from aggression of organized capital, nor extended her system of education. The resolutions were crystalized in the following concrete demands:

1. The recognition of civilized men as despite their race or color.
2. Local self-government for backward groups, deliberately rising as experience and knowledge grow to complete self-government under the limitations of a self-governed world.
3. Education in self-knowledge in scientific truth, and in industrial technique, undivorced from the art of beauty.
4. Freedom in their own religion and customs with the right to be different and non-conformist.
5. Co-operation with the rest of the world in government, industry and art on the basis of justice, freedom and peace.
6. The return to Negroes of the land and its natural fruits, and defense against the unrestrained greed of invested capital.
7. The establishment under the League of Nations of an international institution for study of the Negro problems.
8. The establishment of an international section of the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations, charged with the protection of native labor.

World Must Face Issue

The resolutions closed with the significant statement that "The world must face two eventualities: either the complete assimilation of Africa with two or three great states, with political, civil and social power and privileges absolutely equal for its black and white citizens, or the rise of a great African state, founded in peace and goodwill, based on popular education, natural art and industry and freedom of trade, autonomous and sovereign in its internal policy, but from the beginning a part of a great society of peoples in which it takes its place with others as co-rulers of the world."

The Congress adjourned to meet in 1923, the exact time and place to be determined by the Permanent (The Executive) Committee. The Pan African Congress is as yet in its swaddling clothes! there are many points to be ironed out; it has yet to perfect its machinery. Yet, a start has been made, based on sane and sober thought; the flamboyant and wordy oratory that means nothing has been eliminated; the foundation stone of intercommunication and mutual helpfulness of darker peoples one to the other has been laid. The Congress can achieve great things. It is evident that for a time the lead must be taken by the American Negro. Upon him, and by this I do not mean to discount the work of other groups, rests a large part of the responsibility. If he, working with other groups, meet this responsibility then the Congress can and will be made a great and powerful international weapon for the bringing of justice, long denied, to the 400,000,000 colored people of the world.

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Race Problem — 1921.

Pan-African Congress.

THE PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

New Y. The Negro World 9/24/21

(From Our Special Correspondent)
By RICHARD NEMARD

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 31, 1921.—The Pan-African Congress met at the Central Hall, Westminster, London, today for its final session here. The Congress had for its meeting place one of the various chambers or compartments in the building, and capable of seating about 300 persons. Central Hall is erected on historic grounds; looking out from both sides it faces the House of Parliament and Westminster Abbey in the corner of a right angle.

Mr. J. R. Archer, the colored ex-Mayor of Battersea, occupied the chair, Dr. Du Bois flanking him on the left. The other speakers addressing the meeting were called respectively from their seats.

I have no intention of dealing with the addresses given by the delegates, save in the important one of Mrs. Florence Kelly, who, as a white sympathizer, replied to a statement made by a former speaker who suggested that Negroes should be on their guard against rich, white associates who may have evil designs. Mrs. Kelly maintained that she was not rich, and that she had worked hard for thirty-five years to support her children. She further on paid a glowing tribute to the women—white and colored—of the U. S. A., but she warned the colored man that his advancement would be a lost hope unless supported by the companionship of his own women.

A peculiar feature about this Congress was its lack of support in the attendance of hundreds of colored fellows in London, all "Englished up" for the most part, and unemployed.

At a certain colored cafe in Arthur street, on the left wall of the place, there are two posters: the larger, in bold blue type, advertises a grand ball in aid of the U. N. I. A. The smaller, and more recent, the Pan-African Congress held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. I do not wish to give my opinion on the boys' attitude toward the Congress, but while scarcely any seemed to have attended this meeting these colored London gentlemen, so far as I observed, were not reluctant in purchasing tickets at five shillings for the dance!

Ordinarily, if you see a colored Londoner from the West Indies, U. S. A. or Africa, he is generally dressed up in spats, cravat, collar and bow-tie, English grey hat, a pair of tan gloves with a silver-headed walking cane, and the indispensable cigar, vainly strutting along Piccadilly or the Strand. Why did these fellows knowingly ignore the Pan-African Congress?

The point, in fact, is that they are inclined to and do believe that Dr. Du Bois is working for the white man.

Dr. Du Bois, the leading spirit and intellectual backbone of the "All-African Congress" deserves credit for his timely and forceful addresses, for regardless of any personal considerations, be he specially "commissioned" or not, his is a Negro's voice in the wilderness of Anglo-Saxon vulgar domination warning Europe to prepare the way before the undaunted spirit of the unconquerable New Negro.

On the opening night of the U. N. I. A.'s convention I had the pleasure of imagining Mr. Marcus Garvey's shell exploding in Downing street at long range from New York! I have yet to learn if Mr. Du Bois has dared to beard in his den the lion, who, by the way, is extremely anxious to settle the vexed Irish question—one of the last white grievances in the Imperial theatre.

Then, widening in proportion with other common dangers, arises the present Indian revolt! With these two lively problems on Mr. Lloyd George's mind, had Dr. Du Bois served in person an ultimatum from The Negro World, the Premier would have had a perplexing addition to his already overburdened portfolio.

In so far, however, as academic eloquence is concerned, those of us who have obtained any education, culture, and enlightment under British Colonial rule, know the basic principles upon which England engineers her policy in the government of her colored subjects.

The Pan-African Congress, especially that wing or part of it coming from North America, should study the tablets of the fame of her immortals in Westminster Abbey. They should visit the Museum of Arms, where can be seen England's weapons of warfare on land and sea through the centuries of blood and conquest, and the crude arms of her vanquished foes—now part of the Empire. There is a special African room. Let them, in thought, listen to the sound of those native drums, and handle, as I did, a spear at the feet of a full-sized African statue. There also are the bullets that have hushed forever the voices of some of her gallant sons, who, regardless of personal considerations, esteemed that to which their country called them the best, the supremest sacrifice.

Begging our way to freedom in any sense is therefore impracticable and impossible It was Kipling, I think, who said:

"If blood be the price of Admiralty,
Great God we have paid it in full!"

I only hope the Pan-African party visited the exhibitions, free to the public at the Union of South African buildings, and noted the native productivity on the aggregate for 1920, the exhibits in gold, coal, ostrich feathers, cotton, tobacco, mohair wool, minosa, and various kinds of wood, chemical extracts from barks, etc., all amounting to millions of pounds sterling.

From these facts let us increase our knowledge, achieve a deeper sense and a dearer vision of the magnitude of the task before us. I am sure if Dr. Du Bois and his party were to stop at Trafalgar Square and inspect the South African products, they would all return home and join the U. N. I. A.

Yet, perchance, if the P.-A. C. returns to Europe, we must, like President Woodrow Wilson, step from our ship down their own gangway on to foreign soil!

The question of modern Negro leadership is a vital one before God, before the world and history. We have willed to be free, but there can be no absolute freedom on hostile premises. We must not only seek political equality in adopted countries; we must establish an African Republic de facto among the great nations. And to do this, The Negro World must conscript its best.

Behind us must be every Negro community, every Negro press, every Negro institution, every Negro dollar, every Negro life! Like England's noble dead we must calmly and reasonably measure up our devotion as similar even to their supreme sacrifices in the great war.

We respect all governments, but fear God alone! We say to President Harding, "We want what is righteously our own, and, by God's help, we mean to demand it."

RICHARD NEMARD.

PRESSING NEED OF UNIVERSAL UNION SEEN

The Chicago Whip 10/1/21

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the Consumers League and member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today made public her impression of the London session of the Pan-African Congress from which she has just returned.

"The keynote of the meeting was the need of world union, of diffused knowledge of the facts which affect people of African descent throughout the world, and determination to accept no inferior position, whether civil, educational or political, by whomsoever imposed. This was clearly and nobly expressed by Dr. W. E. B. Dubois in a manifesto which was unanimously adopted by the Congress at the closing session of the London meetings.

"The meetings were held a stone's throw from Westminster Abbey and a few blocks from the Parliament—truly in the heart of the British Empire. It was a gathering of men and women of distinction from all parts of Africa, from the British West Indies (Grenada and Jamaica) and from divers parts of the United States.

"Mr. Archer, a former mayor of Battersea, a native of London of African descent, presided at one of the sessions at which, as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I made some brief remarks.

"Most terrible was the lot of Negroes in South Africa, as it was exposed by one of the speakers, who said there was starvation among them because they had to work nine months in the year for the white men who had taken their land, three months to pay the British government's taxes, and had therefore no time to get enough for themselves to eat.

"A pleasant part of the Pan-African Congress was the tea given to the delegates by Mrs. Unwin, wife of the head of the great publishing house of T. Fisher Unwin and Company. From windows which look out over the river Thames we saw the Tower of London and the famous London bridges. Near by was the immense building of the National Liberal Club, of which our host, Mr. Unwin, is one of the moving spirits."

DR. DU BOIS' MODUS OPERANDI

The Negro World

REALIZING that he was losing his grip on Negro leadership in America, the learned Dr. Du Bois hied himself to Brussels, Paris and London, endeavoring to bolster up his popularity through the so-called Pan-African conference, which would give him plenty of advertisement. 10/1/21.

We have casually watched the career of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois since we were a schoolboy. We have long discovered that he is very ambitious. That is quite natural. For a man to graduate from Fiske University and then from Harvard University as commencement orator, to receive a scholarship and fellowship, spending a couple of years in the Harvard Graduate School and a couple of years in German universities, winning a Harvard Ph. D., and not be ambitious would be unnatural. So there is no sin or crime in Dr. Du Bois being ambitious. The struggle for bread and the spur of ambition have been dynamic factors in human progress.

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But the trouble with our friend Dr. Du Bois is that, although a man of keen perceptions, remarkable acquisitive powers, poetic imagination and seductive charm as a writer, he is not a constructive, creative and original thinker. He rarely originates anything, but usually appropriates and modifies the ideas of others and then critically surveys his benefactors instead of acknowledging his indebtedness to them. He is a great adapter rather than a great creator. Perhaps Dr. Du Bois is an original thinker, but lacks the boldness to take the initiative, preferring to wait and see how others succeed before plunging in himself. At any rate, Dr. Du Bois is rarely the pioneer or path blazer in anything.

Twenty-five years ago Mrs. Ida D. Wells Barnett aroused the country by her anti-lynching crusade. Twelve years ago, when the N. A. A. C. P. was formed, Dr. Du Bois incorporated the anti-lynching campaign in the propaganda of the N. A. A. C. P. without giving her credit.

Twenty years ago Editor William Monroe Trotter, assistetd by George Washington Forbes, started the Boston Guardian and formed a racial organization, advocating the constitutional rights and citizenship of the Negro. Eight years later Dr. Du Bois started a magazine and formed an organization for the same purpose, only he brought into it white men of brains, wealth and influence. Instead of being grateful to Trotter for giving him an idea, Dr. Du Bois characterized him as a fanatic.

Sixteen years ago another colored man began to travel and lecture on Negro history. Finally, he published a history of the Negro. Dr. Du Bois criticized the man and his work, charcaterized him as an upstart and then, about six or seven years ago, published a smaller history of the Negro. He even likened the Egyptians to American mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons, and stated that whenever a Negroid race manifested unusual intelligence, refinement and force of character, it was taken out of the Negro category, without stating that the "upstart" first called attention to these facts and other facts, such as that only a small per cent. of the dominant races possessed remarkable ability and that they blazed the way for the rest.

Ten years ago Duse Mohammed Ali of London wrote to Dr. Booker Washington, Dr. W. S. Scarborough and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, stating that he contemplated starting a magazine to federate the darker races of the world and cause a better understanding between the white and darker races. Dr. Washington and Dr. Scarboruogh wrote encouraging replies, but Dr. Du Bois wrote a reply which Duse Mohammed characterized as both pointless and disappointing. And then forthwith Dr. Du Bois, in the winter of 1919, called the Pan-African Conference in Paris and endeavored to put Duse Mohammed's ideas into execution.

In the summer of 1920 His Excellency, the Hon. Marcus Garvey, called an International Convention of Negroes, gathered from the four quarters of the world to discuss the world aspects of the race problem and form a permanent organization. Dr. Du Bois said in the *Crisis* that Marcus Garvey lacked poise. And then he proceeded to work Marcus Garvey's ideas overtime. For he recently convened a Pan-African Congress in Brussels, Paris and London on a much smaller scale than Garvey's, discussed the same problems and attempted to effect a permanent organization.

Thus Dr. Du Bois looks down with a critical and hypercritical eye from the Olympian heights of his God-like superiority upon his frail and fallible black brothers below, sitting in judgment upon them, assuming an air of condescension when he talks to them and an air of lofty superiority when he talks about them. But he has an eagle eye in detecting the worth of any ideas of theirs and the merit of any plan of theirs. And he has an eagle's sweep in pouncing down and seizing that idea or plan. Then he slightly transforms it by that magic style of his and passes it around as his own manufactured article conceived in his own brain, and woven out of the web and woof of his own mental processes. This does not mean that Dr. Du Bois is deliberately and consciously ungrateful. He merely believes that he towers intellectually above the individuals mentioned, and hence can work out their ideas and plans much better than they can.

A scholar or writer or poet can do this, but not a man who desires to corral and mobilize the black masses of the world. For men and organizations do not throw up their hats and hurrah when they see a man criticizing them and appropriating, modifying and utilizing their ideas and plans at the same time.

The Scriptures say, he who loses his life shall save it and he who saves his life shall lose it. A man cannot become a leader of hundreds of thousands by helping and serving himself first, but by helping and serving others. Dr. Du Bois has rendered black folk valuable service as the literary interpreter of their higher strivings and the voicer of their protest against the spirit of caste. He is cultured, polished and refined, but his reserve and isolation, his critical and hypercritical nature, his difficulty in properly appraising ebony-hued individuals and his hesitancy in giving praise and credit to black men prevent his evolving into a leader towards whom the hearts of the masses of his race and struggling scholars, writers, artists, poets and musicians will warm. While possessing the combination of qualities which make one a successful editor, author, professor and social leader, Dr. Du Bois does not possess the combination of qualities which make one a born leader of men.

W. H. F.

ECHO OF PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

Who Will Tell the Truth About the Congress?—Africans Repudiate Those Who Attended—You Cannot Fool All of the People All of the Time

N. Y. Negro World 10/29/21

LISBON, Portugual, Sept. 20.—A meeting was celebrated by the African League in order to appraise the intentions of two delegates returned from a Pan-African Congress who affirmed themselves to be representing the Colonial governments. It took place in a receiving room which Sr. Alberto Pinho gave to the African Colony.

There were a large number of African people in opposition to the meeting. Srs. Dr. Borria dos Santos and Macedo de Oliveira were invited to preside, but they declined the invitation.

The first to speak was Sr. Nicolan Santos Pinto, member of the African League, who was constantly interrupted and was forced to stop. Sr. Jos de Magalhanes followed him, with the same results and had to leave the room. The assembly broke out with cries of, "Long live Marcus Garvey and the African National Party (meaning the Universal Negro Improvement Association) and away with the fakers," and Sr. Diagne and that Pan-African Congress was not representing the African cause.—"A Imprensa da Manda."

PAPERS MAKE COMMENTS ON PAN-CONGRESS

Color Line Fades When Better Class of Both Races Exchange Opinions

Chicago Defender 10/29/21

By Duncan C. Gardiner

Some of the English papers make striking comments on the meeting of the Pan-African Congress which was held in London. The Christian World said: "The soul of the congress was Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, the author of that passionate and amazing book 'Darkwater.' * * * A born leader of men, * * * a man of passionate and perfervid eloquence, * * * a communcant member of the Christian church, he is one of the men who matter in the world today.

"In the congress there were men of eminence in many walks of life; a kind of Negro intelligenzia all eager for the raising of their Race. They were under no illusion with regard to Negroes. They freely criticized themselves, especially for their lack of cohesion. * * * They are forcing doors open in all directions. They have their own banks and insurance societies, their own newspapers and universities as evidences of their power of corporate action.

"They are not red revolutionists; there is no trace of Bolshevism or anarchy. Taken as a whole, they have no use for brute force; rather they are out for a place in the sun by constitutional methods."

The papers noted that the members of the conference talked about religion with great readiness. "They talked about Christ and quoted the New Testament with engaging naturalness."

The American Negro Y. M. C. A. secretary quoted with much approval the great Englishman, Dr. T. R. Glover, who said: "You can have Jesus Christ if you like; or you can have race prejudice if you like; but you can't have both."

The congress warmly applauded this statement: "You cannot discriminate against a man because of something that he cannot change, such as his color, but only discriminate against him because of things which he is able to alter, such as ignorance or dirt."

The congress in its manifesto demanded the recognition of civilized men as civilized despite their race or color.

Some time after the meeting of the congress the Methodist Ecumenical Conference was held in London, and the Colored conferences had 39 delegates, who seem "to have allotted to them a fair share in all the more important transactions," in the words of the Westminster Gazette, which also said: "One of its four secretaries was a Colored layman. Some of the Negro bishops were among the presiding ministers when the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered at the opening session."

The Gazette also noted that "at two of the sessions Colored bishops occupied the chair, exercising the authority of their gavel over whites and blacks alike, including delegates from the Methodist Episcopal church South, which broke away from the main body of American Methodism nearly 20 years before the Civil War."

The papers refer to an exciting debate on "Inter-Racial Brotherhood."

The secretary made one of the most deeply moving addresses of the session. He said: "As a Colored man I plead to be called a man and a citizen; I want to be regarded as a man and not as a 'black' or 'Colored' man. No man should be counted up," he passionately cried, "because he is white, nor counted down because he is black."

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Race Problem — 1921.

Pan-African Congress.

IS PAN-AF. CONGRESS A FUTILE MOVEMENT

New York Age 7/23/21

Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

There have been given that fall far short of [illegible]. Answers that are written evasively mere juggling with words; names of men and places, but avoiding the point at issue.

1st the Secretary of this P-A Congress has failed to produce any sort of convincing argument that proves this P-A Congress is called for, necesary, or in any way justifiable; seeing that it is an affair in which a private individual presumes to meddle with the internal politics of foreign Nations it behooves him to justify his acts.

2nd Dr. Dubois (I write it as in France) has failed to show that he in getting up his so-called Congress ever had the slightest conception of any plan for benefiting Africa politically, or in reaching its inhabitants over the heads of the several existing Colonial Governments.

3rd. The only proof he can give of the success of the first P-A Congress is to give the names of people who assembled at his invitation, those who spoke; a Bishop was spoken to; a paper was put into the hands of the Premier of France.

But what about the amelioration of the condition of Africa. He avoids the point of substance. He begs the entire question. He throws dust and bluffs. I find on inquiry that this man has been putting himself before the world as the Moses of Africa. He has been writing all over the planet and asking men to meet him in France that he is going to free Africa of the white people; and those credulous enough to believe him follow him to Europe. Why, for Chimerical visionary projects that are doomed to end in smoke, Govery is a mere babe to Dubois.

Only fancy, a handful of American Negroes coming to Europe to discuss African affairs with Europeans, and how have invited, as the May Crisis said [illegible] and France to send "Spokesmen" to speak before them. Oh, ye little gods! how funny! Now I suggest that they stay at home and tackle the conditions of life at Tulsa, or Georgia, or Texas; or help at Washington with passing of those all important Pills before Congress. But if they must get their trip to Europe at other people's expense let them bring the facts of Tulsa, Georgia and Texas over here and dissect them before the foot-lights of Europe.

Why copy Mrs. Tellaby in Dickens? She was so insistent in her attentions at the Mission house for the heathen that she neglected to give her children food.

When I left my home in Boston for Oxford in the summer of 1879 I brought with me a copy of The "Nation," in which was printed the facts of the then recent Whittaker Case at West Point. One sentence of the editorial said that, "No white man makes a companion of a colored man or otherwise associates with him if he can avoid it." The next thing we shall hear is that no amount of education or educational advantages will be given a colored man a sane reliable judgement. We shall be told that just as the peacock likes to strut in the sunlight and show the pretty feathers in his tail, so some colored men dearly love to show off and display their egotism and vainty.

But I must call attention to the admission direct and indirect, of this *Convener* of African Congresses.

1st He admits directly that his object is only to sit in conference with other colored men. Then why the high pretentious title about Pan-Africa. Why not visit these men at their homes, Why this expensive journey to Europe on funds badly needed for the purposes for which they were collected? So his tame object is in sad, ridiculous contrast with his fuss about Africa.

2nd His admissions show that he only comes to Europe to overlap and traverse the work of the missionaries and teachers already at work in the field of Africa. He tells us his so-called Congress "adopted resolutions on education, hygiene, culture and religion."

3rd He admits that he does not know in what way he can ever fulfill the expectations, or realize the hopes he raises by this spread-eagle about a P-A Congress. His words are; "How far the Negroes of the world can be of service to Africa is a question." Bishop Smith has recently informed him that he ought to have found that out before he assumed the role of the Moses of Africa Then we have President Garvey of Africa and Moses Dubios of Africa.

But since this man has given out what he is over here for, I am in a position to inform him that he is only carrying coals to Newcastle." For the London Anti-slavery Society, the aborigines Protection Society, The Congo Reform Society, all of England-watch over the Negroes' affairs and do all that can be done for them. But nearly every country in Europe has an African Society. France has two. Switzerland has one presided over by Mon. Rene Clapaude, who sought me out at my hotel on May 21st. I asked him what good could be done by our P-A C., and he replied, "no good at all," only to emphasise some facts. Brussels has a Congo Reform Association.

Why do American Negroes whose brothers are being butchered daily in the South, spread themselves over Europe when they are not required, omitting their plain duty at home? Why bring ourselves as men before the world in such riduculous lights?.

This crazy project, this obsessesion of Garvey and Dubios after Africa—why they might as well try to lasso the Planet Jupiter. Already they have done irreparable injury to the natives of Africa. Only a few weeks ago the Dutch Burgess of South Africa had to get out their guns and slaughter a great crowd of Negro Zealots of a religious order who, calling themselves "Israelites," refused to disperse when ordered. A reliable religious paper, "The Christian Express" at South Africa says the Israelites are just drawing inspiration from America by the "Africa for the Africans" propaganda.

All this proves this P-A C., more futile than ever and calculated to draw upon the colored race undeserved riducule and contempt. Every man of us has to face that whenever we deserve it or no. This juggerly with words and names of men and places is like throwing dust in the eyes. Clemenceau "conferred," Col. House "conferred." You are asked to take for granted that they agreed "unofficially received." What does that mean? You are expected to believe some government officials approved—where as it might only mean two or three old women talked it over in their "back yards over the garden wall."

He says I advise colored people sit still and do nothing I do if they select Africa instead of Georgia or Texas for action. He is relying on proof because West Indians French and English followed him to Paris. I have lived in several West Indies Islands, and even when they have a modicum of education they are the most credulous set possible, especially the French Negroes. But to a man urging and holding himself out as a Moses, or as black Valera, they come out of curosity.

He mentions Liberia its President and [illegible] they have no particle of weight in Europe Neither Abyssinia nor Liberia need any Congress. As to "the slavery in East Africa," indentuered natives,—The aborigines Protection Society watches them. No nation can out-Belgium from the Congo. He resolved on labor, land, Government capital for Africa—sheer moonshine. Better act for the inhabitants of the planet Mars.

And they are coming here to consult the League of Nations. Individuals acting as if national character are liable to get a snubbing here, as the English are in charge.

Then fancy the peacock display. They open their show in London, go over to Brussels; come to Paris; then on here and expect to do it for $400 to $1,000. They will do it with neither. What bluff and exploitation of the poor credulous Negroes on return! I have lived over here since 1879, and have met with no such limelight seeking since the case of the great Geo. W. Williams.

As it, too, was a contempt brought on the race, I will briefly relate it. I left Williams in Boston as a Baptist preacher. He had, as a [illegible] student, scraped through the Newton Theological School near Boston. He came to the 12th Baptist Church where George L. Ruffin (afterwards Judge) was Superintendent of the Sunday School and I a licensed preacher. Williams was installed pastor. But he turned up in London in the Longham Hotel among American Society and African and Australian millionaires and he wrote to me in a college at Cambridge (for I spent a year there before going to Oxford asking me to address letters to him as Colonel Geo. W. Williams. I refused to be made a tool of his bluff an exploitation.

But just then Stanley was on his second journey across Africa and was accused of slaughtering some natives. So Williams, like these other noble would-be deliverers, must start out as Colonel George W. Williams to defend Africans from Stanley. He went a few miles on Stanley's track (enough for exploitation of the southern dupe and rake in the dollars and came back.

But mark well the rest of this story. He had a comely young wife in Boston, but on the boat from Africa was an English lady and her daughter. Williams got engaged to the daughter as Col. G. W. W. The lady was persuaded to write the American consul at Liverpool and her daughter was saved and Williams prevented from committing bigamy. Wiliams is still overhere—in the buried ground at Blackpool. The New York Herald was published here then and exposed him thoroughly and not only him, but the entire colored race as a vile crew, unfit to be trusted. That is what these clever, venturesome fellows bring upon us as a race.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.

Hotel Lyonnais, Geneva, Switzerland.

DUBOIS DENIES PAN-AFRICANS WANT TO FIGHT

New York Times 8/13/21

American Secretary of the World's Black Leaders' Conclave Believes Clash Can Be Avoided Through Pacific Methods

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, has sent its two representatives to the Pan-African Congress, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, and Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the Association, who sailed last Saturday, August. 6, on the Holland-American line steamship Ryndam, to take part in the Pan-African Congress to be held in London, Paris and Brussels.. Dr. DuBois is secretary of the Congress, which is the second of its kind, the first having been held in Paris in 1919 with 56 delegates representing 16 countries.

Before sailing, Dr. DuBois gave out the following statement concerning the Pan-African Congress.

"The Pan-African Congress is not a scheme of migration either to Africa or elsewhere. It is not a project of veiled or open war or conquest. It is not based on revolution or race hatred. It seeks knowledge and action through reason and law. It believes in the equality of men and races but it seeks to realize this through education and opportunity and periodic conference.

"The world is uniting, whether by League of Nations or Disarmament Conference or Peace Congress. Sooner or later the Race and Color Problems must be faced. The Pan-African Congress can prepare the way for this by uniting effort, clarifying ideas, collecting facts, and presenting to the modern world clear, intelligent and carefully considered demands.

The sessions of the Second Pan-African Congress will be as follows:

In London, two sessions on August 28 and 29 are to be devoted to conferences with the Aborigines Protection Society and other organizations, and to discussion of the condition of persons of African descent in the British Empire.

In Brussels, August 31, September 1 and 2, discussion of the history and civlization of Africa, conditions of persons of African descent throughout the world, and remedies for present conditions as well as methods of settling the "Negro Problems" of the world. The Brussels sessions are to be in the World Peace Palace.

In Paris, September 4 and 5, two sessions are to be devoted to future action in behalf of the Colored races of the world and to discussion of the League of Nations and other international movements.

Among the prominent Europeans who will take part in the Second Pan-African Congress are Henri Barbusse, France, author of "Under Fire" and "Inferno"; Senator Henri LaFontaine, and Paul Otlet, Belgium; General Luis Sorelas, Spain; J. R. Archer, ex-Mayor of Battersea, and John H. Harris, secretary of the Aborigines Protective Society, England.

Calls Du Bois Faction "Self-Seeking" in Repudiating Aims Of Universal Association

N. Y. C. POST

SEPTEMBER 7, 1921

Asserting that W. E. Burghardt Du Bois and the thirty members of the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Pan-African Congress now meeting in Paris were self-seeking and selfish, because of their recent action in repudiating the Garvey plan of "Africa for Africans." Marcus Garvey, "provisional president of Africa," said to-day at his headquarters at the rooms of the Univer[illegible]ro Improvement Association that Dr Du Bois represents a reactionary wing of negro activities but that he does not in any way stand for the masses of negroes in this or other countries.

"Dr. Du Bois called this congress, and others in Brussels and London, in opposition to the convention which we have just held here from the first to the thirty-first of August," said Mr. Garvey. "The 3,000 delegates to this convention were from all parts of the world and were duly elected by the various communities which they represented. The purpose of this convention was to devise ways and means to bring about a free and independent government in Africa, which through its strength and national prestige would lend protection to negroes everywhere. After a discussion lasting thirty-one days and nights we reached a unanimous decision that there should be a free and independent Africa controlled by negroes.

Prejudice Not Against Color

"Dr. Du Bois objects to this plan because he fails to take into consideration that the existing universal prejudice against negroes is not so much because they are black, but because they have done nothing praiseworthy on their own initiative in the last 500 years to recommend them to the serious consideration of progressive races. They have made no political, educational, or industrial contribution to civilization and have thereby made themselves unfit subjects for free companionship and association with races who have achieved greatness. But the association I represent seeks to prove to the world our ability as a race to achieve on our own initiative, politically, socially, and industrially, and after this accomplishment we feel sure all races will be willing to accept us on an equal footing.

"Dr. Du Bois, on the contrary, seeks to have the white race admit negroes to full enjoyment of all the privileges produced by the white race without any exertion or effort on the part of the negro to do for himself. Until the negro shall prove himself fit by constructive measures, there will be a prejudice against him which no appeal to mere humanity can overcome.

"Moreover," Mr. Garvey said, "Dr. Du Bois seeks to produce a new type by an amalgamation of black and white, which, to our belief, is destructive to the designs of nature. The masses of negroes do not want social equality, but justice and equity. Dr. Du Bois and his followers evidently believe that others should do for them, and not that they should do for themselves; he is satisfied to have the negro race enjoy civilization the white man has built without making any effort to build for himself."

A cable message has been sent to Paris to the *Matin* repudiating in the name of the Universal Negro Improvement Association the action taken by Dr. Du Bois and the two Deputies from African possessions of France. Mr. Garvey admitted that at present the plans of the association for colonization and development in Africa were not being pushed, because, he said, an "educational campaign" would have to precede definite plans for the establishment of negro rule in Africa.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER
SEPTEMBER 8, 1921

AFRICA FOR AFRICANS

NEGROES in America, for the most part, will acquiesce in the attitude of the Pan-Negro Congress in Paris, which enthusiastically declines to take part in the proposal of Marcus Garvey as "Provisional President of Africa" to establish a new black republic that shall be an earthly paradise for Negroes of every land.

Marcus Garvey is an American, and his great expectations are based chiefly on American participation in his effort. But the Negroes here have for decades had the chance to go to Liberia if they wished and have turned a deaf ear to many a glowing prospectus of the advantages of migration thither. They know when they are well off. Nor do they feel like exchanging the status they have attained in America for a precarious political, industrial and social condition in the Dark Continent. They do not object to the grandiose conception of Africa [illegible] the Africans. But they prefer that it for [illegible] mean Africa for the Africans who are shall [illegible]y [illegible]re. already [illegible]

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS ORGANIZATION IS MADE PERMANENT

New York City, Sept. 8.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today made public the text of a cablegram sent by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Secretary of the Pan-African Congress, which stated that the sessions of the Congress were being attended by delegates from thirty countries, and that a permanent organization of the Congress had been effected.

The cablegram reads as follows:

J. W. Johnson. 70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Seven sessions successful. Thirty Countries. Audiences two thousand. Permanent organization.

DU BOIS.

At the session in London, England, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois read the manifesto of the Congress which protests against colored people being treated as uncivilized, and argues that the experiments of Negro self-government in Haiti and Liberia, and of the mulatto democracies in South America have not been failures. The manifesto demands enfranchisement based on educational qualifications alone, and urges that it is the duty of the world to assist in every way the advancement of backward and suppressed groups of mankind.

Representatives of Fourteen Nations at Congress Decide Not to Support Garvey Plan of "Africa for Africans." Garvey Defends Plan and Repudiates Action of Congress.

The Dallas Express 9/17/21

Paris, France, Sept 15.—Negroes from fourteen nations, who are holding a pan-Negro congress here, have decided not to support the programme of Marcus Garvey, "provisional President of Africa," and other American Negroes for the establishment of a "black republic" in Africa.

Instead of sacrificing present nationalities, the Congress insists the Negroes must endeavor to take greater advantage of their opportunities under prevailing conditions. The body is firm against efforts of the Negro extremists to ally themselves with the Russian Bolsheviki.

Senator Aubert summed up the attitude of the congress when he declared: "Rather than return to Africa and remain Negro I prefer to remain a Frenchman." Garvey's "Africa for Africans" scheme was sidetracked by a suggestion that the League of Nations be asked to remove the color line in all member states.

GARVEY DEFENDS HIS AFRICAN PLAN.

New York, N. Y, Sept. 15.—Asserting that W. E. Burghardt DuBois and the thirty members of the Pan-African Congress now meeting in Paris were self-seeking and selfish, because of their recent action in repudiating the Garvey plan of "African for Africans," Marcus Garvey, "provisional president of Africa," said at his headquarters at the rooms of the Universal Negro Improvement Association that Dr. Du Bois represents a reactionary wing of Negro activties but that he does not in anyway stand for the masses of Negroes in this or other countries.

"Dr. Du Bois called this congress and others in Brussels and London, in opposition to the convention which we have just held here from the first to the thirty-first of August," said Mr. Garvey "The 3,000 delegates to this convention were from all parts of the world and were duly elected by the various communities which they represented. The purpose of this convention was [illegible]ise ways and means to bring about a free and independent government in Africa, which through its strength and national prestige would lend protection to Negroes everywhere. After a discussion lasting thirty-one days and nights we reached a unanimous decision that there should be a free and independent Africa controlled by Negroes.

Prejudice Not Against Color.

"Dr. DuBois objects to this plan, because he fails to take into consideration that the existing universal prejudice against Negroes is not so much because they are black, but because they have done nothing praiseworthy on their own initiative in the last 500 years to recommend them to the serious consideration of progressive races. They have made no political, educational, or industrial contribution to civilization and have thereby made themselves unfit subjects for free companionship and association with races who have achieved greatness But the association I represent [illegible]s to prove to the world our ability as a race to achieve on our own initiative, politically, socially, and industrially, and after this accomplishment we feel sure all races will be willing to accept us on an equal footing.

"Dr. DuBois, on the contrary seeks to have the white race admit Negroes to full enjoyment of all the privileges pronounced by the white race without any exertion or effort on the part of the Negro to do for himself. Until the Negro shall prove himself fit by constructive measures, there will be a prejudice against him which no appeal to mere humanity can overcome.

A cable message has been sent to Paris to the Matin repudiating in the name of the Universal Negro Improvement Association the action taken by Dr. Du Bois and the two Deputies from African possesions of France. Mr. Garvey admitted that at present the plans of the association for colonization and development in Agrica were not being pushed because, he said, an "educational campaign" would have to precede definite plans for the establishment of Negro rule in Africa

Norfolk Journal & Guide 9/24/21

American Delegates to Pan-African Congress Win Important Assurances from English Leaders in Labor Conference

FAVOR UPLIFT OF ALL WORKINGMEN

New York.—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, secretary of the Pan-African Congress sitting in London and Paris, and Walter F. White, both American delegates, have had an important conference with the advisory committee of the English Labor Party at their headquarters in interest of colored workingmen all over the world.

The conference was presided over by Sidney Webb, and among those present were Leonard Woolf, the Rev. Hon. J. H. Clynes, the Labor Party leader in Parliament; Mrs. Philip Snowden, whose new book, "A Political Pilgrim in Europe," is arousing much comment, Sir George Fordham; Dr. Bentham, John H. Harris, of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. Charles R. Buxton, Dr. Norman Leys, who spent sixteen years in British West Africa; Dr. Norman Angell, John H. Gillis, J. H. Jowett.

Dr. DuBois ably presented the case of the Negro workman, emphasizing the imperative necessity of labor attempted to solve only the problem of white workmen, failure was inevitable, and that "until all labor is free, no labor is free."

Speaking on behalf of the committee, Sidney Webb stated that the Labor Party wishes first to be kept informed of all matters affecting colored labor which can and should be brought to Parliament for action, and second, that they pledge themselves to lend any assistance possible towards the removal of the color bar in labor and elsewhere, whether in England or other countries.

In view of the fact that it is largely believed that the Labor Party within a short time will be the most dominant factor in England, and within a few years is likely to be in control of the Government, its attitude in the matter of Negro labor is most important.

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Race Problem— 1921
Pan-African Congress.
The Dallas Texas Express. 10/8/21

BEST BRAIN OF BLACK RACES OF THE WORLD ASSEMBLE IN FOURTEEN SESSIONS HELD IN THREE COUNTRIES. MEETING THE RESULT OF AWAKENED CONSCIOUSNESS OF CLOSE RELATION IN ALL REGARDS. DETAILS OF THE LONDON SESSION.

(This is the first of the Pan-African Series. The others will be continued for the next two weeks).

By WALTER F. WHITE, for
The Associated Negro Press.

London, Eng., Oct. 6.—So many interesting persons from all parts of the world attended the second Pan-African Congress, so many important matters were discussed, so much valuable information was brought forth regarding the problems of Colored people throughout the world, so much of real value was done towards forming a bond of sympathy and mutual helpfulness, that it is difficult to write of them except in a very sketchy way. I shall attempt to give a general view of the three conferences held in London, Brussels and Paris, touching as many of the high spots as possible, that the reader may gain as far as possible to definite idea of the vast scope of the Congress and its vital importance to the welfare of Colored people throughout the world and especially to the twelve million Colored people of the United States.

A Great Success.

The Congress was a great success. At the fourteen sessions in the three countries were delegates and representatives from thirty countries in all parts of the world. They came from the United States, England, France, Belgium, the Belgian Congo, Sierre Leone, Madagasca, Haiti, Jamaica, Grenada, British Guiana, the French Congo, Nigeria, South Africa, Senegal, Guadelope, Martinique, Abyssinia, India, the Phillipines. St. Thome, Porfugal, Morocco, Spain, Denmark, Liberia, French Guinea, Trinidad and East Africa. Throughout the sessions there was an eager earnestness which marked the tremendous growth of racial consciousness, that, property used and directed, will bring about the emancipation of the darker races from exploitation, disfranchisement, lynching, and political, economic and all disabilities based on race. With but a few exceptions all of the delegates seemed eager to do all that is possible to unite in one great, international body to accomplish these things, realizing that as long as a Colored man can be lynched in the United States, disfranchised in the West Indies, exploited in Africa or denied inustrial an economic opportunity in Europe, that no Colored man in any part of the world is safe.

The London Conference

The sessions in London were held at the Central Hall, a great and impressive building situated directly opposite the main entrance to the famous Westminister Cathedral. There were present at this and most of the other sessions more than thirty delegates from the United States. The list included Mr. H. A. Hunt of Fort Valley, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hutto of Bainbridge, Ga.; Mr. Hutto, representing the Knights of Pythias of Georgia; Dr. W. H. Jernigan o Washington, D. C., representing the Baptist Church of the United States and the National Race Congress of America of which Dr. Jernigan is President; Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Butler of Atlanta, Ga., and Mr. Henry Butler, Jr., the Masons of Georgia represented by Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Butler of Americus, Ga., representing the Order of the Eastern Star; Mr. Haynes of St. Joe, Mo.; Mrs. Helen Curtis of New York; Miss Lavinia Black of Washington; Dr. and Mrs. Phillips of St. Louis; Mrs. French of St Louis; Bishop Phillips of Nashville; Bishop and Mrs. John Hurst of Baltimore; Bishop and Mrs. A. J. Cary of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Spingarn of New York; Mr. Nelson of New York representing the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity; Miss Jessie R. Fauset of New York representing the Delta Sigma Theta sorority; Miss Brown of Washington, presenting the New Bedford, Mass., Evening Standard; Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams of Chicago, representing the Chicago Defender; Mr. L. G. Sims of Bluefield, W. Va.; Dr. Brown of Birmingham and others.

Dr. DuBois Speaks

The first session in London on Saturday afternoon, August 27, was given over to a discussion of the lately inaugurated policy of segregation in West and South Africa. Dr. Alcindor of London, president of the African Progress Union, in his opening remarks briefly outlined the purposes of the Congress and in turn presented Dr. DuBois to the audience. Dr. Du Bois gave a remarkably clear and able presentation of the problems facing Africans and persons of African descent throughout the world. He traced the beginning of the movement to unite the thought of Africans from the time in 1900 when a group of men, including the late Bishop Alexander Walters and the late Coleridge-Taylor, met in London; the races Congress in London in 1911 and the first Pan African Congress held in Paris in 1919. He told of the difficulties of organizing the congress and of the opposition of the various governments, including the United States. Emphasizing the fact that Colored groups throughout the world must unite or else be swallowed up during the period of readjustment through which the world was now going, he laid particular emphasis on the problems of land, labor, economic and political disabilities which must be met by these groups, outlining the methods by which the congress must work in achieving these ends

Following Dr. DuBois, came Mr. Peter C. J. Thomas, from West Africa, a Colored man of intelligence and education who told graphically of the method by which the British interest and government were taking land from the natives, by enforcing arbitrary segregation laws passed during the administration of Lord Milner as head of the Colonial office of Great Britian. Claiming that Negroes were carriers of malarial germs, they had been forced to give up all land within a radius of a half mile of the residence of any white person, although in many cases the natives and their ancestors had owned the land for many hundreds of years.

A New Determination.

Following Mr. Thomas other Africans, both native and descandants of Africans, spoke on this new danger. The number included Dr. Claribigbe, Dr. Alcindor, Mr. Tobias of the United States, and others. Much was gained by this new information directly from the continent, and the American delegates especially felt a new determination in knowing that their task was not only concerned with the Negro in America but with the Negro throughout the world.

The Saturday evening session was given over to the discussion of the Negro problem of the United States. Both sides of the story were told. Dr. Jernigan presided in his usual effective and forceful manner The speakers included Dr. Jernigan who told of the great work of the Baptists of the United States, and of the National Race Congresss; Mr. Henry Hunt of Georgia; Miss Fauset who spoke of the activities of the Colored women of America; Dr. Butler, who told of the work of the Masons; Mr. Hutto of the Knights of Pythias; Mrs. Felton of Order of Eastern Star; Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams of the Negro in Chicago; Mr. Nelson of New York; while the writer told of lynchings in the United States

On Monday at ten o'clock the land question in Africa was taken up by the Congress. Dr. Norman Leys, a well known English authority on Africa who has spent sixteen years of his life in that continent read a paper on the land question that set forth with remarkable clearness the present situation of the native with regard to the methods by which he is being deprived of his land. Only in West Africa does the native yet retain title to his land. Dr. Leys' paper is too long to give much of it in what must necessarily be a short account of the London meetings. However, it is certain that seldom has the truth ever been told regarding exploitation of African natives as was done by Dr. Leys

Trickery and Robbery

Following Dr. Leys, the Rev. Mr. Marks of Sierre Leone told of conditions in his country, after which Dr. DuBois read a paper prepared by a South African who had been refused permission to attend the Congress. This paper was one of the most scathing indictments of British misrule heard. Grievance after Grievance was recited; the story of the chicanery, the trickery, the open robbing of the natives was given in so vivid a fashion that even the American delegates felt that the South of Africa and South of the United States had much in common.

Other speakers followed who not only told of other grievances, but concrete suggestions were offered by which the Pan-African Congress could work to improve the lot of the man of color in countries where he could not fight for improvement himself.

The afternoon session was given over to a discussion of the problems of the Colored people of the British West Indies. The speakers included a newspaper editor from Grenada, a lawyer from British Guinea. Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York and others.

At the closing session of the London meetings, resolutions were adopted (these will be given in full in the account of the Paris sessions) and definite methods of making the Congress an actively functioning body representative of the Colored people in all parts of the world. There were speakers including Mr. Varma from East Africa, Mrs. Davis from South Africa, Mr. Taylor from West Africa, and a representative from Algiers.

Three Things Accomplished.

At these sessions, three things were accomplished. Personal acquaintanceships were formed, knowledge of the problems of others was gained, and the formation of an efficient international body was actively begun. In the minds of all was the realization that the problems of the Colored races of the world counld not and would not be solved by bombast and oratory, but only through sober, serious and unceasing work to overcome first, the difficulties attendant upon differences in language, customs, thought, environment and religion, and second, the combining of all Africans and persons of African descent thruout the world, together with their genuine friends of other races in one compact body for the solution of those problems which cause them to suffer today.

Negroes Demand Racial Equality

Self-Government Ultimate Aim of Race, Says Du Bois

N. Y. C. POST
NOVEMBER 19, 1921

Pan-African Congress Opposed to Marcus Garvey's Republic Plan, Editor Asserts

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of *The Crisis*, 70 Fifth Avenue, who has recently returned from London, Brussels, and Paris, where the meetings of the second Pan-African Congress were held, said to-day that the resolutions drawn up by the delegates at London and later adopted in Paris contained this:

The negro race, through its thinking intelligentsia is demanding:

(1) The recognition of civilized men as civilized despite their race or color.

(2) Local self-government for backward groups, deliberately rising, as experience and knowledge grow, to complete self-government under the limitations of a self-governed world.

(3) Education in self-knowledge, in scientific truth, and in industrial technique, undivorced from the art of beauty.

(4) Freedom in their own religion and social customs, and with the right to be different and non-conformist.

(5) Coöperation with the rest of the world in government, industry, and art on the basis of justice, freedom, and peace.

(6) The ancient common ownership of the land and its natural fruits and defence against the unrestrained greed of invested capital.

(7) The establishment under the League of Nations of an international institution for the study of negro problems.

(8) The establishment of an international section in the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations charged with the protection of native labor.

Dr. Du Bois explained the purposes and organization of the Pan-African Congress. It has nothing in common, he said, with the aspirations of the negro leader, Marcus Garvey, to set up a world republic in Africa to which all members of the black race shall emigrate. It is not a scheme of migration either to Africa or elsewhere. It stands for equality of men and races, and seeks this equality through education and opportunity and conference.

World Understanding Sought

"Our first purpose," said Dr. Du Bois, "was to get acquainted, each delegate to get an intimate understanding of the problems of the negro race in their world aspect and not merely as they appear locally. The problem of the negro in America is totally different than that in France. Take, for instance, M. Blaise Diagne, who is a member of the French Parliament, the deputy from Senegal. He and I are members of the same race, and yet our viewpoints are wholly different. He, in short, is French and I am American. There is no social or political inequality in France; no discrimination between white and black. One succeeds according to his merits, regardless of color. Therefore M. Diagne cannot understand our problem here.

"It is for the leaders of the black race from all parts of the world, to assemble periodically, exchange views, and to work for the common good. This is what we shall do in the Pan-African Congress. This year the con-

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REEL 14

gress was attended by 107 delegates from almost every part of the world. We shall meet every two years, and thus succeed in seeing more intimately the problems of the negro race in their world aspect. Then only can the whole race work concertedly for the solution of those problems.

The first part of the congress, said Dr. Du Bois, took place in London in Central Hall, under the shadow of Westminster Abbey, on August 27. The next assembly was in Brussels, in the Palais Mondial, the world palace where it was hoped the Council of the League of Nations would sit when Belgium was bidding for the League's favor. The final session met in the Salle des Ingenieurs in the Rue Blanche in

ities: either the complete assimilation of Africa with two or three of the great world states, with political, civil and social powers and privileges absolutely equal for its black and white citizens, or the rise of a great black African state founded in peace and good will, based on popular education natural art and industry, and freedom of trade; autonomous and sovereign in its internal policy, but from its beginning a part of a great society of peoples in which it takes its place with others as co-rulers of the world.

Ideal of the Negro Race

"In some such words and thought as these we seek to express our wil and ideal, and the end of our untiring effort. To our aid we call all mer of the earth who love justice and mercy. Out of the depths we have cried unto the deaf and dumb masters of the world. Out of the depths we cry to our own sleeping souls.

"The answer is written in the stars."

Dr. Du Bois said he had begun the organization of the Pan-African Congress at the close of the World War. He was in Paris in 1919, and endeavored then to have African prob- Paris.

Dr. Du Bois cited the peroration of the manifesto of the Pan-African Congress which was adopted at Paris:

"The world must face two eventual-

lems taken up in the discussions of the Treaty of Versailles.

"I prepared a memorandum for Col. House," he said, "pointing out that Africa had really been the cause of the war. All of the European nations had a finger in Africa, all exploiting the natives, and the fierce covetings of the riches that flowed from the African continent really precipitated the war. Therefore I contended that the African problems should be taken up at Versailles and the cause of wars stopped for all time."

This memorandum, he continued, had been "buried in the archives," and no action ever resulted from it. Dr. Du Bois then set about the inauguration of the first Pan-African Congress meeting in Paris, but it was impossible to obtain a full attendance because of the passport restrictions. Because of this slight attendance, he said, the meetings in London, Brussels, and Paris this year could really be considered the first sessions of the congress.

The next meeting will be in 1923, probably in Europe, and every two years thereafter.

The Pan African Movement

(This is the third and last of the Pan-African Series.)

By WALTER F. WHITE for The Associated Negro Press.

The Louisville Ky. News 10/5/21

Paris, France.—The final and closing session was held in the Hall of the Civil Engineers at Paris. In the minds and hearts of all the delegates was the pleasant knowledge that they were in France—the country that more nearly than any other believes in and practices "The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." The meetings opened on Sunday afternoon with M. Diagne in the chair. In his opening remarks, he referred to the large part played in the late war by men of color. He made one statement that I have heard in American often, and in England and Belgium, that shows, after all, men of color throughout the world have one common thought. It was "Black troops helped to win the war—black peoples must have the right to present their demands for justice and have them heard and acted upon.

Then M. Candace, a handsome, impressive man of color, who is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies from Guadeloupe, paid an eloquent tribute to the attitude of France towards her Colored citizens; M. Belgarde, Haitian Minister to France told of Haiti and her citizens and proposed a resolution that the League of Nations establish a bureau of research whose business it should be to inquire into the violations of rights of natives and to see that those rights are protected; M. Chalet, president of the French Society for the Protection of Natives, told of iniquities inflicted upon French natives; while later a native of India, whose name I did not get, and M. Valence, of Portugal, spoke on the problems of their countries and what was being done to meet them.

America Fails "Square Deal."

On Sunday evening Dr. DuBois spoke in answer to some of the statements that had been made regarding the Congress. He declared that the thought seemed to be in the mind of some that American Negroes had come to France to get France to solve the Negro's problems in the United States, while others seemed to feel that these same American delegates had come to France to settle the problems of France and her Colored citizens. Neither of these were correct, he asserted. With regard to the latter, American Colored people knew that they did not have money or time enough to settle another country's problems. With regard to the former, he said that the American Colored man with fighting his own battle, that the Negro was not given a square deal in the United States, but that the American Negro did realize that "no Negro in any part of the world can be safe as long as a man can be exploited in Africa, disfranchised in the West Indies or lynched in the United States because he is a Colored man.' He told of the work of American Colored people in bringing to light American plundering of the Republic of Haiti; though France had her virtues, yet it had not been France but the American Negro who had come to the rescue of Haiti. Emphasizing that the Pan-African Congress did not plan its work through war, Dr. DuBois told of the need of educating not only the Negro, but of finding out the truth, telling it to the world and forcing through the union of Colored groups the recognition and granting of the rights of Colored men. Without political power, the Colored man is helpless to defend himself; the ability to use such power rightly and wisely is not the gift of any one race. In South Africa it is almost impossible for a Colored man to won property. In America the Negro is lynched, disfranchised and discriminated against. All of these are wrapped in the common problem, said Dr. DuBois, and they will only be solved as the Negroes throughout the world unite on a common and common sense platform of thought and endeavor. This speech of Dr. DuBois' did more than any other single thing to remove the cause of misunderstanding and to place the movement on a sound and lasting foundation.

Wreath for Unknown Soldier.

Between the afternoon and evening session a wreath was placed by the delegates on the grave of the unknown French soldier buried under the Arch of Triumph—a beautiful and impressive ceremony.

Monday was given over to the perfection of plans for the permanent functioning of the Congress, to the drafting of a constitution and of by-laws and the mapping out of specific work to be undertaken, and to the discussion and adoption of resolutions. These resolutions, which will be published in full in the Crisis, bitterly arraigned modern civilization for its enslavement of the Negro races, the exploitation of Colored groups of workers by governments and by concessionaries granted power by these governments; censured England for robbing her natives of their land; enslaving them, declining to treat civilized black folk as civilized; censured Belgium for allowing her banks and great corporations to control her governmental policy in the treatment of the natives; Portugal and Spain for allowing foreigners to obtain concessions in their colonies who exploited and degraded the natives; the United States for her policy that is all too well known to American Colored people; France, who had done more in granting equality than any other country, yet, had not done all that she should in restoring land to the natives, nor protected them from aggression of organized capital, nor extended her system of education. The resolutions were crystalized in the following concrete demands:

1. The recognition of civilized men as civilized despite their race or color.

2. Local self-government for backward groups, deliberately rising as experience and knowledge grow to complete self-government under the limitations of a self-governed world.

3. Education in self-knowledge, in scientific truth, and in industrial technique, undivorced from the art of beauty.

4. Freedom in their own religion and customs with the right to be different and non-conformist.

5. Co-operation with the rest of the world in government, industry and art on the basis of justice, freedom and peace.

6. The return to Negroes of the land and its natural fruits, and defense against the unrestrained greed of invested capital.

7. The establishment under the League of Nations of an international institution for study of the Negro problems.

8. The establishment of an internation section of the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations, charged with the protection of native labor.

World Must Face Issue.

The resolutions closed with the significant statement that "The world must face two eventualities: either the complete assimilation of Africa with two or three great states, with political, civil and social power and privileges absolutely equal for its black and white citizens; or the rise of a great African state, founded in peace and good will, based on popular education, natural art and industry and freedom of trade, autonomous and sovereign in its internal policy, but from the beginning a part of a great society of peoples in which it takes its place with others as co-rules of the world."

The Congress adjourned to meet in 1923, the exact time and place to be determined by the Permanent (the executive) Committee. The Pan-African Congress is as yet in its swaddling clothes; there are many points to be ironed out; it has yet to perfect its machinery. Yet, a start has been made, based on sane and sober thought; the flamboyant and wordy oratory that means nothing has been eliminated; the foundation stone of intercommunication and mutual helpfulness of darker peoples one to the other has been laid. The Congress can achieve great things. It is evident that for a time the lead must be taken by the American Negro. Upon him, and by this I do not mean to discount the work of the other groups, rests a large part of the responsibility. If he, working with other groups, meets this responsibility then the Congress can and will be made a great and powerful international weapon for the bringing of justice, long denied, to the 400,000,000 Colored people of the world.

The End.

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Race Problem—1921
Pan—African Congress.

PAN-AFRICAN BRUSSELS SESSION DEVELOPED SERIOUS DIFFICULTY; FRENCH LEADER SCORES GARVEY

The Houston Texas Informer Oct. 8/21

By WALTER F. WHITE.

For the Associated Negro Press

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(This is the second of the Pan-African Series. The third will be continued next week.)

Brussels, Belgium.—At Brussels we met in the world-famous Balais Mondial, where students from every known part of the world come to study. The site is a beautiful and inspiring one—located in the Cinquantinaire, erected to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the present Belgian government. It is the wish of the. Belgians to make the Palais Mondial the center of all great movements of the world that are international in scope and that tend towards the advancemen of civilization and the solution of those problems which threaten the destruction of that civilization.

Frenchman Attacks Garvey.

The sessions opened on the afternoon of August 31 in the great of the Palais Mondial. A distinguished group of persons sat in the assemblage. Colored and white, men and women, Africans, Europeans and the representatives of the Americans. M. Blaise Diagne, president of the congress, member of the French chamber of deputies, and French high commissioner of high troop, presided. In his opening address M. Diagne outlined the history, plans and aims of the Pan-African Congress. He took occasion to attack in unmitigated terms the schemes of Marcus Garvey, classing them as "imperialistic and dangerous," and he told of the bitter opposition of the African tribes to any scheme of the sort.

An address of welcome was next delivered by Senator Henri Lafontaine of Belgium and by M. Paul Otlet, one of the secretaries of the Palais Mondial who is known as "the father of the League of Nations." Excellent speeches were also made by Dr. Vitellian, former physician to Menelik of Abysinnia, who spoke of the civilization of that country; by Mme. Sorelar on behalf of the women of Belgium; by a former member of the House of Representatives of Portugal; by Miss Fauset, who spoke (in French) of the part played by the colored women of America in the fight for equal suffrage for women; by M. Bartholemy on behalf of the French government, he being a member of the French Chamber of Deputies from Arras; by Dr. DuBois, who spoke on the historical rise of the Negro problems of the world; and by M. Paul Panda. The last speaker has had a remarkable experience: Born in the Belgian Congo, he was brought to Belgium by a missionary to be educated when a lad 6 or 7 years of age. Shortly afterwards the missionary died. Over the protests of many of her friends who declared that she was foolish since science showed that a Negro's mind closed up at the age of fourteen, the widow gave Panda as good an education as possible. M. Panda's rise was rapid. He is today almost single-handedly fighting in Belgium the cause of the Belgian Congo and he has forced the government to recognize his demands and to adopt his program almost in full. His address was an unusually clear exposition of the cause of the Congo today.

Civilization in Africa.

The sessions on Wednesday were given over to a discussion of the history and civilization of Africa, of tribal and cultural life, of Negro states, and of contact with other peoples. Among the speakers were a representative of Portugese South Africa; General Luis Sorelas of Spain, who has spent a great part of his life in Africa; M. Panda and others. In the afternoon a visit was made to the Congo Museum, perhaps the most famous collection of products existing in the world today. As one viewed the magnificent display of mahogany, ivory, rubber and other valuable products, the reason for the exploitation and torture of the ongoles was remarkably clear.

On Friday morning remedies for present conditions and methods for settling "Negro" problems were taken up, as well as the questions of the rights of Negroes in white communities, native rights, mandatories, economic exploitation, black states and allied problems. I wish that space would permit me to tell of the high order of discussion and the wealth of information and sane recommendation that was advanced. All of this will, however, be published at a later date by the Crisis.

First Serious Difficulty.

At the closing session of the Brussels meeting came the first serious difficulty of the congress when Dr. DuBois read the resolutions that had been adopted at London. The difficulty was due, in large measure, to the difference in psychology of the various groups, particularly between the French and American delegates. At one time it threatened to seriously hinder the progress of the congress, but remarkable restraint by the American delegates, who kept always uppermost the real purpose and need of a real international movement among colored peoples of the world. The trouble arose over the resolutions which were whole-heartedly supported by the American delegates, but which M. Diagne and others thought too severe in tone and too condemnatory of certain European governments. The difficulty was overcome after discussion by referring the matter to the Paris meeting for action. In the meanwhile a rather innocuous resolution was passed which was not approved by the Americans. As stated above, the difficulty but further proves the need of a movement like the Pan-African Congress. With the exception of color, there is little in common among many of the groups of colored peoples in various parts of the world. Different languages, religions, customs, traditions, civilizations, environments and viewpoints form a barrier to complete unity of thought and action that must be overcome. Certain it is that men of color must unite if they are not to be submerged during this troublesome period of readjustment. That unity can come only through acquaintanceship and knowledge and sympathy. Those things can come but slowly. During the coming years and through future sessions of the Pan-African Congress many difficulties will arise because of this lack of contact and of knowledge, but each year, if the work is continued with seriousness and intelligence, will see a gradual decrease of that friction. All of us who are so deeply and sincerely interested in the advance of the cause of the Negro will chafe and fret at these delays, but they will come and we must meet them. Only by so doing will we ever see the man of color take his rightful place among the great rulers of the world.

Negro Question in Africa

Problem Must Be Solved on the Spot—Unfortunate Results of Colonization of Liberia

N Y C POST

NOVEMBER 11, 1921

By Sir H. H. Johnson, in the London Observer

THERE has been meeting in London a Pan-African Congress, attended mainly by American negroes or Americans with a greater or less degree of negro blood in their composition. But there have also participated a few educated African negroes and several men or women wholly of the white race.

The "colonizing" peoples of Western Europe—England, Holland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy—between the early sixteenth century and the last quarter of the nineteenth century exported from Africa to North, Central, and South America hundreds of thousands of African savages and semi-savages as slaves, in order to explore, cultivate, and develop America. Emancipation of the descendants of these slaves began to take place a hundred years ago and now is complete.

At least three—and more likely four—millions of these men of color in the Americas, though of either pure negro race or of negro mixed in varying degrees with the white men of Western Europe, are as well educated, as competent, as honest, as sensitive as the best stamp of white man. But, like even the best examples of American white men, they know remarkably little about Africa and the indigenous people of Africa at the present day.

Lesson of Liberia

The hundred years' history of Liberia has been a striking example of well-intentioned ignorance emanating from the white and colored peoples of the United States. The awkward circumstances had arisen a hundred years ago of American negroes and negroids released from slavery, yet virtually outlaws in their wretched freedom. They were shipped over to a part of West Africa already well populated. Most of them had been born—or even their parents and grandparents had been born—in North America, and had lost their comparative (never more than comparative) immunity from malarial fevers. Consequently the American negro colonization of Liberia was in some ways a failure. Some fifteen thousand American negroes and negroids came to this part of West Africa a hundred, fifty, twenty years ago, and the present population of American origin (much intermixed with white blood) in the Liberian coast lands is just about fifteen thousand in number.

The heavy infantile death rate has been balanced by renewed immigration. American negroes in all parts of West Africa have shown as much susceptibility to African diseases as have white men. Meantime the native African population of Liberia remains considerable—some two millions of vigorous Gora, Mandingo, and Kru peoples of good physique.

Just as Palestine, about twice the size of Wales, and a third the size of Liberia—will certainly not accommodate more than about 1,500,000 of the 14,000,000 of Jews in the world, so even Liberia with its 42,000 square miles will not, in addition to its vigorous 2,000,000 of negroes already there, furnish a home of appreciable size and value to the 20,000,000 of negroes and negroids now in America, sub-tropical and tropical. Nor do I know any other part of Africa likely to supply them with a home for any large community, or likely to prove healthy for their Americanized constitutions.

The negro problem in the New World is a very obvious one. It must be solved in America—gradually perhaps, but without inordinate delay—at least as quickly, proportionately, as American negro civilization and education advance. African negro problems likewise require a solution, here quickly, there gradually.

Negro Self-Government

The "Negro Question" will arise, ever and again, between the Vaal and the Tugela Rivers in the south and the Sahara and Libyan Deserts in the north. And I both believe and hope that under a wise white direction (unwisdom being rapidly discovered and punished nowadays) negro self-government and the growth of civilized, contented, educated negro peoples and nations may be promoted steadily between the Zambezi and the Tropic of Cancer.

And when it comes about there will still be work and profit for the white and yellow man in negro Africa, and work and profit for the negro in New York and Winnipeg, San Francisco and Boston, Cardiff, Liverpool, London, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

On the whole I consider the French nation since 1871 has dealt more wise-

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ly, considerately, and successfully with the negro problem in Africa and tropical America than we have done. Yet in writing and in print we have offered them greater, more definite guarantees. If the negro has to visit a European country he is certainly happier in France than he is with us. But I do not consider that the fast disappearing wrongs of Africa can be redressed by the American colored man; or that the American negro can find any other suitable and sympathetic home save in America, North, Central, or South. And, lastly, if Americans are to address us on these problems and draw into their discussion the continent of Africa, they should put themselves to school to study Africa; to study not (as most of them do) the Africa of the sixties, but the state of Africa at the close of the first quarter of the twentieth century.

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A Pan-African Congress has been sitting in London and included many leading Africans and African-descended people from all parts of the world. Many subjects of present-day importance were discussed, notably the colour bar, segregation, and land tenure. The first speaker was Dr Aggrey, the new chairman of the African Progress Union, who described himself as a humble member of the African community in London. Dr W. E. B. Du Bois, the American leader and secretary of the Congress, followed and in an impressive speech outlined the grievances of coloured races that constituted a world problem. Mr Peter Thomas, of Lagos' dedicated his remarks to the separating of the races, and Dr J. Olaribigbe also spoke on segregation. The Rev. W. Mark, of Sierra Leone, dealt with land tenure in Nigeria and Sierra Leone, and Mr. L. B. Augusto, speaking on the same subject, appealed for help in restoring the political status in Nigeria. Mr W. F. Hutchison, of the Gold Coast, described the rights of Natives to the soil. while Mr. Eldred Taylor, who supported present Gold Coast Administration, urged that education was necessary for the securing equality of opportunity. Among those also present at the Congress were Colonel Beckles Willson, of the Gold Coast, and Captain Fitztrick, of Nigeria.

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South America.

BRAZIL AS I FOUND IT

Chicago Defender 5/28/21

E. R. James, Seattle, Wash., recently spent several months in South America on an investigation tour for a realty company. He herewith gives his impressions of that country.

Having spent three months in the great and wonderful country of Brazil investigating prospects for business, land development, etc., and having gathered considerable first-hand information relative to the economic, social and political conditions of the country, I shall attempt, through the kind permission of the editor of this great paper, to make this information known, in the hope that it may be useful to those contemplating going to Brazil.

Let us say, first, that we shall deal only with that part of the country which we have visited and know best, that great strip of coast line and table lands extending from the city of Bahia south to Porto Alegro, a distance of from 1,500 to 1,800 miles, and from the sea coast inland for from 200 to 400 miles. This great stretch of land comprises the whole of four states and a part of three other large states of the union, and today, in many ways, practically represents Brazil itself. From its products, land and otherwise, 85 per cent of the entire taxes of the country are paid. Within its boundaries by far the larger and most progressive part of the people reside, and practically the entire railway system of the country is within its confines. It is within the boundaries of this strip of country where 75 per cent of the coffee of the whole world is raised, and where large quantities of rice, sugar, mandioca, wheat and other cereals are grown.

But this is not all, for the state of "Minas Geraes"—meaning General Mines—has some of the richest diamond fields in the world, while many of its hills and mountains are said to be almost solid masses of iron and other ores; and farther to the south, in the state of Parana, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande Do Sul, some of the finest grazing lands imaginable are to be seen, and millions of cattle, sheep and horses are raised each year. As the American consul in the city of Sao Paulo said to me, "When you have seen this part of the country you have seen Brazil of today." And his statement is literally true, from the point of view of a "North American," for, as one leaves the sea coast states and proceeds inland he not only leaves civilization, progress and advancement behind, but finds that he is gradually approaching conditions that are not only uninviting but unbearable; that he is making his way into a part of the country where the primitive way in which the people live would be unthinkable to a North American, and that the opportunities for making money in the interior states of Brazil are only for syndicates or men with capital, who can afford to take up large tracts of land and let it grow into money as railroads are put through the country in years to come.

The seasons of the year in Brazil are exactly opposite to the seasons in North America, winter being from June to August and summer from December to February, inclusive. The summer months in the northern part of the country we are discussing, say from Bahia south to Santos, are very hot, especially along the coast. During the latter part of January and all of February the thermometer registered from 88 to 91 degrees Fahrenheit each day, from about 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. And yet there were not a great many days when the heat was really oppressive, as great relief is to be had from the splendid sea breezes that come in each day from the southeast as regularly as time itself. These breezes are known as the "trade winds," and were it not for them there are places along the northern coast of Brazil, and the islands in the vicinity of the equator, where people would not be able to live. Nature seems to have specially provided these breezes for the comfort and protection of humanity.

The climate of the uplands, or great table lands extending from Victoria south, and also that of the coast from Santos south to Porto Alegro, is a great deal more pleasant than that north of Santos, gradually growing cooler and better as one proceeds south until it becomes quite temperate by the time Porto Alegro is reached, frosts being quite common during the winter months, and even snowfalls to the extent of eight to ten inches are occasionally seen. And let us say here that those who are accustomed to the summers of the eastern states of this country need have no fear whatsoever of the Brazilian summers. In my opinion, the Brazilian summers are no more severe than the eastern summers of this country, and one advantageous and noticeable contrast in favor of the Brazilian summers is the many splendid and restfully cool evenings experienced during the summer, due to the sea breezes above referred to.

For beauty and attractiveness Brazil can hardly be surpassed. For hundreds of miles around the great city of Rio de Janerio, up and down the coast, and extending inland over the great and gorgeously clothed mountains, nature seems to have gone mad and to have attempted to outdo herself in playing pranks with the mountains, the seacoast and the country thereabouts and has succeeded in making it a veritable wonderland. The beautiful harbor of Rio, with its splendid nooks and corners, bays and beaches, the islands in the harbor—350 of them in number—all covered the year around with magnificent tropical growth—and the grand and noble looking mountains at the back of the city, constitute the most magnificent panoramic view to be seen in the whole world.

There are quite a number of splendid short but immensely beautiful and interesting scenic trips to be taken near the city, but time nor space will permit an account being given of them.

And now, before closing this article, allow me to digress from my subject and drop a word of warning to would-be purchasers of land in Brazil. To my knowledge attempts are being made to establish colonies in the interior states of Brazil, in some instances 200 miles or more from a railway and at least 600 or 700 miles from a seaport or reliable market where transportation facilities are not only extremely meager but where the cost of transportation is practically prohibitive. In my opinion, a man of limited capital who invests his money in such a proposition would be just as well off were he to dump it in the sea and forget it. Let me warn you to be very wary about purchasing land from maps and plots or from syndicates or agents before having seen what you are buying. Thousands of acres of this land have never been seen by the promoters and thousands of acres have never even been surveyed. When you have purchased your land and paid for it you may find that it is located on some beautiful plain or you may find that it is on the top of some rugged mountain range or in the bed of a river or canyon. The land in some parts of Brazil changes so rapidly, not only in contour but in quality and in value, that it is really unwise and very risky to purchase before having seen what you are purchasing. Be cautious!

Chicago Defender 6/4/21

In my first article I endeavored to acquaint my readers with the climatic, topographical and general conditions of that part of Brazil we have under discussion. In this article I wish to deal, first, with the opportunities that are to be had in Brazil, and, secondly, with the social conditions as I found them there. Proceeding in the order given, let us say emphatically and unhesitatingly that there are opportunities in Brazil in plenty and for all men alike regardless of race, creed or color. But let us not mislead any one by making this statement wholly without qualifications. When I say opportunities in plenty, I mean opportunities for men trained in professions, trades and business or men with some capital who are willing to go on the land and make sacrifices until such time as they have gotten a start.

For an ordinary laborer or men looking for ordinary positions, such as clerkships, hotel work, postoffice work, etc., Brazil is not the place, South America is not the country. In conversation with the manager of the Brazilian Meat Company, an English concern, he said to me: "No man can make a decent living in Brazil with his hands. It must be with his head, or it is no good," and his statement is literally true. Brazil is overrun with cheap European labor and the average wage paid for that class of work is so low that a North American could not exist on it, and yet, I say, there are plenty of opportunities in Brazil for the right kind of men. High class engineers, electrical, civil or mechanical are in good demand and command very good salaries. There are also openings for good business men who can take charge of manufactories, stores, shipping houses, etc., men of this caliber receive very good salaries indeed, in many instances $5,000 and $10,000 per year and in one particular instance I was told of an English firm that pays its manager $22,000 per year. This means great opportunity for our trained young men, for we must always keep in mind one fact, that race or color prevents no man from getting a position in Brazil. The blackest man in America can get the best position in Brazil if he is qualified, and can retain it if he has the ability. But the opportunities do not cease with positions. There are many fine opportunities and openings in business for men with some capital and business experience, the most noticeable of these, to me, being the mercantile business, the real estate business and the express or delivery business. Most all of the goods sold by the retail stores in the City of Rio are delivered by men who carry the goods on their heads. It is a very common thing to see men carrying on their heads such things as beds, bed springs, mattresses, wardrobes, trunks and all kinds of vegetables and foodstuffs.

There are no such things as automobile delivery wagons in Brazil, but there is room for such things and many other North American ideas.

As one passes through the interior of the country the absence of modern machinery for farming is especially noticeable. Hundreds, yes, thousands of small farms are to be seen along the railroad with patches of rice, corn, beans, mandioca and other truck irregularly planted and ill kept as if it might be the work of schoolboys. But how could it be otherwise? These people are as poor as it is possible for people to be—they have no money with which to buy modern machinery for farming, but are forced to do their work in the most privileged manner. Just think of men digging up land with a hoe to plant rice for commercial purposes! Compare such a procedure with a gas tractor doing the same work in California and you will be able to comprehend just how far they are behind.

Yes, there are plenty of opportunities in Brazil for men with a little money, a little ambition and plenty of courage and pluck.

And now let us give a little space to the social conditions in Brazil. If I were asked the question, "Are there race prejudices in Brazil?" I would answer both in the affirmative and in the negative—yes, as far as the American people are concerned, and NO, a thousand times, as far as the Brazilian people are concerned. During our brief stay of three months in Brazil we had several instances brought to our notice which gave conclusive proof of the intention of the American people to carry their race prejudices with them into whatever country they go, as far as it is possible to do so. On the other hand I did my best to find some trace of prejudice among the Brazilian people, kept my eyes and ears open for it and went out of my way to look for it. But I failed to find it. It is not there. It is not there socially, it is not there economically, it is not there politically. It is not there at all.

I made it my especial business to visit the different government departments, the railroad department, the land department, the postoffice department and the marine department and in every instance I found the people of color quite as well represented as the white people and in no instance is the slightest difference made between one and the other. Every man is given the position he is capable of filling, regardless of race or color. They have Colored captains and generals in their army and navy, they have had Colored presidents and they now have Colored senators and governors.

In private life and business the same good feeling prevails. In most any of the large stores, shipping offices and other places of business one can see whites and blacks peacefully and harmoniously working together, while on the streets, in the theaters, in the hotels and cafes people seem to mix and associate indiscriminately, apparently blind to the fact that some are one color and some another. On the street cars of the city Colored motormen with white conductors or white motormen with Colored conductors are commonly seen working together, while on all the railroads of the country Colored engineers, firemen and conductors are freely employed.

Intermarriage of the races is not only not prohibited, but encouraged in Brazil, the idea of the people being to completely assimilate the dark races in time, and by a chart showing the rate of assimilation during the past twenty years they show that this idea can be accomplished within 75 to 100 years.

In short, the Brazilian people are not possessed with the insane idea that the world was intended for the white man alone and that the white man is the only man who has virtues worthy of assimilation and consideration.

Yes, my readers, freedom and justice and liberty are to be had in Brazil, and nowhere in the whole wide world to my knowledge can a man of color enjoy those God given rights and privileges as fully and freely as in that country. And let us be thankful to Providence that there is one great country to the south of us, with resources calculated to be sufficient to support nearly half the people of the whole world, to which we can send our children as things grow blacker and blacker, harder and harder here in this country, knowing that they will be permitted to make use of their educations and talents, that they will be permitted to grow, to expand, to reach out to the fullest extent of their ability to become men and women.

Chicago Defender 6/11/21.

In the previous articles we have shown that the climate of Brazil is salubrious and healthful, that there are splendid opportunities to be had and that freedom and liberty are almost unlimited.

Let us now discuss the hindrances and handicaps to be overcome, and the preparation necessary for the complete enjoyment of those privileges and opportunities. Brazil is not a Utopia, and those contemplating going there should not go expecting to find life all sunshine and flowers, but should go prepared to meet with obstacles and hindrances, and to make sacrifices.

I think we can safely say that the language comes first among the hindrances to be met with. Portuguese is the official language, and it is indeed very necessary that one should know it, and know it well, before going to Brazil with the expectation of enjoying the privileges and freedom that are to be had there. Many people will tell you that the language is easy to learn, and that it can be

picked up within a few months. This is true only to a certain extent. One can pick up enough of the language in a few months to be able to find one's way about, to locate a hotel, to ask for food, etc.; but to learn it so as to be able to converse with the people, read their papers and magazines, use it in your business dealings with them, thus working yourself into the real life, customs and doings of the country, is quite a different proposition. In my opinion, it will take at least 18 months or two years for the average person to learn the language so as to be able to use it intelligently and correctly—and this is absolutely necessary if one is to enjoy the privileges and opportunities of the country. It is especially necessary that those should know the language who anticipate entering into business. Depending on interpreters to transact important business matters is not only risky but very unsatisfactory, and one should by no means enter into business until a sufficient knowledge of the language has been obtained to enable one to at least understand a conversation that is taking place. The next preparation of importance is capital. It does not necessarily need to be money; it may be in the form of business experience and training; it may be in the form of a trade or profession, or it may be in the form of money or its equivalent. But capital one must have, and let me emphasize the fact that one who goes to Brazil without capital of some kind has very little hope of ever getting a start in life or making good. To the contrary, however, with a knowledge of the language and with capital in one or the other of the forms above mentioned failure is almost out of the question to a man of courage and perseverance.

Another important requisite is a knowledge of the people, their customs and habits, their likes, dislikes, tastes, etc. This cannot be had of course until one has reached the country and come into contact with the people, and yet it is well to know that this knowledge must be obtained before one can hope to like or become satisfied.

A North American, accustomed to a high civilization, modern cities, modern transportation, modern everything, is likely to become immensely discouraged and disgusted after the first few days, when the novelty of seeing strange people and strange things is over, and he sits himself down to study conditions and pass judgment on the place. This cannot successfully be done in a few days. It takes time and patience and deep thought. When one first arrives in port, and standing on the deck of the ship, views the great City of Rio, with its million and a quarter inhabitants, snugly and beautifully tucked away in the foothills and valleys in front of the mountain, and surveys the most beautiful harbor and landscape in all the world, he is apt to say, "This is good enough for me. It is glorious!" and so it is. But when you have disembarked and when you stop in front of the wharves in the broiling hot sun to dry the perspiration from your face only to be met by dozens of poor, barelegged and barefooted, dirty, ragged, untidy men, women, boys and girls, all begging for money, then it is you say, "What a hole! I am ready to leave." However, after giving away a few hundred reis here and there you finally get into your taxi and drive to one of the first class hotels, situated on the beautiful Avenida Rio Branco, and here, looking out at the hundreds of expensive automobiles passing, at the thousands of people coming and going, all dressed in the latest Parisian styles, and at the magnificent stores which will compare favorably to those in any American city, your impression again begins to change and when the dinner hour arrives and you take the elevator down to the beautiful and magnificently decorated dining-room, with great massive European and Oriental scenes hand-painted on its walls, and there under the whir and buzz of the electric fans, sit and eat your meal in peace with no fear of being insulted or ignored, you again find yourself saying, "This is good enough for me." But after one has been in the city a few days or a few weeks the scene takes another change.

We have now seen all the beautiful residential districts, we have visited all the beauty spots about the city, we have become accustomed to the fine hotel—and we now find ourselves out in the less important districts investigating things as they really are amidst the poor, and what do we find? We find conditions that are disgusting and heartrending, abominable and too horrible to describe. Here in these districts we find all classes and all colors indiscriminately mixing and associating, large families of eight, ten or a dozen people living in little one or two-roomed houses with dirt floors, children by the hundreds, yes, by the thousands, playing in the streets only half dressed, dirty and ragged, while as one nervously passes through the little narrow streets amid the crowds he will continually be held up by poor ragged cripples, blind and degenerate beggars. No one can imagine, nor can words describe, the conditions under which these poor people are compelled to live, nor is it possible to describe the feeling that creeps over one when witnessing the sight. And as you make your way out of the district you find yourself again saying, "What kind of a place is it? Is it worth while? Can I afford to exchange the civilization, the advancement, the education and refinement of the North for the freedom and liberty of the South?"

This is the question that persistently forced itself upon me and which, after careful consideration, I unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative. Why should we remain here in this country in a state of semi-slavery, forced to accept humiliation after humiliation, insult after insult, forced to fight against obstacles almost unsurmountable, and let a great country like Brazil be made and developed by other races and nations and not even attempt to get a foothold or have the Race represented in any way? The conditions existing in Brazil do not deter other races—if we cite England, one of the most powerful nations of the world, boasting of the fact that the sun never sets on her soil—we find that she is represented, that she has millions of pounds sterling invested in the railroads and other resources of the country, and that her sons and daughters are there by the thousands. If we cite America we find that she is represented and that she is fighting England a standup fight for the control of the commerce and trade of the country. If we cite Japan or France or Italy or any of the leading powers we find that they are all interested in the development of this wonderful country and that each is striving to get a better and bigger hold than the other. The Japanese have bought over thirteen million acres of land in Brazil since 1913 and as in this country, are making wonderful progress in the cultivation and production of their holdings.

RACE EXCLUSION BY BRAZILIANS CAUSED BY SOUTH

New York News 6/2/21

By John Crosby Gordon.

Certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America provide, in effect, that there shall be no distinction or graduation in citizenship because of the "race, color or previous condition of servitude" of natives of the United States or of those who acquire citizenship in accordance with the naturalization laws.

It might be expected that in the former Confederate States, which more or less reluctantly acquiesced in these amends in order to secure their own readmission into the United States, there would be more attempt to maintain a distinction the non-existence of which they admitted only as an indispensable means to the more pressing end of sharing in the direction of the affairs of a great nation. But it is difficult to find any excuse for the fact that the Federal Government itself persistently gives effect and expression to the tacit disapproval by the Southern States of principles embodied in the basic law of the whole country.

Without referring to the numerous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and the actions of the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government upholding enactments of various State Legislatures which divide the citizenry into groups of inevitably different status before the law it may be seen that the practice of the United States has been and still is to suggest its own forbidden distinction among its citizens even in their international relations.

The late Administration may or may not have requested, as has been reported, that a South American republic prohibit the entrance into its territory of a certain type of citizens of the United States, by instructing the Consular Agents of the Republic in question to refuse to vise the passports of such persons. Such a request was hardly necessary. Sooner or later, any American country might decline to admit persons who are described in a United States passport as of "black color," for the simple reason that it is known the world over that such persons are not regarded and treated as citizens or, indeed, as human beings, within their own country, and cannot expect to be so regarded elsewhere. The "color" of the bearer of a United States passport or of an applicant for naturalization is unnecessary and often misleading as a means of identification. This is amply provided for by the photograph, the statement of "complexion" and other descriptive data. "Color," in the law or custom of the United States, means inferiority or superiority. The South American republics recognize no distinction in citizenship, and they do not welcome immigrants labeled with the tag of inferiority.

A nation, like an individual, has the indisputable right of choosing its guests, or associates. Nowhere in America would African settlers be especially desired at the present time. In some localities, as in Tallbottom, Ga., not even transient Africans are tolerated. Citizens of the United States are either white or black on their passports. On the passenger lists of steamships they are described, by order of the United States authorities, as Americans or Africans. The last slaves brought from Africa were landed in the United States some years before the Civil War. Yet the United States were able to find some hundreds of thousands of "Africans" to send to France, together with the Americans who manufactured the "horrors on the Rhine" for American consumption.

In the United States, alone of all the American countries, does an "African" race exist. Nowhere else is it possible for a man who is biologically white to be legally black. Nowhere else does the black color, real or fancied, carry with it the implication or application of inferiority in citizenship, or of separate and distinct interests in the national welfare. Nowhere else is it conceivable that a citizen, either voluntarily or by compulsion, regards himself as a alien. Nowhere else would such a paradox be tolerated.

This teaching, of friends and foes alike, has been so deeply impressed upon the minds of a large number of people of the United States, that there may be a justifiable fear on the part of some South American republics to admit such persons as being likely to become elements of discord. The best interests of the American countries dictate the freedom of travel and contact among the citizens of the various nations, despite the fact that one nation denies such freedom within itself. But there is no more reason why "Africans" should be allowed to settle in South America than Asiatics in the United States. Citizens of

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

South America

SAYS BRAZIL BARS BLACK AMERICANS

6/3/21

Council In New York Tells Ex-Soldier After Passport Vise. State Department Is Asked To Redress Affront To Race.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., June 1.—That the Brazilian Government is barring the immigration of colored Americans is the startling import of the following appeal which has been made to Alderman George W. Harris Immediate redress for the insult offered the victim of this racial affront and the abrogation of this policy as a violation of the rights of Americans is being sought from the State Department. The letter follows:

New York City, May 21, 1921.
Hon. George W. Harris, Alderman,
135 W. 13th St., New York City.

Sir:—Permit me to bring to your attention in your official capacity, the certain facts herein below described, with the view of obtaining your aid in investigating this matter and possibly, removing the general condition that has hereby been created.

Having decided to take passage to Brazil at the next earliest moment, I obtained the required passport from the State Department at Washington, on the 17th inst., and on the 19th inst. about 10:30 a. m., presented myself at the office of the Consul of Brazil, 17 State street, N. Y. C., in compliance with the requirement in order that I might have said passport vised. I was received by a male clerk in the outer office of the consulate who after having accepted the passport, repaired to an inner office to reappear within about two minutes with the information that the Consul was out and would not return until 2 p. m. at which time I should return.

Refuse to Vise Passport

Again, as directed, I presented myself at the consulate at the appointed time. I was on this occasion received by a male clerk other than the first who summoned the Consul. Upon the Consul's recognition of me I proffered the passport with the request to have it vised. He accepted the passport; examined it and returned it to me without viseing it, and informed me that he (could not vise it). I thereupon urged him for a definite explanation, calculated to show specific cause for his refusal to vise said passport, and was informed by him that he (was instructed by his, the Brazilian Government) not to vise passports for colored people until further notice. I took opportunity at this instance to inquire from him whether the same conditions would obtain in the case of a colored man, who, having relatives in Brazil, desired to visit them at this time, and was by this unmistakable reply made to understand that it would.

On the morning of the following day, May 20th, at about 11:30 o'clock, accompanied by Messrs. Horace Tetley and H. O. Watt of the Harlem Music Shop, 2365 7th Avenue, N. Y. C., I again presented myself at the office of the consulate, in a further endeavor to have the aforesaid passport vised by the Consul. On this occasion I was received by the same clerk of the day previous by whom I was in the prior instance received. Again I tendered him the passport with the request to have it vised. He thereupon inquired the reason given by the Consul for not viseing the passport on the previous day. I informed him that the Consul had then said that he could not vise it because of the instruction from his Government not to vise passports for colored people. He said then that he did not think that I had understood correctly the reason given by the Consul, and retired to the inner office leaving me in possession of my passport. Within about three minutes the Consul appeared recognizing me as the party of the incident of the previous day, and without question reminded me that as on the previous day, he still could not vise my passport. Asked to give the specific reason governing the action in the matter, while at the same time extending to him the open passport, he replied that it was enough to say that he was fulfilling the instructions of his Government, and did not wish to hurt any one's feelings by discussing the matter any further, whereupon he withdrew.

These, sir, are the facts in the case which I beg to bring to your attention in the hope that you will use your office to investigate, and, disclose the underlying causes and prejudices that by their existence could only serve as added impediments to a race against whom are already too many closed doors to opportunity.

Trusting to be informed of the results obtained at a very early date and thanking you for your effort in the matter, I am,

Respectfully, sir,
Philip Quido Nolte,
Care Harlem Music Shop,
2365 7th Ave., N. Y. C.

P. S.—This is to certify that the undersigned were witnesses to the incident of May 20th, 1921, narrated in the accompanying letter, as having taken place in the offices of the Brazilian Consulate, 17 State street New York City, and without bias or prejudice attest the truth of the record.

Horace Tetley,
Harry O. Watt,
Care Harlem Music Shop,
2365 7th Avenue, New York City.

The case of Mr. Nolte has been put in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Morton, who has made the following request:

May 23, 1921.

Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On the 20th day of this month, Philip Nolte, whom I represent, presented to Senor Muniz, the Brazilian Vice-Consul in this city, for his approval, a passport to Brazil theretofore duly granted and issued to Mr. Nolte by the American authorities. Senor Muniz declined to approve the passport and informed Mr. Nolte, who is a colored man, that the Brazilian Government did not desire colored persons to enter Brazil and had innstructed him not to approve passports for such persons.

Mr. Nolte states that he has received information from vairous sources to the effect that the attitude of the Brazilian Government was correctly stated by Senor Muniz and was adopted at the request of the American Government during the previous administration.

Will you be kind enough to inform me what the attitude of the Brazilian Government is and whether such a request as the one above mentioned was made to that Government by the American Government during the previous administration?

Inasmuch as the refusal of Senor Muniz, as the representative of the Brazilian Government to approve the passport of my client for the reason assigned was a clear violation of the treaty between this nation and Brazil, I respectfully request that appropriate representations be made by you to the Brazilian Government accompanied with a request that Senor Muniz be directed immediately to approve the passport of Mr. Nolte, unless there are valid and lawful reasons for withholding approval.

Respectfully yours,
F. O. Morton.

COLORED PEOPLE BARRED FROM BRAZIL, S. A.

Afro-Americans

Government Consul In New York Says His Country Does Not Want Colored People From U. S.

PROTEST TO HUGHES

Asked Under W... South America Representatives Turn Down our Citizens

New York, June 2.—Refusal of the Brazilian Consul in New York to vise the passport of Philip Q. Nolte so that he might leave this country for Brazil, and a sharp letter of protest to Secretary Hughes of the state department constitute the latest sensation here.

Nolte, who wished to go to Brazil on business and possibly settle there, secured a passport from the State Department and carried it to the Brazilian Consul at 17 State street in order to have it vised. On three separate occasions the Consul refused saying that he was carrying out the instructions of his government.

Mr. Nolte put the matter in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand Morton who sent the following letter to Secretary Hughes of the State Department.

May 23, 1921.

Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On the 20th day of this month, Philip Nolte, whom I represent, presented to Senor Muniz, the Brazilian Vice-Consul in this city, for his approval, a passport to Brazil theretofore duly granted and issued to Mr. Nolte by the American authorities. Senor Muniz declined to approve the passport and informed Mr. Nolte, who is a colored man, that the Brazilian Government did not desire colored persons to enter Brazil and had instructed him not to approve passports for such persons.

Mr. Nolte states that he has received information from various sources to the effect that the attitude of the Brazilian Government was correctly stated by Senor Muniz and was adopted at the request of the American Government during the previous administration.

Will you be kind enough to inform me what the attitude of the Brazilian Government is and whether such a request as the one above mentioned was made to that government by the American Government during the previous administration?

"Inasmuch as the refusal of Senor Muniz, as the representative of the Brazilian Government, to approve the passport of my client for the reason assigned was a clear violation of the treaty between this nation and Brazil, I respectfully request that appropriate representations be made by you to the Brazilian Government accompanied with a request that Senor Muniz be directed immediately to approve the passport of Mr. Nolte, unless there are valid and lawful reasons for withholding approval.

Respectfully yours,
F. O. MORTON

BRAZIL BARS NEGRO WITH U. S. PASSPORT

N Y C WORLD
JUNE 9, 1921

Vice Consul in New York Refuses Vise—Protest Made to State Department.

Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand Q. Morton, in a letter written yesterday to the Secretary of State, alleged that the Brazilian Vice Consul in this city violated the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between this country and Brazil, by refusing to approve a passport granted to Philip Nolte, a negro citizen.

Nolte, who was in the United States Army seven years and has money he wanted to invest in Brazil, applied to Vice Counsel Muntz May 20 to vise his passport and was told that the Brazilian Government did not want negroes to enter Brazil, and had instructed him not to approve their passports. Nolte told Morton he had "learned from various sources" that Muniz had told him the truth and that the Brazilian Government's attitude had been adopted "at the request of the United States Government."

Morton then wrote to Alvey A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State, asking if the United States had requested such action and asking also that the Government take the matter up with Brazil. Mr. Adee replied June 2 that it was "contrary to the practice of the Department of State to act as intermediary in procuring the vise of an American passport by a representative of a foreign Government," and suggested the matter be taken up with the Brazilian Ambassador at Washington. Mr. Adee denied this Government had ever asked the Brazilian Government to disapprove applications for vises of passports for negroes.

Yesterday Mr. Morton wrote to the Secretary of State:

"Assuming Mr. Nolte's rights have been violated, does the American Government decline to take any action whatsoever to redress the wrong done him? I am unable to adopt your suggestion that I write the Brazilian Ambassador. There is no privity between Mr. Nolte or me and the Brazilian Government. If Mr. Nolte's rights have been violated he must and does look to his own Government for the enforcement of those rights."

SYNDICATE IS CHARGED WITH PLAN TO COLONIZE U. S. NEGROES IN BRAZIL

Chicago Firm Persuades Citizens to Leave This Country, Paper Charges.

N Y C CALL
JULY 11, 1921

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 10.—Spirited denouncement of an American syndicate's alleged attempt to colonize the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, with Negroes from the United States, is contained in a long special dispatch from New York, published today by [illegible], a daily newspaper.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

STATE DEPARTMENT REFUSES TO ASK BRAZIL TO DROP BAR AGAINST COLORED AMERICANS

Under Secretary of State Adee Advises Assistant District Attorney Morton Who Refuses To Make Request To Brazilian Government—President Harding Appealed To

New York Herald 6/16/21

The dispatch charges that a colonization syndicate, whose headquarters are given as Chicago, proposes to colonize a concession of two and a half million acres, about 3,900 square miles, with Negroes, who are being persuaded to emigrate from the United States.

The concessions, it is declared, were obtained through a German, now a resident of Rio De Janeiro, who transferred his concessions to the syndicate.

The Chicago Syndicate is charged with selling the land to Negroes in the United States at the rate of $3 a hectare, about $1.20 an acre.

The state of Matto Gosso is situated in the western part of Brazil, several hundred miles from the coast. Much of it is covered by marsh land, and large areas of tropical jungle have never been explored.

Under Secretary of State Adee has written to Assistant District Attorney Morton, that he cannot grant his request to ascertain the legality of the Brazilian Consul General's refusal to vis the passport of Philip A. Nolte a few days ago on the ground that he was colored. Secretary Adee asked Mr. Morton to make his request to the Brazilian Government. This Mr. Morton refused to do, saying in th his answer that there was no priority between himself and the Brazilian government.

Harris Appeals To Harding

Alderman Harris to whom Mr. Molte made his first appeal, has now made an appeal to President Harding to see that Colored America is protected and redresses from this latest monumental affrant. Mr. Nolte wrote to the Brazilian Ambassador and this correspondence follows.

Nolte Writes to Ambassador

His Excellency Augusto Cochrane de Alencar,
Ambassador of the United States of Brazil,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

The undersigned, Phillip Indio Nolte whose photograph appears at the foot of this letter; born a Danish subject, and naturalized a citizen of the U. S. A., by virtue of the purchase of the Virgin Islands; a former corporal with one year of service with the A. E. F. in France; a printer by trade and a mon of some intellectual training in the sciences; a person of good character and in excellent health, wishing to go to Brazil with a view of establishing himself in that country if he found suitable conditions for the emplayment of his activities, and possessing ample means to support himself there until he reached a decision or, if his interests dictated, to leave the country, went to the Consulate General of Brazil in this city to obtain the necessary visa of his passport, duly issued by the proper authorities of the United States of America.

The passport was returned to the bearer by an official of the Consulate General of Brazil, whom the said bearer afterwards learned to be the consul, Mr. Moniz, who affirmed that he could not visa passports of colored persons.

Thinking that he might have misunderstood the declaration of Mr. Moniz, he bearer returned on the following day, May 20, accompanied by two friends, and again presented the passport. The same official of the preceding day refused unqualifiedly to visa the document, declaring that he had received instructions rom the government of his country to prohibit, by this means, the entrance of persons of color into the territory of hat republic, and that he could give no better reason for his refusal to visa the passport than by pointing his finger at the photograph of the petitioner.

Replying to aquestion, the functionary stated that the same rule would be applied even if the person wished to visit relatives and friends, and that he did not wish to offend anyone by discussing the matter further. With this he turned his back upon his interlocutors and entered his private office. An attache or clerk then remarked that he himself knew nothing about the order, but that the consul must be right. The petitioner and his frienrs then withdrew.

Still persuaded that no American nation would have prohibited in so categorical terms the residence or temporary sojourn of a class of persons already incorporated in the populations of all the American countries, and that, in such a case, the fact would be made known, beyond a shadow of doubt, to those concerned, and in view of the refusal of the local Consul of Brazil to explain in a satisfactory manner the procedure above related, the undersigned hereby respectfully requests that His Excellency, e Ambassador deign to have the petitioner informed as to what are the dispositions of the people and the government of Brazil, with reference to foreign immigration, in order that he may know if he really belongs to a class of persons considered prejudical to the interests of a hospitable and liberal nation.

Awaiting the distinction of a reply, I remain His Excellency the Ambassador's most obedient servant.

EMBASSY OF BRAZIL
Washington, June 7, 1921.

Dear Sir:

In the name of the Embassador and in reply to your letter of May 31, I regret to inform you that this Embassy can in no way oppose the decisions taken by the Consulate General of Brazil in New York with regard to its method of procedure in the visaing of passports of private, non-official persons, as this is a matter within the exclusive competency of the Consulate which has, especially in your case acted in accordance with recent superior orders, as yo uwere told there.

Please accept the assurance of my esteem and consideration.

(Sgd.) Louis G. do Aamarl,
1st. Secretary of the Embassy.

Mr. Philip Indio Nolte,
Harlem Music Shop,
2365 Seventh Avenue,
New York.

This statement absolves the Consulate, but does not justify those who issued the superior orders.

If there exists a treaty of amity between Brazil & U. S., terms of which permit freedom of travel to respective nation. Also, the United States cannot acquiesce in modification by Brazil without due notice, and U. S. citizens are entitled to be fully informed by their Government with regard to such modification.

It is the business of the State Department to get the terms of the "superior orders," which the Brazilian Ambassador avoids giving to an individual for the very likely reason that the Brazilian people have never authorized such

Hampton Informer 6/18/21

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Rio Janiero, Brazil, June 15.—The government is about to issue a pronunciamento which will declare that the reports that are being given out in various parts of the United States to the effect that there is color prejudice in Brazil are without foundation and can not be verified by any one who will put themselves to the trouble to verify them. Quite to the contrary, the pronouncement will point out, the government stands ready and most willing to give encouragement to all worthy colonists without regard to race or color.

At the office of the secretary of state it was announced recently that extra inducements were about to be offered to Negro colonists from the United States to settle in the state of Matto Grosso. As has been stated in former cablegrams, this is to be done because of the unusually favorable conditions to be found in that part of the republic for Negro colonists from the Southern portion of the great American Republic.

Cotton is to be added to the staple products of the republic by our national government. A number of experiments have met with pronounced success in this connection in the state of Matto Grosso. The sweet potato, corn of a very fine quality and garden truck of various kinds have been successfully raised recently in this section with highly profitable results. Chickens and other poultry thrive and in the southwestern portion cattle are being raised to fine advantage. A prominent official said recently, "All this talk about color prejudice in Brazil is the veriest nonsense. Color or race is no bar in Brazil and never will be. We want men stout of heart and willing to work. That is all we are asking of colonists."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem—South America

Brazil.

1921.

NEGRO PROBLEM IN BRAZIL MINIMIZED

Christian Science Monitor 1/31/21

Proportion of Germans in Brazil Also Declared by Embassy in Washington Not to Be so Large as Report Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Emphatic denial is made by the Brazilian Embassy, in a statement issued yesterday, that a large part of the population of Brazil is composed of Germans and Negroes. This statement is given out by the embassy in reply to a published report which declared that "the conditions in Brazil are peculiar; in the southern part the predominating population is German; whole colonies and provinces are practically of Teutonic origin." It was also declared that "nearer the Amazon about 85 per cent of the population are Negroes." These two declarations, the embassy states, would leave "the impression that the whole population is either German or Negro."

Continuing, the embassy says:

"It is estimated that about 12 per cent of the population are Negroes. These are concentrated largely in the four central states of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and Bahia, especially the latter. In the state to the north of Bahia, and particularly in the two great states in the Amazon Valley, Pará and Amazonas, the Negro element is so small as to be negligible. The statement that 'nearer the Amazon about 85 per cent of the population are Negroes, is as misleading as it would be if one who had been writing about the thousands of Irish in New England should then say 'nearer California about 50 per cent of the population are Negroes.'"

As to the Germans in southern Brazil, the embassy statement says:

"There is a widespread misconception as to the German population of Brazil. It is true that in the three states of the extreme south, Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná and Santa Catharina, there is considerable German blood, but the combined population of these three states, including both the German and the non-German element, is only about 10 per cent of the total population of the country.

"Furthermore, these people are not immigrants who have recently come from Germany. They are for the most part native Brazilians, and are the children and grandchildren and even great grandchildren of immigrants who were induced to settle in Brazil by the Emperor Dom Pedro between 1840 and 1850. In numbers and influence they do not begin to compare with the Italians, hundreds of thousands of whom have migrated to Brazil, and among them are many of Brazil's wealthiest and most prosperous citizens.

"In the period of 30 years ending in 1907, the number of Poles who immigrated to Brazil was 50 per cent greater than the number of Germans; the Austro-Hungarians outnumbered the Germans; the Spanish immigrants were almost eight times as numerous as the German immigrants, while the Portuguese were more than 12 times as numerous as the Germans. When the statement that 'whole colonies and provinces are practically of Teutonic origin' is analyzed in the light of all the facts, it is seen that the impression of Teutonic predominance which is conveyed is as ill-founded as is the other impression of Negro preponderance in the Amazon Valley, where Negroes are almost never seen."

PROSPECTS IN BRAZIL

Migration has from time immemorial been one of the devices adopted by a people suffering from injustice and oppression, to better their condition. The English Pilgrims, the French Huguenots, the Irish patriots, the German liberals and the Jews of all nations have sought in American freedom from religious and political persecution. The Negroes of the South have in their turn left their native states to seek comparitively better conditions in the freer atmospheres of the North. Their attention has also been directed to other lands where the climatic conditions more closely correspond to those of the Southern States.

Last Summer a party from Georgia passed through New York on a trip to Brazil to investigate and report upon the material prospects of that country as a future home for Negro settlers from the South. One of this party, Dr. L. H. Stinson of Augusta, Ga., recently gave the results of his impressions of "South America and its Prospects in 1920," in an article published in the Atlanta *Independent*, which may be of interest to our readers. Among the things that impressed him in Brazil he noted:

> We were surprised to find that the South Americans were so mixed as to race. There is absolutely no color line. The native Brazilians are mixed Spanish, Portuguese, and Indians. Therefore some are dark, some bright and some very fair, yet they all have beautiful hair. They termed us Americans from the North and never once referred to us as Negroes. We stayed at hotels where we pleased.

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY INVITES AMERICAN COLONIST TO THE STATE OF MATTO GROSSO

Times Plaindealer 1/29/21

(By Associated Negro Press)

Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, S. A., Jan. 27.—The Brazilian government has put the official stamp of its approval on the plans of the Brazilian-American Colonization Syndicate. It has been officially determined that the first colony of American colonists shall be set up in the State of Matto Grosso within a few miles of Cuyaba, the capital of the State.

This situation is in the very center of one of the richest sections in the whole Brazilian Republic. The present value of the land is $3.25 an acre. Under the intensive farming system employed among the greater number of American farmers, in and out of the cotton district, this value, in a short time, should literally jump to ten times this value. Virgin soil, an equitable climate and the kindly supervisory interest of the national Brazilian government combine to make this chance a golden one in every particular.

Particular attention has been given to the housing problems that will naturally arise in the colony for solution. Ample provisions have been provided by the national government to meet the demands in this connection. When a settler has paid his $800.00 for his 100 hectares (247 acres), a three-room house will be built for him at a cost of $250.00, which must be paid in advance. This plan insures a high-grade of settlers for the colony and makes it an easy matter to maintain a high degree of community co-operation. The first group of settlers will leave New York City on the 21st of next June.

No "color line," a climate fit for the gods, a soil rich as gold in its productive power, and a government strong in its dispensations of the law, yet kindly in its official supervision of the people's interest, all go to make Brazil a most desirable "garden spot" for all and any who want to breathe the pure social and industrial air of a true Democracy. "This is the place I have long desired to know about," shouted an enthusiastic prospective colonist not long since. Here is where I throw my hat in the ring of a new life and proceed to live for God and humanity." Enthusiasm has even gripped the natives since the government has given its approval to the plan of the Brazilian-American Syndicate. Old residents of Rio Janeiro declare that the American Negro is the only kind of emigrant to encourage to come into the country. Besides ties of blood they possess the tropical nature in a degree that will make them easily assimiable and therefore easily nationalized. In any event Brazilians are very enthusiastic over the prospects of having a goodly number of American Negro colonists come into the country, at this time, as settlers. If appearances go for anything it truly looks good for the new colonists.

COMES FROM BRAZIL TO VISIT IN SOUTH

Defender 2/26/21

J. H. Councill, son of the late Dr. W. W. Councill, once principal of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, Normal, Ala., passed through Chicago last week en route to Little Rock, Ark., to visit his mother, Mrs. Betty Warren. Mr. Councill has been a resident of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil for the past six years, where he is assistant manager of the Brazilian American, a weekly magazine on the style of the Literary Digest in this country. He formerly served in the Chicago post-office.

J. H. Councill

His daughter, Miss Roberta Councill, is private secretary to the manager of one of the largest American business houses there. According to Mr. Councill, Brazilians know no color and completely convert the Americans to their way of thinking, once they are there. His daughter, he says, has repeatedly thanked him for removing her from the harshness of American prejudice and placing her among fair-minded people. While in Chicago he was the guest of B. J. Yantis, 3247 State street.

Mr. Councill declared that Brazil is in need of American farmers, and that men who are schooled in scientific methods of farming may make an independent living there. Cotton, potatoes and corn are the principal products that Brazil is attempting to cultivate.

Filmed Rural Life of Negroes of Brazil.

Dallas 6/25/21 5972

(By A. N. P.)

Rio Janiero, Brazil, May 5.—"Brazil is the Negro's land of largest opportunity, is the way in which the late and lamented ex-President Theodore Roosevelt put the question of the black man's future on the Western Hemisphere. This was the conclusion reached by the great American statesman at the conclusion of his remarkable trip of exploration into the Matto Grosso district and other sections of the Republic.

The remembrance of this terse summary of one of the vexing social questions of modern times has prompted the government to expend more than $10,0000 in the production of motion picture films which present a vivid and interesting illustration of the resources and natural wealth of the State of Matto Grosso in particular. This section has been selected because it more nearly compares with the conditions of climate and soil with which the Negro in the United States is familiar.

It may be interesting to know that a goodly number of the men who have been large figures in the history of the country have had Negro blood coursing through their veins and have hailed from the Matto Grosso country. A survey of the names and history of these men requires a special mention which the space at hand prohibits at this time. It can be taken up later.

The films, however, will be sent to the United States and exhibited in the near future. The government is also gratified that already a large number of Negroes in the United States have become very much interested in Brazilian matters.

A Remarkable Man

A Story of Inspiration to Every Colored Person, Is This Recital of the Remarkable Deeds of a Remarkable Man in the Free Air of Brazil.

Crusader

By
J. H. COUNCIL,
of Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.

AT this time, when the eyes of the entire world are focussed on South America in general, and Brazil in particular, it may be of no little interest to the American public and especially to the colored people of the United States to learn that one of the first pioneers from the United States to settle in Brazil was a man of color.

At the close of the Civil War Alfred A. Clendenen, a lad of thirteen years, was living in the State of New York. Born of humble parentage he was unable to secure more than a rudimentary education, and soon found himself struggling for the necessities of life. Like many another, his early days were passed without incident worthy of note.

We find him at the age of thirty grown into a man, standing close to six feet, broad of shoulders, full chested and erect of stature, with the bearing of a trained soldier. Strong of heart and keen of mind his spirit of manhood rebelled against the prejudice and ill-feeling practiced against the colored people, which in those days was not near so bitter as it is today. He had no knowledge of other countries, but longed for some land where a man could be a man regardless of the pigment of his "cutis." With this desire came the determination to find such place if it existed on the face of the globe. With resolution came action. He sought and found work aboard a steamer bound for South America.

ALFRED A. CLENDENEN

It was at this point of his career that occurred the first and most remarkable event in the life of Alfred Clendenen. After stopping in the various islands of the West Indies and the different countries of Central and South America, Alfred deliberately deserted his ship at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Now many men have deserted ships and many men will continue to do so. What made the desertion of Alfred remarkable was that at that time slavery existed in Brazil, which was then an Empire. It is indeed difficult to imagine any colored person of real sound mind leaving a country where slavery does not exist and taking up his abode in one where it does. That is what Alfred did. On being questioned on this point he told the writer that even with slavery existing he found Brazil a much better country for a man of color than the United States. THINK OF IT! So he decided to stay; and stay he did. He has never returned to the United States and in all probability never will. As we have remarked, he did a remarkable thing. But we must now say he did remarkable things. For the rest of his life has been a continuation of remarkable things. And today at the ripe old age of seventy, his step alert, body erect, chest extended, he strides like the giant that he is, grasping with that grip of iron, as firm as of yore, the hands of old Baron "So and So," here, and the old Conde de "What Not" there. And these, after having exchanged the customary hug peculiar to Latin South America, remark "REMARKABLE MAN," "Ficaras sempre um joven?"

But to return to the second remarkable thing. Without one penny when landing, he soon found it possible to take up and complete the study of dentistry in a strange land with a strange tongue, within the period of three years. Remarkable? Within a few years he had risen in the profession of dentistry to such prominence that he was appointed dentist to the Empress and continued in such capacity until the abdication of the throne and the return of the Emperor and Empress to Portugal. Remarkable?

Doctor Clendenen, or "Dantor Alfredo" as he is better known, has acquired a large fortune, married, and is the father of a large family, and today, at the age of seventy, goes to his office with the same regularity as two score years ago. But it is impossible to continue reciting the remarkable things in the life of this remarkable man, who no doubt shall continue doing remarkable things. His life should be an inspiration to every colored man, woman, boy and girl living in the United States in whose bosom the spirit of manhood cries out, "Give me liberty or give me death."

And turning our minds again to Brazil, Brazil, the land that made it possible for Alfredo A. Clendenen to become a remarkable man.

That same Brazil which to Dr. Clendenen was more attractive with slavery existing than the United States without it, exists today a thousand times more attractive and with opportunities greater than in any period in its history.

The industrial and commercial advantages of Brazil are unequaled in any other part of the world.

The special fitness for agriculture of the colored man of the United States qualifies him more than any other people for the development of the agricultural resources of this veritable paradise. And no better spot could be selected than in the State of Matto Grosso with its richness of soil and matchless climate. Matto Grasso today bares her virgin bosom, around her brow a crown of gold studded with diamonds, tormanlines and topaz, she stands upon a pedestal of iron, manganese and coal, her loins are girded with sheathes of rice entwined with blades of corn into which are woven the fluffy white of the cotton boll. Around her shapely shoulders is thrown the cloak of liberty; ample for all who seek its protecting folds. With her left hand she points to the distant hills where peacefully graze the lowing herd and the bleating lamb. In her right she holds a shield (upon which are inscribed in letters of gold "Order and Progress"). She lifts her voice and cries unto you, "Come! Come! Strike deep the ploughshare into my bosom. Tear assunder the girdle of my loins and bring to life the riches which lie hidden there. Come, and upon this pedestal build ye castles, for thy posterity around whom I shall throw my right arm of protection and hide them within the folds of my garment, be he Jew or Gentile, black or white."

This is the guarantee to each and every man in the land where opportunity permits that any man may become a remarkable man.

BLOOD AND BOSH

Brazilian students of history have just declared that they have found out that several of that country's presidents, and a number of its generals, musicians, men of letters, publishers, jurists and merchants princes have had colored blood in their veins.

That's a mere bagatelle.

We can point to two millions of ordinarily called "Negro" people in the United States, who have white blood in their veins.

Dr. J. Stanley Durkee pointed out to an audience in this city last week, that no man alive can point to any difference between one drop of Negro or Indian or Chinese blood and one drop of Irish blood. Blood is just blood. It makes neither presidents or bricklayers. Opportunity is the thing that counts. Envy no man his blood. Covet the same chance to make good that he has.

NEGRO'S PART BRAZIL HISTORY

Tribune 5-28-21

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, May 25th (Associated Negro Press)—Brazilian students of history of the country are bringing to light the very important part that the egro has played in the life and struggles of the Republic tions of the earth.

Their studies have brought forth the facts that several of the Presidents have been Negroes. Generals of prominence; distinguished men of letters; musicians of note; artists; eminent publicists; jurists and merchant princes have been and are active in the affairs of the country today who possess more than a mere fraction of Negro blood.

It is interesting to note that Matto Grosso the State where the government is putting forth special efforts to encourage Negroes from the United States to settle has produced more than its share of persons of prominence in the history of the country who are to be classed as Negroes.

This historical fact is pointed out as good and sufficient reason why Negroes from the States should settle in this part of Brazil. The climate the government claims, is especially suited to the American Negro's nature. It is semi-tropic and compares most favorably with the climatic conditions in the southern part of the United States. This coupled with the free hand for development makes the state of Matto Grosso the government offers an ideal place for Negroes to settle in.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem - 1920
South America

Brazil.

The Truth About Brazil

Chicago Defender
11/12/21

BY A. M. PEREIRA

There has been quite a good deal of agitation in the United States and among Brazilians and South Americans regarding a general exodus of the Colored population of the United States to Brazil. This agitation is silly and would be the source of a good laugh for any level-headed person, were it not so ridiculous.

The writer has received many inquiries regarding a supposed Brazilian law forbidding the entrance of the American Colored immigrant, and to answer these inquiries this article is written. In the first place, there is not, nor ever has existed such a law, and it is very doubtful if such a law could be made. If Brazil would put such a law into effect, it would be equivalent to repudiating the rights of a large majority of its own population, and that would be impossible in a country that is democratic and free, not only in word, but also in spirit.

According to some writers the population of Brazil is largely white, according to others it is largely Colored. Both statements are wrong, for the simple reason that the standards by which these statements are made are different. The population of Brazil, according to the Brazilian standard is about 30 per cent or less Colored, but according to the American standard is about 75 per cent or more Colored. In Brazil, when a man through intermarriage of his forefathers, has white skin, he is not considered Colored, notwithstanding the fact that a close observer easily would note that one of his ancestors belonged to the Colored Race. Men of this type make up a large part of the Brazilian population and occupy prominent places in the commercial, industrial and political life of the country. In the latter the preponderance is very noticeable and the writer is sure that among Brazilian statesmen, writers, poets, musicians and historians, over 50 per cent has to a larger or smaller degree, Indian blood in its veins.

But coming back to the "scarecrow"—a few months ago, a company was formed in this country for the purpose of colonizing a large tract of land in the state of Matto Grosso, which represented a concession given by the state government to the concessionaire, in appreciation of services rendered to the same state. The above company issued and distributed throughout this country a pamphlet calling for emigrants and appealing especially to the Colored population. The Brazilian consuls in the United States, having knowledge of this, without any thought of the impossibility of such an exodus, consulted with their superiors and were instructed to put as many obstacles as possible, and to picture Brazil as a very bad place to live, in order to discourage Colored immigration from the states. That this is an injustice is very plain, but when one considers that the representatives of my country should get scared with a little propaganda, it becomes ridiculous. The Colored population of this country, with few exceptions, will not emigrate anywhere, for the simple reason that they have their homes here get better wages and will not make a change with an uncertainty concerning their homes, family ties and welfare. They know that they are unjustly discriminated against, but they are used to it and are educated to meet these conditions, and for these reasons will not chase rainbows.

Even if the Brazilian government would offer them big inducements, I doubt if a large number would emigrate from this country. Also, before any considerable number of Colored population of this country would emigrate, the American government would create laws forbidding their leaving, because notwithstanding the scorn with which the Colored people are treated, they represent a tremendous economic asset to this country.

Who acts as a valve in the different sections of the country for the supply of labor? Who is the first one to go to the front when the country is in real danger? Who does not claim a hyphenated, foreign descent, and so forth, in order to prevent exposing himself when any danger threatens the safety of the country? It is the Colored population, and notwithstanding what any prejudiced person may say against them, they represent the real backbone of the nation. If they raise flags, it is one. If they think of a country, of a government, of a flag, it is always the "American" pure and simple. Unfortunately, although we praise the Jew, the Irish, the Pole, and German and every kind of American "plus," no one has a word of praise for the Colored man, and for the efforts he puts forth for the uplifting of his Race and his country.

It seems that notwithstanding the laws and national aspirations of Brazil, its representatives and consuls after a short time in this country become embodied with the same spirit of prejudice and jingoism that characterizes the average white North American. This leaves us in doubt whether the Brazilian representatives in this country have at heart the interests of their country, or the good graces of the Washington officials, more so, when it is taken into consideration that the American government is ready to protest when any injustice, real or imaginary, is made against any of its citizens, "whites," and forgets that a part of the population, although having had the misfortune of being born with a colored skin, are nevertheless its citizens, and are human. Assuming that a certain amount of the Colored population would emigrate to Brazil, although the writer doubts if this number would be very large, Brazil would benefit immensely from this class of emigration. The Colored workingman in the United States is, as a rule, a good worker, industrious, and skilled in some class of work or other. He has a certain industrial experience, and this experience in a country like Brazil, where the industrial development of the country is starting, would be a tremendous benefit to the economic conditions of the country, and would be a great factor in the independence of the country from the importation of manufactured products. To have an idea of the benefit that Brazil would receive from the emigration of Colored workers from the United States, it is enough to analyze their clubs, social gatherings, schools, press and many examples of activity developed by them, notwithstanding the obstacles they have to overcome.

Brazil has in its soil raw materials of practically every description. Nevertheless, she exports these raw materials, and pays very dearly for the products made from them. For this reason the class of workers that are of the greatest advantage to Brazil are farm hands and industrial workers, without regard to their color, creed or nationality.

In conclusion—if the affairs of a country can be influenced by the opinion or whims of an individual or group of individuals, the laws, constitutions and liberties of the world are a myth, and the world has not advanced very much since the stone age.

Seeks Senatorship

Chicago Defender 3/19

DR. ELYSEU CESAR

Dr. Elyseu Cesar, prominent Brazilian, who attacked several the public questions in that country, is candidate for the senatorsh from one of the districts near R de Janerio. Dr. Cesar is a perso friend of the present chief executi of Brazil and has often entertain him in his palatial home. He h the support of the President in h campaign.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem — Colombia

South America.

Colombia—The "Eldorado"

Land of Wealth and Opportunity for the Negro —Men of African Race Prominent in Her Councils

Crusader 7/24

By THEO. BURRELL

IN my last article, I made mention that it would be wise for us to study another language, preferably Spanish. In this, I shall endeavor to tell you about an "El-Dorado," where Negroes not only live in "peace and plenty," but take part in all the deliberations of the Government. This "Eldorado" is none other than Columbia, properly called—The United States of Columbia, wealthiest of South American republics, unspoken of here, because she dared to ask these United States to make an apology to her for certain wrongs, she claimed, had been done her. The representatives of that great country, especially her Negro senators and members of the Asamblea with whom I came in contact a few years ago, never spoke of these United States without adding that "it was the land of lawlessness in which men could be deprived of life and property without any redress. Colombia is the only country I know of, where the men of our race occupy positions as men and live as freemen. To those of us who seek a foreign education the land of Colon is the field. Her universities are open to all. If I tell you that the world's greatest literatures are to be found in that country and that her code of jurisprudence, the greatest and most famous of the Americas is filled with the findings of her Negro jurists, you may begin to think. Have I not told of Cauca in a previous article, the department which has contributed so much wealth in learning and the deeds of whose warriors read like the myths of ancient Greece? Yet, this land of the South is the richest "natural" region on earth. I will qualify the word "natural" because there is a place thirty yards square in this city which is worth more available cash than this "El-Dorado" could raise on all her assets. But when we count on all those gifts of Nature which are the basis of wealth, I believe I can show no region in the world under one government of similar area so lavishly endowed. I will summarize the points and then discuss them in detail:—

1. Geographical position in relation to the earth.
2. Water Systems.
3. Topography.
4. Soil.
5. Mineral deposits.
6. Timber.
7. Grazing lands and savannas
8. Meterological conditions and climate.

The following seven points are possessed by Columbia owing to her peculiar geographical location on the map.

1. A coast-line on both oceans—the only South American country so characterized.

2. Possible communication by water through the Orinoco and Amazon tributaries, with the larger part of South America on her land side.

3. So situated that steamers from every part of the world in making the circuit of commercial navigation will find it convenient to call at one of her ports, if business justifies.

4. Free from the handicap of an impassable frontier on any side, such as is possessed by Canada and Russia for example.

5. So situated with reference to the prevailing winds as to have little or no desert regions.

6. The largest country in proximity to the great commercial centre into which the Panama canal must eventually grow.

7. The most centrally located, in reference to the great world markets, of any large new region. Lines almost straight, radiating it to all points of the compass; by water, strike New York, New Orleans, Liverpool, London, Hamburg, Antwerp, Bordeau, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Cape Town, Rio de Janiero, Buenos Aires, Melbourne, Sydney, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama and San Francisco and these lines are more nearly of equal length than any that can be drawn from any political unit of equal or greater size in the world. This means in due time, an enormous advantage in competitive freight rates, and ought to make that country extremely free from dependence of any other one nation.

The water systems of a country are available assets for transportation, for irrigation, for water power, for furnishing water for drinking and industrial purposes, and they serve both as index of rainfall, and as evidence of fertility, since they are the result of that erosion of mountains which is the chief source of soil deposition. Colombia is well furnished in this respect. Within her borders are two very large and complete water systems. Those of the Magdalena and Atrato, besides tributaries of the Amazon and Orinoco, and a great number of smaller independent rivers. The rivers also radiate in a curious way from one central region or mountain crown. Colombia's location and size in this respect are such as if there were one nation with Switzerland as its centre, and including the valleys of the Rhine, Rhone, Danube and Po, all in one country, with the additional fact that the mountains of Colombia are five thousand feet higher than the Alps and the Magdalena River larger than the Danube not even to mention the tremendous waterways opened up by her relation to the Orinoco and Amazon.

Colombia has ten rivers larger than the Hudson in her territory. Of these the Magdalena, 720 miles long, the Cauca, 600, and the Atrato, 240 miles, belong to the Atlantic system, the Meta and the Guaviare each about 400 miles, to the Orinoco, the Negro Juapes, Juapura, Putumayo and Napo between 300 and 500 miles to the Amazon. The last seven are longer than the mileage given which refers only to the parts of their course in Colombian territory. Besides these great streams, there are important rivers running into the Pacific, the San Juan, 150, the Patia 220, and the Miri 150 miles. It is not generally known that there is a river in Colombia flowing into the Pacific on the West cosat as large as the Hudson, but the Patia is fully the equal of the great waterway of New York. The main streams alone of these rivers have a combined length of more than 5,000 miles while their tributaries are almost innumerable. There is no point on the map farther than 100 miles from navigable water. Of few other large nations can this be said. Colombia has the best water system of any nation of her area or greater. As practically all these rivers rise in a region whose elevation is fifteen thousand feet or more, the water powers they are capable of developing may be imagined. Putting the mean length of the rivers at 400 miles, this means a mean fall of thirty-seven and a half feet per mile. If irrigation is desired in dry season it is evident that it is easily feasible anywhere in the country. These rivers have resulted from the erosion of mountains and table-lands, a process which has deposited the loose soil over at least a third of the country in a rich alluvium, so that Colombia has not less than ninety million acres of land tillable by machine plows, besides the slopes adopted for forests, tree crops, small farming and grazing.

The topography of the country is an extraordinary combination of mountains, valleys and plains in one compact area. Over 15,000 square miles, a region twice the area of Great Britain has an elevation of more than 7,000 feet, an elevation sufficient, even under the equator to produce a delightfully equable climate, while the way in which the mountains are disposed makes no point on the low tropical coast more than 150 miles distant from somewhere on this highland. This means sooner or later, that a complete change of climate will be attainable in five hours by automobile or that one could go by an express train to the higher altitude every night and return next morning, if desired. This topographical character means both a great variety and that of the rich alluvium already mentioned. Because a great variety of the soil is of volcanic origin, it is rich in ash and at the same time it has become charged with an abundance of humus containing organic elements, the result of the heavy vegetation due to great rainfall and tropical climate. That such a country must have mineral wealth of enormous extent follows from its mere geography and geology. Much of this is already known. Paying deposits of coal, iron, copper, silver, gold, platinum, emeralds and of mineral oils have already been opened up. But only the smallest fraction of the potentialities of the country in these resources has been brought to light. Colombia is the first in the emerald production and the second in platinum, the only metal worth more than gold. The geology of the regions embraced within the boundaries of the country is such as to make reasonably sure a variety of mineral products such as is not met with in any other similar area. The Caribbean coastal plain was probably once submerged, the vast erosion from the two spires of the Andes must have covered the Ancient Beaches with their dense vegetation and hence have left coal deposited there. The mountains on the eastern side are much more eroded than the other, exposing the deeper granite and schistose rocks and hence bringing the gold which usually runs with them near the surface, while the vast volcanic activity of the west coast mountains resulted in bringing up those deepest layers of all, consisting of the lightest of metals-platinum, to where it is available. Volcanic influence in so many places also contributed to the crystallization of rocks, producing gem stones and other valuable igneous rock products. The erosion from the high mountain systems of the alluminum bearing rocks and clays makes the ores of that metal abundant. Moreover there is a solid area of 60,000 square miles there not even yet prospected over.

The forest wealth requires no extended reference. There are vast areas not only of the best rubber trees—the Heva, but all sorts of the most durable hardwoods, desirable cedars, acasias, mahogany and enormous other species whose botanical classification has never been made. The eastern part of the country traversed by the Amazon-Orinoco tributaries contains one of the greatest forests of the world. There are oil palms, ivory nut palms, quinine bearing trees (the cinchona) the most valuable orchids in the world, billions of Panama hat plants, medicinal plants and fibre plants, volumes could be filled of the fauna and flora of that country. There are natural pastures on the plateaux and along the lower coastal plains on which herds of cattle are now kept at almost no expense and which are capable of supporting millions more. The fundamental fact about Colombia's meterology, differentiating it from nearly every other Pacific coast is that the great mountains are so disposed in her territory as to admit both Atlantic and Pacific winds with the result that there is an abundance of rainfall nearly everywhere as already mentioned, the topography gives her, even under the equator an immense area with a cool climate in which the fauna and flora of this North Temperate region could flourish. Such is the condition of this "El-Dorado," which not only writing in her Constitution that "every man so long as he remains on Colombian soil shall be free," but had defended with her blood and will defend him that seek refuge within her gates. This is the land that sooner or later must be the seat of a development of the greatest kind and right now it would do well for us to do some thinking.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem—1921.

West Indies

"WHO was the last President of Haiti who took office by force of arms?" Senator Jones asked Georges Sylvain of the Haitian Patriotic Union at the opening hearing of the Senatorial Commission at Port au Prince. "The present President," M. Sylvain replied; "he holds office by virtue of the armed forces of the United States." Whereat the subject was abruptly changed. But the incident is typical of the spirit in which the Senators began their task. Senator Jones, to be sure, was new to the job, replacing the late Senator Knox; but even Chairman McCormick appears to have had no adequate conception of the seriousness of the situation in Haiti. Martial law still prevails in Haiti; witnesses testifying to the abuses of the military authorities received no guaranties of protection—instead Senator McCormick's proclamation gratuitously warned against perjury. Yet despite the reign of terrorism, witnesses did come forward and testified to torture, illegal imprisonment, and burning of villages, mentioning names of officers and dates and places. The worst abuses are, of course, old; conditions, at least as regards atrocities, have improved in Haiti in recent years; but the more important question is, Will Haiti be freed, not merely from individual brutes such as always appear in any military force given unbridled control, but from the persistent deadening burden of alien military rule? Have the Senators realized what that means, both to the soul of Haiti and to the soul of America? There is one good sign in Washington: the reappointment of William E. Pulliam as Receiver General of Dominican Customs. He organized that service under the treaty of 1907 and maintained it at a high standard until the period of "deserving Democrats." But what is needed is more than good men; it is a return to legality, to recognition and practice of Haitian and Dominican sovereignty.

RAPE OF HAITI CONFIRMED BY DOCUMENTS

Afro-American

Yesterday's Nation Prints Documents From Navy Dispatch Book Submitted Senate Committee

Baltimore

12/23/21

FORCE THREATENED

Natives Told To Accept Treaty Or Hard Rule Of United States Troops

New York City, Dec. 22—Documents confirming the "rape of Haiti" by the United States government were made public for the first time yesterday by the New York Nation and show a shameful record of the bullying of a weaker by a stronger nation. The documents which are taken from the United States navy dispatch book and submitted to the Senate Committee, reveal the rough-house methods used by the marines, Navy and State Departments to get control of Haiti's revenues; to force the ratification of a disgraceful treaty and to dissolve the Haitian Congress.

One of the astonishing messages is from the Secretary of Navy, Daniels to Admiral Caperton under date of November 10, 1915 authorizing him to tell the Haitian Congress that they should accept a disgraceful treaty with the United States, "or the United States would retain control in Haiti until the desired end is accomplished and that it will forthwith proceed to complete pacification of Haiti, etc."

President D'Artinguenave, writing for the Le Nouvelist, a Haitian newspaper published in Port au Prince, under date of November 22, 1921 admits that the United States forced Haiti to accept the disgraceful treaty or its alternative, namely, the end of a national government, the disappearance of the Haitian flag and a white military governor from the United States.

Haiti

Other dispatches quoted by the Nation show how petty American officers were intrusted with holding up Haitian funds and payment of the Haitian government officials, and how the Haitian assembly was dissolved because it would not adopt a constitution written and dictated by the United States.

ADVISES MARINES BE KEPT IN HAITI

New York Times

12/26/21

Senate Investigating Committee Makes Statement Preliminary to Report on Charges.

HIGH COMMISSIONER NEEDED

Should Direct American Civil Officers and Commandant of Marines, Senators Advise.

URGE HASTENING NEW LOAN

Continuance of Treaty and Maintenance of Civil Staff in Island Are Recommended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—No withdrawal of the American marines now policing Haiti, nor even a reduction of that force, is favored by the special investigating committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into conditions there. The attitude of the investigating committee was today announced by Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, its Chairman, who, speaking for himself, recommended that not only the marines but also the civilian representatives sent to Haiti, should be in sympathy with the Haitian people.

Referring particularly to the marine corps officers he said:

"They should understand that in order fully to discharge their duty to the United States and to deserve the commendation of their superiors, they must consider the dual responsibilities of their duty. They should be selected not only because of their capacity to command troops, but to command them in Haiti and among the Haitian people."

Coupled with this was a reminder to the Haitian population that it should show a like co-operation in establishing and maintaining cordial relations. The statement was the precursor of a detailed report to be made in February and contained no analysis of the charges of brutality made by certain Haitian witnesses against marine corps officers. The committee, said Senator McCormick, wanted to sift these charges before making any statement about them.

High Commissioner Suggested.

The appointment of a high commissioner to whom both civil and military authorities should report, the continuance of the treaty with Haiti and the maintenance of the American civil staff in the island were recommended. The statement also urged that a loan be granted to Haiti so that she might pay debts owed to European countries. The summary of the views of the committee was prepared after consultation with Secretary Hughes and Secretary Denby.

Later a statement on Santo Domingo conditions will be issued.

"The members of the committee," said Senator McCormick, "are unanimous in the belief that the continued presence of the small American force in Haiti is as necessary to the peace and development of the country as are the services to the Haitian Government of the American officials appointed under the treaty of 1915. There can be no abrogation of the treaty and, at this time, no diminution of the small force of marines.

"It is important that steps should be taken forthwith to co-ordinate the labors of the representatives of the United States Government in Haiti and of the so-called American treaty officials. There should me appointed a special representative of the President, a High Commissioner, in whom should be vested the usual diplomatic powers of an envoy extraordinary and to whom, furthermore, all the American officials appointed under the treaty as well as the commandant of the marine brigade, should look for direction and guidance.

New Loan Urged at Once.

"The members of the committee know of no reason why the duties of the financial adviser and of the collector of customs should not be discharged by one person. They believe that there ought to be no further delay in the matter of the new loan, in order that the debt held in Europe may be discharged on advantageous terms and that the just claims of Haitian citizens against their own government may be promptly paid. The interests of Haiti, and more particularly of the common people of Haiti, require the determination of the conditions of the charter of the national bank and the early issuance of subsidiary coinage.

"Peace and order have been established everywhere in Hati. Sanitary work has cleaned up the once filth coast towns. Road building has been begun and other public works are under way. The committee believes that when the necessary administrative co-ordination has been established and when the necessary decisions have been taken upon matters financial, improvement in Haiti will be noticeable almost immediately.

"Although the committee found the country completely at peace, it has heard all those who came before it with charges arising out of the period of lawlessness in the North and Northeast of the country two years or more ago. Charges directed especially at alleged violent and illegal acts of some half dozen officers. The committee further requires further time to analyze the testimony taken and to await the result of inquiries instituted as a result of that testimony."

THE HAITIAN OCCUPATION.

Returning from Haiti, Senator McCormick, chairman of a commission that has been inquiring into conditions in that republic, including the relations of the people with the Marine Corps garrison, states that the report of the committee will recommend the retention of the present number of marines, the appointment of a High Commissioner with authority over both military and civil officers, and a loan to pay the foreign debt of Haiti and "the just claims of Haitian citi-" zens against their own Govern-" ment." This would mean an indefinite occupation of Haiti. Whatever criticisms may be made of the treaty imposed upon Haiti for her own welfare, or of the American military government, there is little doubt that if the Haitians were left to their own devices there would soon follow a relapse to conditions bordering upon anarchy. Senator McCORMICK says:

> The members of the committee are unanimous in the belief that the continued presence of the small American force in Haiti is as necessary to the peace and development of the country as are the services to the Haitian Government of the American officials appointed under the treaty of 1915.

There is an intimation in the statement made by Senator McCORMICK that the charges of native Haitians against the marine contingent may not be entirely groundless. "They" (the Marine Corps officers), he says, "should be selected not only because "of their capacity to command troops, "but to command them in Haiti "and among the Haitian people." The fact that the committee "requires "further time to analyze the testi-" mony taken" is significant.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY IN HAITI

Chicago Daily Tribune

12/27/21

The senate committee sent to Haiti to report at first hand on conditions there will recommend that we remain in control. Common sense will support that decision, although the sentimentalists who are all for turning over backward peoples in the name of freedom to the oppression of native rulers or the chaos of native ignorance will put up the usual outcry.

We don't doubt that there was rough work in Haiti when we intervened in 1915 and thereafter. It is a rough country. Mistakes were made doubtless and perhaps men lost their heads. One of the easiest things in the world is to get up a meeting in a steam heated hall under police protection and abuse men who, in peril of their lives and under heavy responsibility, fail to show the self-restraint their critics demand.

Senator McCormick indeed urges that officers and civil officials to carry on our work in Haiti should be chosen with care as to temperament tact, and tendency to sympathize with Haitian susceptibilities, and it should be quite possible to find such men. But the United States should not for a moment consider withdrawing from Haiti, which has been during its whole history a turbu-

lent and unprogressive country and would lapse into its former conditions soon after our restraining hand were withdrawn.

The people are 98 per cent illiterate, the region is without proper communications, roads and even trails being few, and, though its resources are rich, the people have not been capable of developing them. The assumption that they are fit for self rule is belied by the four centuries since the discovery of the island by Columbus.

Our chief national interest in Haitian affairs, however, is to keep Haiti from falling into the hands of another power. Haitian "independence" would mean foreign loans, bankruptcy, intervention, unless we prevented intervention. There is no sense in waiting for that. Since we must always protect Haiti, common sense urges us to prevent her from making trouble. To wait until the inevitable, traditional course of Haitian politics had involved us in difficulties with a foreign power or under the form of independence had placed Haiti in the hands of a foreign power would be stupid indeed.

The island, divided between Haiti and Santo Domingo, is an important strategic point. Mole St. Nicholas at the northwest corner commands the passage between that island and Cuba and the route to Jamaica. In hostile hands it would blanket Porto Rico and our route to the canal. We cannot afford to have it in weak or unfriendly keeping. Under our restraint and direction it is possible that the whole island may be brought to higher standards, taxes will go to construction and not to graft, foreign borrowing will be curbed, education can begin, and the peace preserved.

Meanwhile we think that arrangements might be made for utilizing the naval base at Mole St. Nicholas.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF HAITI PROTESTS AGAINST SEIZING OF FUNDS AND HOLDING UP THE PAY OF RULER

Interests Associated With the National City Bank in New York Have Seized Control of All the Resources of Haiti—Senator Harding Makes a Campaign Issue of the Administration's Course in Haiti.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Interests associated with the National City Bank in New York have seized control of all the resources of Haiti, according to official protests laid before the Government by and indignant committee of officials from that island.

Furthermore, they are alleged to have held up the salaries of the President of the Republic, all the secretaries, state councillors and even that of the palace interpreter, so that they may obtain control of the few remaining resources.

In these astonishing proceedings the National City Bank people, according to the official documents, have had the eager assistance of Arthur Bailly Blanchard, the American Minister, and John McIlhenny, financial adviser from this Government to Haiti.

Issue Raised by Harding.

The scandal arising from the operations of the Democratic Administration and the National City Bank in Haiti has already been made an issue of the Presidential campaign by Senator Harding. Moreover, it can be expected to grow as the more serious facts become public.

Republican politicians in Washington declare that they will not be sidetracked from the main issue by an investigation of the Marine Corps, which to all intents and purposes has simply been doing its duty in Haiti

Chief Justice Heads Protest.

The committee from Haiti now in Washington is headed by Chief Justice Bonamy of the Hatian Courts, and M. Praesil, an international lawyer noted in Haiti. It was accompanied to the State Department by Charles Yoravia, the Haitian Minister in Washington.

A committee of Americans with interests in Haiti is also in Washington making protests. It includes Edgar Elliott, President of the Haitian-American Corporation, which operates a railroad and sugar plantation; [illegible]. Harris of the American Foreign Bank of New York with a branch in Port au Prince; W. E. Bleg, vice-president and general manager of the electric company which lights Port au Prince, and Harry Berlin who has commercial interests in that city.

U. S. Interests Affected.

As Haiti is a member of the Latin-American Union, the situation is already having a tragic effect on American interests throughout South and Central America, where as a result American motives and methods are being viewed with the most intensive suspicion.

It would appear that shortly after the United States assumed control of affairs in Haiti, the National City Bank established a branch in Port au Prince and obtained control of the National Bank of Haiti. Colonel John McIlhenny, American financial adviser to the Haitian Government, immediately made the new bank depository for all customs duties.

As very little money is collected from taxes in Haiti, the National City Bank soon became the sole financial arbiter of the Republic. Not only was it able to control all loans to commercial and agricultural interests, but all Government finances as well. No payments of any description whatsoever can be made by the Government without consent of the American adviser, and then only through the National City Bank.

A crisis was reached when the Haitian Government came to a practical standstill through expiration of the budget. A new budget could be prepared only with the advice and consent of Colonel McIhenny. In a letter to the Secretary of Finance, Colonel McIlhenny said:

"I find myself obliged to stop all study of the budget until certain affairs of considerable importance for the welfare of the country shall have been settled according to the recommendations made by me to the Haitian Government."

On July 19 the Minister of Finance received a memorandum from Mr. Bailly Blanchard, the American Minister, in which Colonel McIlhenny explained the "matters of importance," to which he had referred, as follows:

"I had instructions from the Department of State to declare to the Haitian Government that it was necessary to give its immediate and formal approval:

To Modify Bank Contract.

"1—To a modification of the bank contract agreed upon by the Department of State and the National City Bank of New York.

"2—To the transfer of the National Bank of Haiti to a new bank registered under the laws of Haiti, to be known as the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti.

"3—To the execution of Article 15, prohibiting the importation and exportation of non-Haitian money, except that which might be necessary for the needs of commerce in the opinion of the financial adviser."

Under the terms of this contract, the grip of the National City Bank upon Haitian affairs would finally be clinched, in that no business concern would be able to export non-Haitian money for a single purpose in Europe or the United States without consent of the bank, which acted as fiscal agent for the Government.

In his reply the Haitian Minister of Finance made the startling charge that the bank contract as submitted differed materially from the document originally signed in Washington, and hinted that some one had tampered with it.

Haitien President Only A Figurehead

Islanders Believe Executive Powerless to Prevent their Country from falling Into Hands of Whites.

BUSINESS BANKRUPT

Some Of The Most Fertile Acreage In World Being Deserted.

BY D. D. SHIRLEY

Whoever invited the United States to interfere in Hayti, there is no doubt that Uncle Sam has outstayed his welcome.

That the United States has fastened its mighty grip upon the throat of the little republic, reducing its president to a mere figurehead and rubber stamp, destroying its business by controlling its financial affairs, ruining the landholders and buying in the big plantations for a song, and that the island is at present time on its knees begging for the aid of colored Americans is the substance of a memorandum placed in my hands by an influential colored business man on the island. This document in part, is as follows:

"The President of Haiti is only a figure-head and impotent to prevent the business of the country and its lands from falling into the hands of white men.

There are ten ports on the island open to foreign trade: Cape Haiti, Port de Paix, Gonaives, Saint Maro, Port au Prince, Petit Greve, Miragoane, Jeremie, Cayes and Jemel. Business men in these cities are largely Haitiens by birth or naturalization.

Haiti exports three-fourths of its produce to the United States and imports all of its foodstuffs from the same country.

All of this trade passes through the hands of white Americans, who force Haitiens to become obligated to them for credit. The only three banking houses, National Bank of the Republic, American Foreign Banking Corporation and the Royal Banking Corporation are now all white. These banks make use of the country to develop their own business, and exploit the Haitiens. No native is encouraged, on the other hand, newly arrived white emigrants are given every advantage over natives, and when the latter object, their credit is stopped.

A colored bank here backed by colored American capital could earn $100,000 the first month, and the second month, $200,000. Haitiens would desert the other institutions which are unreasonable, if they could.

Two-fifths of the agricultural lands on the island lie deserted because of the lack of capital to cultivate them. This is some of the most fertile acerage in the world The native in large numbers has left his home and migrated to Cuba seeking work in the sugar refineries. It is then that the white American appears, backed by the banks, buys in the land for a few dollars that is worth hundreds and installs himself as master.

Haiti wishes ardently for Negro colonists from America able to bring with them $2,000 which is enough to make a start on a comfortable scale."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem – 1921.
West Indies
Haiti.
Nation 98:page 5–28–21

HAITI'S PART IN WESTERN DEMOCRACY

The memorial recently issued by the delegates of the Haitian Patriotic Union and placed in the hands of the President and Congress has caused wide comment in the American press. It is reprinted in full in the current issue of "The Nation" as a supplement in its Foreign Affairs department.

As was to be expected, the memorial has been commented upon from two directly opposite points of view. There are newspapers like the New York "World," the "Globe," the "Tribune," and even the New York "Times," which have expressed the opinion that the American Government should without delay investigate the acts of the American Occupation in Haiti.. They have admitted that the memorial is an indictment of our government which cannot be waved aside by terming the charges "mere rot" as was done by Secretary Denby. There was a splendid editorial of this same tenor carried even in a southern newspaper, one of the Jacksonville, Fla., dailies.

On the other hand there have been newspapers that have harked back to the same old position of Haiti—that the charges were unfounded, that they were merely the utterances of Haitian politicians and agitators. They also raised the traditional question of ignorance, degeneracy, cannibalism, and the innate unfitness of the Haitians to rule themselves.

The editors of this latter class could not have read the memorial. The memorial is a statement not of opinions but of facts. It gives names, dates and places regarding the commission of crimes against the Haitian people. These are facts which can easily be proven or disproven. Therefore, they raise a question which can only be settled by investigation. The reception on the part of some American editors of these old charges against the Haitian people would not carry so much force if the American people had knowledge of the fact that democracy and a republican form of government on the Western Continent are very much indebted to Haiti. Indeed, the whole Haitian question and **the capacity of the Haitians for self-government** might be viewed in a new light by the American people if there was general knowledge of an almost unknown incident in history.

The President of the United States recently unveiled in New York City a monument to Simon Bolivar. This ceremony placed before the larger American public the knowledge that Simon Bolivar is regarded in South America in the same way that George Washington is regarded in North America. But perhaps none of that larger public knows that it was the republic of Haiti that helped to make it possible for Bolivar to establish democracy on the continent south of us.

Haiti was the second American republic. Following the United States, it achieved its independence in 1804.

At the end of December, 1815, Bolivar, hard pressed by the Spaniards, took refuge in Haiti and asked for aid. The embarrassing circumstances under which the Haitian republic found itself did not prevent President Petion from extending all the help possible not only to Bolivar but to the sailors of his fleet and to the Venezuelan families who were refugees with him. He furnished Bolivar 4,000 rifles, powder, cartridges, provisions and even a printing press, and authorized Haitian citizens to join Bolivar in his return expedition. The only request that President Petion made of Bolivar in return for his assistance, was that the great Venezuelan would issue a proclamation abolishing slavery. On the 8th of January 1816, Bolivar wrote to President Petion expressing his gratitude in a letter which, in part, is as follows:

> "Mr. President: I am overwhelmed with your favors. In everything you are magnanimous and kind. We have almost completed our preparations and in a fortnight we may perhaps be ready to start; I am only awaiting your last favors. Through Mr. Inginac, your worthy Secretary, I take the liberty to make a new request. In my proclamation to the inhabitants of Venezuela and in the decrees I have to issue concerning the freedom of the slaves, I do not know if I am allowed to express the feelings of my heart toward Your Excellency and to leave to posterity an everlasting token of your philanthropy. I do not know, I say, if I must declare that you are the author of our liberty. I beg Your Excellency to let me know his will on this matter. * * * "

On the 18th President Petion replied in part as follows:

> "General: Your kind letter of the 8th instant reached me yesterday. You know my regard for the cause you are defending and for yourself; you must then be convinced how great is my desire to see freedom granted to all those who are still under the yoke of slavery; but out of deference for a power which has not yet openly declared itself an enemy of the Republic, I am compelled to ask you not to mention my name in any of your documents; and for this purpose I reckon on the sentiments which characterize you. * * * "

After leaving Haiti on April 10, 1816, Bolivar landed at Carupano, on the coast of South America, on May 31. On July 10 he was defeated by the Spanish Commander Morales, and he again fled to Haiti. Petion once more gave him sympathy and assistance and furnished him with supplies of arms, ammunition and provisions. On the 26th of December, of the same year, Bolivar left Haiti with a new expedition and succeeded in overthrowing Spanish rule in the northern part of South America. Just before leaving on his last expedition he wrote the following letter to General Marion, the Haitian Commandant of the Arrondissement of Cayes:

> "General: On the point of starting with a view to return to my country and strengthen its independence, I feel that it would be ungrateful me were I to miss this opportunity of thanking you for all the favors they received, be sure, General, that my countrymen and myself will forever love the Haitian people and the worthy rulers who make them happy. * * * "

The incident which we have given above is authentic history and ought to be known not only by the white but the colored American public. If it becomes known the Haitian people will stand higher in our respect and regard.

Explains Case of Haitian Editor

N. Y. C. GLOBE
AUGUST 19, 1921

U. S. Marine Captain Sees Unnecessary Sympathy Extended M. Jolibois.

In answer to a letter, "Would Free Haitian Prisoners," which appeared in a recent issue of The Globe, Captain G. A. H. Craig, United States Marine Corps, made the following statement to a representative of this newspaper:

"Letters such as that from the Jolibois family to The Globe have been sent to the State Department, the Navy Department, and many newspapers in the United States.

"It is not true that Jolibois has been subject to cruel treatment while in prison. He was sentenced because he violated the order forbidding newspapers to advocate violence or killing to defeat their political opponents.

"There are many political parties in Haiti and it has been the practice to defeat each other by violence. Our business is to see that no one is shot and to prevent stealing and other lawlessness.

"The law under which Jolibois was sentenced was put into effect at the request of the president of Haiti, who was duly elected. The Haitians can criticize each other as much as they wish, so long as they do not advocate violence or killing.

"The Haitian Negroes have been exasperating to the authorities there because of their willingness to kill and loot. Their position has been misrepresented in America, where their campaign for freedom has been connected with that of the American Negroes.

"The marines have no desire to dominate the Haitians. They were sent there to maintain law and order, and they are doing it. They are preventing killing of political opponents, are watching public funds, and preventing stealing.

"The opposition to the marines comes from the wealthy classes, who are few in number, but who are well educated, clever, and form the political parties. They formerly fought to exploit the population through control of the government. This editor was one of them.

"On the other hand, there are the masses of Haitians, who are ignorant and poor, but who are glad of American protection, because it means law and order, and assures them that they will not be shot following some overnight change in government.

"Unfortunately, it is true that Jolibois was knocked down by an officer after he was arrested. He did something that provoked the officer, but that does not alter the situation. The marine officer was immediately court-martialed, stripped of his rank, and was sentenced to ninety days' hard labor. It is not true that Jolibois suffered permanent injuries, or that he was denied medical attention."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Habituating Haiti

The Survey 6/25/21

NINE months or more ago, Secretary Colby found it expedient to announce that the pacification and education of the Republic of Haiti was approaching completion, and that the withdrawal of the conquering American troops might be expected in the near future. A few days ago dispatches from that unhappy republic reported promulgation of an order requiring trial of certain offenses by courts-martial composed of marine officers, because of the unwillingness of Haitian courts to convict natives charged with propaganda against the Occupation and with other political "crimes." So far from withdrawal, the practical policy afoot seems to be the further encroachment upon so much of Haitian autonomy as the considerate manners of marine officers and their political appointees have left. We have been at this now for five years or so, and the presentation of the Memoir on the Political, Economic and Financial Conditions to the United States government by the delegation of the Union Patriotique d'Haiti now in this country gives opportunity to take account of stock.

Leave aside for the moment the political considerations involved—not that they are unimportant, but they present a different problem. Consider merely the relation of the American occupation to the average inhabitant of the island. He has various contacts with it, direct and indirect. It taxes him; operates his public utilities, builds his roads, manages a good deal of his port facilities; pacifies him through the medium of native guards officered by former privates and "noncoms" of the marine corps; administers his fiscal system through a group of politically appointed officials; runs such schools as there are; takes an occasional hand in his sanitary affairs; most important of all, deals directly with the American corporations which frequently employ him. Without disrespect, it must be admitted that the Haitian has something to learn—particularly the Haitian of the hills who is unlettered and without standards of living which we should recognize as such. Perhaps that is one of the attractions for American business: Haitians who are sufficiently untutored to be willing to work for a wage varying from 30 to 50 cents a day offer an attractive supply of cheap labor. In many instances it is difficult to deal with the Haitian outside his chosen form of life; he aims to live and not to acquire wealth, so that higher pay not infrequently means to him merely working less. In the towns where the legacy of French culture remains from the Colonial days, he differs from us not in standards but in tastes. As a national unit he has a quality of conceiving and executing large things—as the castles and fortresses on the coast bear witness. His financial affairs are, nationally at least, as chaotic as any Tammany administration's.

To that we must add the Occupation and, with it, the advent of certain large American corporations. It has been charged that the two went together. As a matter of fact the charge is unproved except in the case of the National City Bank—which undoubtedly had a hand in the matter. The other concerns went there mainly because they expected protection. They were mistaken; they now charge both the American and Haitian governments rather bitterly with having failed to give them the protection due American citizens under the circumstances; some of them are threatened with receiverships.

On the other hand, however, the business man's policy toward the Haitian native has been generally more enlightened than the marine's. Some at least have made an honest attempt to improve standards of living on the broad theory that a properly fed man will do a better day's work than a hungry man.

The marines have not interested themselves greatly in this. When they needed labor, notably to build roads, they eventually revived—and in an aggravated form—the system of *corvée,* or forced labor, and even the Haitians complained of the food supplied. Like all undeveloped countries, it requires capital to develop the native resources; and the quarrel is perhaps less with the desire of American business to operate, than with the effects of American business operation.

The Haitian memoir does not stress the most difficult element in the problem. What makes Haiti attractive to foreigners is precisely this combination of resource and cheap labor. The latter element depends upon preserving the ignorance in which the bulk of the population is now enveloped. A system of education which touched any considerable part of the children of school age would almost of itself revolutionize the life of the country in a short time. The Marines have not solved this problem, nor has the Haitian skeleton-government which still functions. There is no reason to believe that the next five years will be any more successful in that regard than the last. The only representative of American civilization in the hill towns has been the promoted marine, emerging as officer in the American-formed native *guardia;* and it has been alleged that these bands, even more than the regular marines, have been responsible for the repeated atrocities which the Navy Department so studiously fails to investigate in any thoroughgoing manner. It was hardly an ideal means of education. As a pacifier this military organization had certain advantages, provided there were enough troops on call—always remembering that the most pacific Haitian is a dead one.

On the other hand the Haitian ports have been materially improved. Lighthouses, channels and sanitary arrangements have been installed and are being maintained; they will remain to some extent after the Occupation leaves and with the military roads will assist the development of the island. There are varying opinions about the telephone and telegraph systems. No railroad building of consequence has been undertaken. The total achievement is not a striking record, even upon the side where the American military forces usually display most talent.

There has been an American civil administration of finance. It has included in its operations, among other things, the plain robbery of bank deposits made by the old Haitian government in the principal bank of Port-au-Prince. It has collected export and import duties, frequently in violation of ancient government concessions; it has paid the salaries of the local Haitian officials, and has occasionally refused to pay them as a means of coercing them into adopting the American suggestions. It has met the bonded obligation of the Haitian government and on an audit of the books would probably show an increased credit balance for the Haitians; the old regime was not financially efficient, and the Occupation is, from a fiscal standpoint, an improvement.

Under and beneath all this has been the constant stream of too well founded reports of brutality, disregard of life, and barbarity practiced upon the Haitians in the course of the pacifying process. Like all atrocity stories, the tales increase; but the proved residuum is sufficient to deface the record of the marines in the field. There is no useful end to be accomplished by continuing our present policy as it stands. With the apparent willingness to sanction the kind of thing which made the German occupation in Belgium hated, we stand to lose something immensely more precious than everything we may in time collect. The worst of Haiti is not the effect on the Haitians—it is the effect on Americans. We lose something of our honor, and we blunt our national sensibilities in permitting it. The numbing of moral sense which is the inevitable effect of militarist occupation is a danger which no thoughtful American dares overlook.

A. A. Reple I-

JUSTICE FOR HAITI

The Nation 6/29/21

TWO encouraging events relating to Haitian-American relations have been reported in the newspapers during the past week. One is the getting down to business of the special investigating committee the formation of which has recently been authorized by resolution of the Senate; the other, the organization of the Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society.

"A group of representative Americans," disinclined to see their government drift into a policy of imperialism in the Caribbean republics without protest on the part of the American people, last week organized the Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society. This organization will supplement the activities of the Union Patriotique d'Haiti, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and of Dominicans to influence the withdrawal of the American military occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo, to secure justice for Americans found guilty of violating the rights of Haitians and Dominicans and to bring about financial restitution to these republics for injury done in impairment of their sovereignty as a result of occupation by American marines since 1915.

Temporary officers chosen to head the society include Moorfield Storey of Boston, chairman, and James Weldon Johnson of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, vice-chairman. Among the members of the advisory committee are such persons as the Rev. John A. Ryan, Felix Adler, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, Gilson Gardner and James G. McDonald. At the hearings of the Senate committee investigating charges against the American occupation the society is represented by Ernest Angell as counsel.

The committee, of which Senator McCormick is chairman, has begun the gathering of testimony as to the operations of our marines. Last week it heard an outline of the charges from Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, and Horace Knowles, former minister to Santo Domingo. Stenio Vincent of the Union Patriotique d'Haiti presented a memoir on the political, economic, and financial conditions existing in the republic of Haiti under the American occupation. Senator McCormick, according to the press, has announced that following the taking of testimony in Washington the committee will go to Port-au-Prince and elsewhere to get evidence. A thorough senatorial inquiry, whatever the findings, will tend to reassure both Americans and Haitians that the United States is anxious to do justice, and will carry more weight than the whitewashings of the occupation by the Secretary of the Navy or the inquiries instituted by the navy department.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem - 1921

West Indies

Haiti

U. S. ASKED TO WIHDRAW FROM HAYTI

Delegation Puts Memorial Into Hands Of President, Secretary And Members Of Congress

Afro America 4/13/

FRIGHTFULNESS SHOWN

Government Asked To Pay For Thousands Killed And Hundreds Of Homes Burned

Washington, D. C., May 12.—Disclosures showing that the U. S. marines murdered, robbed, and terrorized the natives of Haiti besides burning their homes were made Monday in a printed memorial placed in the hands of President Harding, the State Department and members of Congress by three Haytian citizens, under advice of the N. A. A. C. P.

H. Pauleus Sannon, Stenio Vincent and Perceval Thoby, who presented the 32 page documents in person represent the Patriotic Union of Hayti composed of the leading statesmen, business and professional men on the island.

The document characterizes the rule of the marines as military autocracy, and declares that Hayti has never before known such sacrifices, tortures, destructions and misery as in the five years of military control by Americans. The United States is asked for the withdrawal of all military forces, restoration of Haytian sovereignity and payment for lives lost and property destroyed.

Under the heading of the "numberless abominable crimes committed by marines and published in the Haytian press are the following:

(a) More than 4,000 prisoners died in the prisons at Cape Haitien during 1918, 1919 and 1920.

(b) At Chabert, an American camp, 5,475 prisoners died during these three years, an average of five a day.

"The ghastly mortality in the prisons," reads the memorial, with confirmation by survivors, reveals a record of atrocities, of brutality and cruelty which defies description. It is a record for which it would be difficult to find a parallel.

1. Hanging of Ciceron, execution of Leon Moricet, November 1918.

2. Execution of the four Peralte brothers by Lieut. Wallace, white, in December, 1918.

3. Execution by marines of Joseph Marseille and two sons; of Princivil Measdieux and assassination of Guerrier Josaphat and fourteen- year old child by marines.

4. Arrest by American officer and mysterious disappearance of Charitte Fleuristone, former school inspector at Chappelle.

5. Firing on a school teacher by American marines, who escaped after being wounded. Her house was burned.

6. Assassination and mutilation of Joseph Duclere, an aged and respected resident of Marin.

7. A blind man named Nels, 25 years old and his child, their head cut off.

8. Gendarmes and marines shot Mathieu Cadet, aged 55; burned his home and stole his mule.

9. Gendarmes killed Jean Luc, an invalid. House robbed and burned, January, 1919.

10. On the same day marines shot and killed Esca Estinfil and two sons.

11. Gendarmes and marines killed Hon. Aure Bayard, who was ill in bed. Robbed and fired home and forced his wife to carry away the loot.

12. Gendarmes and marines, led by spies, killed a pregnant woman and robbed her house at Thomas.

13. Some marines and gendarmes shot at Saint-Felix Geffrard and two small daughters.

14. On the same day the same band robbed the cottage of Tinhomme Saint-Felix, then shot him and burned his corpse.

16. American Marines O'Neill, Verdier and a gendarme burned 38 houses, assassinated two men, wounded another.

17. M. Polydor St. Pierre, town clerk of the Marc district, tortured by the American Captain of Marines, Fitzgerald Brown, sentenced to six months imprisonment on alleged false charge of theft.

18. Assassination of an old man and the charge that Fitzgerald Brown was responsible for executions by night in the first months of 1919.

19. Hanging of Fabre Yoyo on March 13, 1919, and the allegation that Fitzgerald Brown, white, killed two boys the same day.

20. Charge that Lieuts. Lang and Williams killed five persons between 1916 and 1919.

21. Mme. Garnier, widow of notary, alleged to have been killed by Lieut. Williams, told Judge Advocate Dyer that the lieutenant also killed the mother of eight children.

22. Allegation that Gen. Saul Peralte was killed by gendarme, assisted by Lieut. Vernon, at the instance of Captain Verdier.

23. Alleged cruel treatment of Cadeus Bellegrade by Lieut. Dukela white, following his arrest. Dukelea accused of having burned prisoner's home and stolen all of his property, including horses, mules and cattle.

24. Publication by Courier Haitien on January 21, 1921, of the allegation that 23 Haitians had been killed by American marines and the homes and crops of 48 persons burned.

DENBY DENIES

Secretary of the Navy Denby, formerly a member of the Marine Corps himself, declared Monday that he was "sick" of the Haytian charges, which he further characterizde as "rot." "The Navy Department," he declared, "would welcome any investigation Congress ..."

PROMPT ACTION URGED IN HAYTI REPARATIONS

Afro American 5-27-21

Representative Of Island Just Arriving In New York Urges U. S. To Pay Quickly

COUNTRY NEAR RUIN

American Occupation So Severe That 10,000 Haytians Are In Cuba

New York, May 23.—Pierre Eugene de Lespinasse, a member of the General Committee of the Patriotic Union, who has just arrived in New York City from Haiti, today issued a statement at the office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, in which he urged prompt action for the regeneration of his country if its ruin was not to be made complete by the American occupation.

"For the first time in 116 years," said M. Pierre Eugene de Lespinasse, "Haiti, during the last five years of American occupation, has defaulted on its interior debt. This debt is held by Haitian people, for the most part, who have suffered severe hardship because of the stoppage of their income, and those who gave credit to the Haitian Government by purchasing its obligations, are being ruined.

"If Americans wish to do something for Haiti, it is necessary to hasten. Haitian powers have their limits. Haitians have endured for six years. I do not know how long they can continue to endure. Their country has been devastated by recent events. They are living in a state of destroying insecurity. There is no work to be had. Common people are miserable and under-fed, and upwards of 10,000 of them have migrated to Cuba.

"The first remedy required is financial. It was a crime against the economic strength of the country to fix the value of the national currency, the gourde, at twenty cents for a gourde, when in the last 25 years the gourde had been worth a dollar and was several times at a premium over the dollar.

"The military devastation that has taken place in Haiti in the last five years can be repaired. It will be more difficult to make reparation for the economic crimes which are killing the country in putting it at a disadvantage with other countries. These are the crimes committed not in the open, but in the silence of diplomatic and financial chambers."

MARINE OFFICERS ON RAMPAGE MALTREAT A WOMAN

Acts of Barbarity, Committed by Members of the American Forces of Occupation in Haiti.

Negro World 5/28/

On the night of Saturday, A[...] three officers of the Marin[...] turning from Cape Hait[...] mobile, stopped b[...] "Prince," which i[...] mune of [...] trat[...]

[...] disturbed [...]pose of his who[...] mily.

The proprietor had spoken too much, the Americans became angry and struck both Mr. Steel and his wife violently. This act of brutality was brought to the notice of the gendarmerie d'Haiti by Mr. Steel, who did not fail to inform the British Legation at Port-au-Prince."

Mr. and Mrs. Steel are well-known respectable and law-abiding residents of the Haitien capital.

Such is the conduct of the American marines in Haiti with few exceptions, especially when intoxicated. Instances like the above can be multiplied where peaceful citizens have been maltreated and killed by those bloodhounds who have gone down to Haiti to establish law and order. O, the irony of fate!

The United States must awake to the fact that these haters of men are a blot on her name, and a menace to her civilization.

"Courier Haitien," April 27, 1921.

ESTABLISHED MILITARY CENSORSHIP

Over Haitian Press. Authors of Memorial to Congress Appeal to American People

6/18/21. Journal and Guide

An appeal to the American people was published here today by the Haitian authors of the Memorial to Congress, who assert that a rigorous Press censorship has been re-established in Port-au-Prince, by Colonel John H. Russel, who, they assert, has imprisoned two editors and forbidden Haitian newspapers to publish American newspaper comments on the recently published Memorial.

The appeal to the American people, which is signed by H. Pauleus Sannon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti: Stenio Vincent, former President of the Haitian Senate; and Perceval Thoby, former Haitian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, was given out at the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, and is as follows:

"A new attack upon the liberties of the Haitian People has been perpetrated by Colonel John H. Russell commanding the marines at Port-au Prince. According to the latest reports and newspapers from Haiti Colonel Russell issued on May 25th last a military order suppressing freedom of speech and of the press.

"The order translated from the French is as follows:

ORDER OF THE DAY

Although, in principle, there is no restriction upon liberty of the press and of speech, nevertheless the writings and speeches of an incendiary nature, or which tend to cast discredit on the forces of the United States in Haiti, or which tend to incite the people against the functionaries of the United States who are giving aid and assistance to the Haitian Govern- attacking the person of the President of Haiti or the Government ment, or writings and speechces of Haiti, are prohibited.

All contravention of the present

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ... REEL 14

order will be brought before a military tribunal.

(Signed) John H. Russell,
Colonel U. S. Marine Corps
Commanding 1st Brigade,
U. S. Marines and United States
Forces Ashore in Haiti

"Subsequent to this, two F
journalists, M. Jolibois and M. J
were arrested. A third, M. Th
is being sought.

"It is because the Haitian
papers protested against br
crime and un-American supp
that the new order was promu
Under such an order the mari
with impunity continue to t
the Haitian people.

HAITIAN EDITOR IS REPORTED ASSAULTED BEATEN, IN JAIL

The Brooklyn Eagle 7/31/21

NEW YORK CITY, July 30—Th
National Association for the Advance
ment of Colored People, 70 Fifth Ave
nue, New York, today announced th
arrival of a letter from Port-au-Prin
the capital of Haiti, in which it
charged that one of the Haitian ed
tors, Jolibois by name, who was im-
prisoned under the censorship provi-
sions of martial law, had been bru-
tally assaulted in prison by an Ameri-
can officer of marines.

The letter stated that the officer in
question would be brought before a
court martial.

U S TRIBUNE
AUGUST 6, 1921

Senate Committee Also Hears Protest Against Troops Remaining in Charge

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Before the Senate committee investigating the conduct of the Navy Department in Hayti and Santo Domingo, Stenio Vincent, former President of the Haytian Senate, charged to-day that the Wilson Administration "took advantage of a weak and defenseless nation" when it sent armed forces into the country in 1915.

A protest against the present occupation was presented to the committee by Captain Ernest Angell, on behalf of the Hayti-Santo Domingo Independence Society, the Union Patriotique d'Hayti and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The complaint declared American occupation had been destructive and not constructive, and that physical improvements, such as the building of roads, had been made at indefensible cost and by "forced enslavement" of the people. The protest asks investigation of the landing of American forces in 1915, the censorship, suspension of elections, alleged military excesses, imprisonments for political offenses, rumored administrative abuses and laxity and increase of the public debt.

THE fight to end the standing disgrace to the American name in Haiti and Santo Domingo will not end until that disgrace is ended, however long that may be. The Senate Committee of Inquiry which has begun its sessions can do much to stop at once the intolerable wrongs this Government has committed in those unfortunate countries, if it will. But it will be a great misfortune if its sessions are hurried, or if there is no opportunity afforded to cross-examine witnesses and to subpoena those who have facts to give, notably certain witnesses from official life. The facts as to the atrocities are no more important than a clear-cut presentation of the whole picture of our official imperialism. If the investigators go at the matter in the right spirit they will show as complete a piece of brutal overseas conquest, without the slightest consideration for the victims, as can be produced anywhere in modern times. But to accomplish this the committee's hearings must be open and complete and freest opportunity given to present the Haitian and Santo Dominican side, and, unless immunity is not only guaranteed by the committee but made certain no native ... will dare testify to anything unfavorable.

INVESTIGATION RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Washington, D. C., July 28. The resolution of Senator McCormick, Rep. of Ill., providing for the investigation of American occupation and administration of Haiti and San Domingo, was adopted today. A committee of five senators will visit the isl...

Haiti's Indictment of Uncle Sam

Independent 5/21/21

THE Haitian question is bobbing up again. A group of Haitian nationalists calling themselves the Union Patriotique d'Haïti have appealed to the Harding Administration to reverse the policy of American occupation and control pursued by the Wilson Administration and to give "reparations" for numerous alleged outrages. The memorandum contains many specific charges against agents of the American administration in Haiti and insists that the Naval Court of Inquiry conducted only a most superficial investigation, hearing very few witnesses and ignoring numerous complaints against the American forces of occupation and the native gendarmerie organized under American auspices. Admiral Knapp, it is alleged, "did nothing, absolutely nothing at all," to carry on the investigation The American Navy Department is accused of having suppressed even the incomplete report of the Naval Court of nquiry, "b... it was faced with charges of such a horrible nature that it thought best to pass them over in silence."

It is charged that the financial system of Haiti was brought under American control by the confiscation of $500,000 belonging to the Government and deposited in the National Bank of Haiti. Then, using the revolution of 1915 as an excuse, the American Government landed armed forces in Haiti and forced Haiti under threat of military coercion to agree to a treaty which practically placed the country under an American protectorate. It is charged that even this treaty was continually disregarded by the American forces of occupation who gradually absorbed the functions of the native Haitian civil authorities. It is charged that the native gendarmerie were an unreliable and inefficient force, improperly recruited and trained by the Americans. It is charged that the American Financial Adviser assumed practically dictatorial powers in fixing the Haitian budget without reference to the wishes of the people and their legal representatives. American "usurpation" reached its hight in the suppression of the Haitian Parliament by armed force and the revision of the constitution by illegal processes, with the voting under strict control of the gendarmerie and American officers. It is alleged that "There was only one kind of ballot, bearing the word 'Yes.'" Finally, the Haitian memorandum charges numerous arbitrary arrests, suppressions of the native press, executions of alleged bandits without trial, cruelties to prisoners and rebels and incidents of murder and pillage.

Secretary of the Navy Denby said that the Haitian charges were all unfounded and that he was "sick of hav-

HAITIANS TAKE WHITEWASH OFF U.S. RULE REPORT

Delegates Ask Why, If "People Are Contented," Denby Claps New Martial Law on Country.

N Y C CALL
JUNE 15, 1921

The Haitian delegation, which is in this country to lay a plea for the re-establishment of their independence before the American people, in a statement issued yesterday pointed out the discrepancy between the official whitewashing of the American administration in Haiti and the order of Secretary of the Navy Denby authorizing the enforcement of full martial law.

They point out that official investigation sent to Haiti have uniformly asserted that the people were happy and contented under American rule. If this is really so, the delegates inquire pertinently, why the martial law?

As given out by H. Pauleus Sannon, Stenio Vincent and Percival Thoby, delegates of the Union Patriotique d'Haiti, the full statement reads:

"The Haitian delegation to the American people is astonished at the decision announced by Mr. Denby, Secretary of Navy, authorizing the dictator of Haiti, Colonel John the dictator of Haiti, Colonel John H. Russell, commanding the force of marines in Haiti, to re-enforce martial law and the power of military courts.

"Is there not a contradiction here? Did not several official investigators sent to Haiti by the Navy Department affirm that the Haitians were so happy under the American rule? And did not Mr. Denby himself say, a short time ago, that the American occupation was popular in Haiti, and that during his last visit, of 24 hours' duration, he heard everywhere he passed Haitians cheering the occupation? Can it be denied that there is a flagrant contradiction between the great popularity of the occupation and the pretended necessity for martial law?

"And the real nature of the situation is revealed by the fact that the written order abolishing criticism of any act of the occupation was accompanied by a verbal order not to reprint any American newspaper comment on the 'Memoir,' in which we recently on behalf of the Haitian people laid their case before the world.

"The truth is that it was necessary, under the pretext of suppressing revolutionary propaganda, to prevent Haitian journalists from denouncing the atrocities committed by marines in the past, and above all from calling attention to those which they continue to commit under the eyes of their chiefs.

"As justification of his action, Secretary Denby has said it had the approval of President d'Artiguenave. Everyone knows today, whether in the United States or elsewhere—because President d'Artiguenave has made a formal avowal to that effect—that the Haitian Government is only a nominal government, without any authority, and that his approval or his non-approval of a decision by the chief of the American occupation is absolutely without importance.

"It is true that Haitians, relying upon the promises made before election by the Republican administration, are demanding that those promises be redeemed and that the rigors of military despotism be abated in Haiti. If it is this agitation which the Navy Department now intends to suppress, it should be made known to the American people, to whom we address an earnest appeal that they insist upon knowing the facts. There is now no revolution in Haiti and there will be none unless military despotism provokes it. These facts are easily confirmable by any unbiased investigator, journalist congressman, or other who goes to Haiti and talks not merely with members of the Marine Corps, but with Haitians of every walk in life.

H. PAULEUS SANNON,
STENIO VINCENT,
PERCEVAL THOBY.

Meanwhile, Herbert J. Seligman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has denounced as a contradiction of "every fundamental principle upon which the United States Government is supposed to rest," the order of Col. John H. Russell, commander of the United States marines in Haiti, prohibiting the publication of articles or speeches that are of an "incendiary nature or that "reflect adversely upon the United States forces in Haiti."

"In addition to Col. Russell's written order, I am informed, a verbal order was issued prohibiting publication in the Haitian newspapers of the comments made by American newspapers on the memorial recently presented to Congress in behalf of the patriotic union of Haiti" he said

...ng this thing recur, be disproved and recur again." His ...visit to Haiti had convinced him, he said, that the presence ...f American marines in the country was still indispensable.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem — West Indies 1921

Haiti.

THE VERIEST SORT OF ROT.

To what extremes the Navy Department is reduced in defending the acts of the Josephus Daniels administration in Haiti is shown by the story of cannibalism among the native which was sent out from Washington last week. Extracts from testimony given before the Mayo Naval Court of Inquiry were made public. **These extracts set forth that after a Lieutenant of Marines by the name of Muth had been killed and horribly mutilated the heart and liver were removed and eaten.**

The extracts were from the testimony of Lieut. Col. Hooker of the Marine Corps. He testified to several other cases of mutilation by the Cacos of prisoners that fell into their hands. His testimony of the eating of the heart and liver of Muth was hearsay; he was told about it by "four witnesses who were present."

The writer was in Haiti at the time of the killing of Muth, and for six weeks thereafter He heard the incident discussed by marines and civilians in and around the various cafes and hotels of Port-au-Prince. He heard it said that Muth's body was found in a mutilated condition, but he did not hear a single word about the "eating of the heart and liver." And it seems quite unlikely that such a detail as that would have been left out of the discussions, if it were true.

Stories about the mutilation of the bodies of prisoners of war are as old as war itself. They may be true or they may be false. But such stories have no particular relation to the natives of Haiti. **No stories that the American Marines can relate or invent about savagery among the people they are fighting against in Haiti can be worse than the stories the Belgians, the French and the English solemnly swore to about the Germans in the great war.**

The stories about the Germans were backed up by much stronger "evidence" than Lieut. Col. Hooker's stories about the Haitians, and are entitled to just as much or more belief. **The just conclusion to be reached is not that the Haitians are the most barbarous and savage people on earth, but that in this particular respect they are no better and no worse than the Germans, long regarded as one of the most highly civilized and advanced nations in the world.**

The story about "eating the heart and liver" is a pretty hard one for anybody who has travelled through Haiti to swallow. The Haitians are not a bloodthirsty, brutal people; they are by nature one of the mildest mannered people in the world. That they are led to hack up the body of one of the men whom they are fighting against and whom they consider as their oppressors is nothing to be greatly wondered at. The wonder is that they have not hacked up more. The Navy Department is disposed to make much of this alleged case of mutilation and to set it up as a complete defense of the American Occupation in Haiti for the past five and a half years. **But the Navy Department is not able to alter the fact that against one marine officer hacked up and twelve marine privates killed by Haitians, there have been more than three thousand Haitians killed by marine forces, in addition to the perpetration of other brutalities and atrocities.**

This charge of cannibalism as referred to above caused Mr. Herbert J. Seligmann to propound the following question to the writer: **"Which is worse, to eat a human being without cooking him, as is alleged to be the custom in Haiti, or to cook a human being without eating him, as is known to be the custom in Mississippi?"** The writer replied that he considered the utilitarian motive connected with the alleged Haitian custom made it less reprehensible.

But where does the United States Government or any individual in the United States get—I started to say the right—but I'll say the nerve to hold up isolated cases of alleged savagery as an indictment of the whole Haitian people? Even if these alleged cases were proven beyond any shadow of doubt, they would constitute no justification for what this Government has done in Haiti.

We know it to be an absolute fact that mobs in Mississippi and other states have slowly tortured human beings to death by searing their bodies with red-hot irons, burning out their eyes and tongues, and finally ending their sufferings by pouring gasoline over them and setting them on fire. And these mobs were not made up of men in arms against a common foe, but of plain citizens wreaking vengeance upon fellow citizens; **they have been made up of men, women, children and babies who gloated over the victim's pain, and later scrambled in his hot ashes for souvenirs of skull, teeth and bones.**

Can Haiti show anything so savage, so fiendish, so degenerate as that? It cannot.

But would not the people of the United States resent these well known and frequent atrocities being used as an indictment of the whole nation as uncivilized and unfit for self-government? Of course they would. **Well, the truth of the matter is, on this particular point the case against the United States is stronger than the case agains Haiti.**

Monument to Negro Tyrant Represents Cost of 20,000 Lives.

MISSOULA MONT MISSOULIAN
JANUARY 9, 1921

Twenty miles inland from the northern coast of Haiti the venturesome traveler struggles into a mountainous wilderness threaded by a few rugged trails and finds on the summit of Bonnet a l'Eveque (the Bishop's Hat), one of the little known wonders of the western hemisphere—Christophe's Citadel, once called "La Ferriere". Constructed a century ago of solid masonry, occupying the entire top of the mountain, its walls in some places 16 feet in thickness and 80 feet high, this extraordinary fortress exists as a monument to the tyranny and genius of a negro king of slaves, Henri Christophe, self crowned Henri I of Haiti.

Henri Christophe was born on the island of St. Christopher in 1769. It is supposed that, working as a waiter in Cap Francaise (now Cape Haitien), he picked up a smattering of English from British naval officers and some sort of an insight into military science. At any rate, he must have been blessed with an unusual amount of native intelligence and a bold spirit. When the uprising of the Haitian slaves against their French masters came about, Christophe appeared as a trusted lieutenant of the romantic chieftain, Toussaint L'Ouverture. Following L'Ouverture's betrayal and death, the revolution was brought to a successful conclusion under the notorious Dessalines in 1804. Dessalines had himself declared emperor of independent Haiti and the following year was assassinated. Christophe was then elected president.

Christophe Becomes King.

It appears, however, that Christophe objected to the constitution as drafted by a certain. Petion. Instead of accepting the presidency, therefore, he declared war on Petion and the island was divided into sections, the northern part supporting Christophe and the southern district Petion. Under Christophe's iron rule the northern section flourished and was commercially prosperous for the first time. Soon Europe heard of Christophe as undisputed master of the black republic, over which in 1811, he proclaimed himself king, taking the title of Henri I. He seems to have established a pretentious court and a negro nobility. He was supreme, a tyrannical dictator with a judgment swift and irrevocable; also as became a tyrant, he was cruel—fiendishly so, according to the tales told of his reign.

The famous citadel of Bonnet a L'Eveque was begun by Christophe in 1804 in accordance with the instructions of the then ruler, Dessalines, who ordered that fortresses be built at various strategic points of the island against a possible attempt of the French to reconquer Haiti. It is supposed to have been completed prior to Christophe's death in 1820. It was built by the labor of an army of slaves at the cost, it is variously estimated, of from ten to twenty thousand lives.

Writing in the National Geographic Magazine, Maj. G. H. Osterhout of the United States marine corps gives a graphic description of the remarkable fortress as it appears today.

"It is believed," he writes, "that the plans for the structure were drawn and the work of construction supervised by two captive French officers, who possessed the highest order of technical training. When their work was completed, Christophe, in company with these officers, is said to have made a thorough inspection of all parts of the structure, and then, upon arriving at the one of the highest points of the edifice, ordered both men seized and hurled to their death on the rocks below, thus forever safeguarding the secrets of the place. There is a legend that the tyrant once had an entire company of mutinous soldiers driven off this same spot; it was his favorite method of dispatching those who incurred the royal illwill.

"The mere location of this citadel is such that one wonders how nature provided such a site, and a thorough inspection causes unbounded admiration for the master mind that recognized its possibilities, aside from conceiving and constructing the edifice now standing there; for Bonnet a L'Eveque could not have been more ideally located for its purpose if it had been made to order. Occupying the entire top of the mountain, the citadel commands every neighboring peak and approach, while a spring beneath and inside of the building furnishes an abundance of water, that prime necessity in withstanding a long siege.

"The building has the prow formation, pointing toward the magnetic north, the entire eastern face being in this line. On the eastward side, which is the longest, is located the main battery of heavy guns; and strategically this should be so, for this gives absolute command of the most dangerous approach, that from the direction of Grande Riviere. Other

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

(From Other Side)

guns along the southern and western sides command adequately all other points of approach. Numerous loopholes were especially prepared for the use of sharpshooters.

"The elevation at the base of the citadel has been variously given as from 3,000 to 5,000 feet, but a careful reading of a compensated aneroid barometer records 2,600 feet. To this must be added the height of the different walls, in order to ascertain the correct elevation to the top of the building.

"The difficulty in reaching the citadel is due not so much to its elevation as to the fact that to reach it one is compelled to cross at least eight miles of mountainous country, and the approaches are all very steep. The highest place on the walls (measured to the ground) is 140 feet. The highest wall measured perpendicularly, is the prow, which has a drop of 130 feet. Other walls range from 80 to 110 feet.

"Although large granite blocks are to be found in many places throughout the building, most of it is built of red firebricks of different sizes, the average brick being 15 inches thick. inches wide and two inches thick. These bricks apparently were manufactured on the site of the building. The mountains for long distances in all directions from the citadel show traces of Titanic labor in getting out building material. The average number of floors is four, the longest being on the east face, where the main battery is located. It has a length of 270 feet in one stretch.

"The main battery gallery has an inside width of 30 feet. Each gun compartment has wonderful vaulted ceilings 20 feet high, each compartment being separated from those adjoining by thick masonry walls, connected by a low passageway. This is to minimize the effect of local explosions and possible hits.

"Behing each gun there are still to be found neat piles of cannon balls ready for use, while in convenient chambers just to the rear of some of the guns are heaps of decomposed black powder mingled with the remains of the original wooden powder cases. A vast pile of similar debris is also to be found in the large powder magazine.

"The largest guns are 11 feet [illegible] inches long, caliber 6 inches (firing a 6-inch cannon ball), 1 foot 10 inches thick at the breech and 1 foot 3 3-4 inches at the muzzle, dated 1786. They are made of bronze and have enormous hardwood mounts of the primitive gravity return type, moving in train over a large metal arc set in the floor, and on small wheels of a strong make.

"These guns came mostly from the English, some coming from the captured French forts, and others, judging from the very apparent results of the corrosive action of salt water on them, came from war vessels wrecked along the treacherous coast. Similar guns are mounted in the upper gallery on the southern face and in the lower gallery to the northwest. Others are lying in the court and along the east parapet. At least a dozen large mortars are piled up outside.

"With the meager facilities available in the early 19th century, and especially in Haiti, it is a source of mystery how these guns were brought up the precipitous mountain trail to their present location. There is a tradition that Christophe was accustomed to assign a certain distance which a given force of men would have to move a gun each day, and upon their failing to do so he killed every 10th man of the detachment.

"The surface of the rocks on the trails leading to the citadel is worn in ruts and is as smooth as glass from the passage of the heavy weights over them—a silent testimonial to the appalling amount of labor expended.

"The entire structure is in an excellent state of preservation, except that the floors in the prow were all shaken down in the earthquake of 1842, which laid the town of Cape Haitian in ruins.

"The top of this prow has three large fissures, a result of the same shock, while its west side is covered by a growth of bright red lichen that gives it the appearance of having been painted."

As an additional monument to his genius, Christophe left the extraordinary palace of San Souci at Milot. In its ruined condition it still stands, an ornate pile with traces of French influence plainly discernible in its architecture. Sans Souci once housed a brilliant retinue; it had countless rooms, elaborately decorated, and beautiful terraced gardens.

"The name given this palace," writes Major Osterhout, "serves as a very pointed expression of Christophe's barbaric nature and peculiar twist of mind. Some have imagined that the Haitian tyrant borrowed the name from Frederick the Great's famous pleasure palace, after the fashion in which Toussaint L'Ouverture styled himself the 'Buonaparte of St. Domingo', but more practical chroniclers offer this key to the mystery:

"In the war against the French slaveholders, Christophe had one rival by the name of Sans Souci, who rose to command the entire northern section of the island, from Borgne to Fort Liberte, the territory over which Christophe wished to hold sway.

"After Toussaint L'Ouverture had been exiled, Dessalines succeeded by intrigue in persuading Sans Souci to join his cause. Soon after this occurred Christophe inveigled Sans Souci to the plantation of Grand-pre and there deliberately murdered him, thus avenging himself for past bitter experiences and defeat and gaining at the same time control in the northern department. Hance it is assumed that this name applied to his palace served Christophe as an ironic reminder of the whole affair and possibly as an indication of his contempt for his late rival and the manner of the latter's taking off."

It was here, in 1820, that Christophe, deserted by his army and sycophant followers, and paralyzed from the waist down, dramatically shot himself through the heart rather than become the captive of the people who had beheld his might and felt the lash of his whip.

WHITEWASHING THE MARINES.

New York Age 2/26/21

After the failure of the naval court of inquiry to go fully into the conduct of the United States Marines in Haiti, nothing more was to be expected than a general whitewashing of the charges brought against them. Rear Admiral Knapp added to the coat of whitewash according to the New York *World*, by the conclusion in his report that the United States, having "put its hand to the plow" in Haiti "cannot leave it in the furrow." The *World* also tried to do a little whitening on its own account by saying:

> So far as the navy is concerned, the Knapp report is final. It should be conclusive also for the country. Nobody clamors for the immediate evacuation of Hayti by the only power that can stand in the way of anarchy, except those who figure to profit by anarchy. It is unfortunate that the Tribune and Senator Harding hastily accepted as campaign material the worst charges against the marines, without waiting for the abundant proof available. There is no political campaign on now. This final vindication of an American agency which is enforcing peace and supervising the beginnings if civilization, in constant danger and hardship, should put an end to an unseemly campaign of detraction against men wearing the clean uniform of the Nation.

Unfortunately for the *World's* effort to clean the uniform of the marines in Haiti, members of the same branch of the service in Nicaragua were acquiring fresh stains in the same old way. A press dispatch recently described how some thirty marines in uniform invaded a newspaper office and destroyed the type forms and other property because they resented the publication of some article concerning them.

How representative Haitians regarded the results of the naval court of inquiry was shown by their comments in THE AGE of last week. The proceedings were stigmatized as "a humbug" and "a joke." The statement made by Gen. Barnett, the former head of the Marine Court, that there had been indiscrimate killing in Haiti, was pronounced correct.

Whitewash cannot hide the stains of blood. The truth of the crages cannot be evaded through a failure to hear the witnesses.

Hayti Discussed By New Yorker.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE REFUTED.

Its People Not So Barbarous and Backward as Depicted.

Jean G. Lamothe.

Star & Sun 3/17/21

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial on Santo Domingo and Hayti in a recent issue contained the following remarks.

First: "The Haytians for more than a century have been possessed of a seemingly uncontrollable desire to post haste back to barbarism. First they slaughtered the whites and then the half-bloods."

Second: "They have reduced to a waste a region which the French had made the richest area of the West Indies."

Third: "Yet when we went into Hayti with good reason, about the same time we jumped into Santo Domingo with no reason at all."

A nice apology to your South American critics! Permit me, however, to say in the interest of truth Truth—the motto of your newspaper—that your first statement is unjustified. I challenge any white American to show any barbarous characteristic that can not be shown to exist in like proportion in the United States of America.

White men that had shown no mercy for their black slaves met their fate. Those that showed mercy received mercy—as an example, Mrs. Bayou de Libertas, who emigrated to the United States, shipped by Toussaint l'Ouverture.

At no time were half-bloods slaughtered, although history reveals that General Rochambeau, of the French army, offered 500 louis (10,000 francs) to General Dessalines, our first President, to do so. There was a civil war between certain elements on account of economic interests.

As to your second assertion, statistics show that exports in 1789 under French rule amounted to 226,046,000 pounds of various produce. In 1894-'96, during the war, they fell to 9,172,401 pounds. In 1903-'04, under Haytian rule, 258,964,240 pounds were exported; in 1915, the year of the occupation, over 327,000,000 pounds. Do these figures show retrogression? If we have not produced more and better it is because the social forces at work in other parts of the world have been a barrier to our further progress; to name one—prejudice of color in the United States.

Your third remark requires the opinion of legally trained minds. I can, however, safely say that the best minds in this country and abroad do not agree on the subject. The occupation can be justified only as a precautionary measure during the war, in the evtn of a German victory, for the protection of the Panama Canal.

Americans are unfortunately very little informed about affairs concerning both Santo Domingo and Hayti. The Tribune's editorial betrays ignorance or a disregard for history. Let me remind you that it took sixty-one years for the United States to recognize the Haytian Republic. The slave oligarchy prevented it during those years when help would have been most welcomed. To profess such a desire after 110 years should arouse suspicion.

Let the truth prevail, Mr. Editor, and a great many problems in the world could be solved today, and amon them the Haytian problem.

AMERICANS AMBUSHED.

Senate Committee Hears of Old Trouble in Haiti.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 11/9/21

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Warfare between American marines and Haitian "cacos" or insurgents, in 1915-16 was described today by Maj. Gen. L. W. T. Waller, returned, of the marine corps, to the Senate committee investigating American occupation of Haiti.

The cacos, Gen. Waller said, fired W. T. Waller, retired, of the marine patrols in violation of an agreement signed a few days before by 136 caco generals. Gen. Waller explained that command of five or six men gave a caco chief the title of brigadier general, while that of major general went with 20 or so men. None of the generals who signed the agreement, Gen. Waller said, participated in the ambushes.

Tme American forces, Gen. Waller testified, had orders not to commit any overt act against the insurgents, but to let any aggression come from the other side.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

New York Age 2/26/21

ENJOYABLE OPPRESSION.

There is now a decided movement on foot to defeat the restoration of Haitian independence. For some weeks there has been waged a campaign of defamation of Haitian civilization. Stories are being carried in the magazine sections of Sunday newspapers depicting weird scenes of cannibalistic orgies in Haiti. There was one carried in Hearst's "Sunday American" this week which was illustrated by a large photograph. This writer is absolutely certain that the photograph was not taken in Haiti at all.

Also the Navy Department is putting out direct propaganda for the retention of American rule in Haiti. Perhaps not the least important motive is the fact that Haiti provides a splendid winter resort for naval and marine officers.

Now comes Admiral Knapp who goes to the Bible for his text and declares that the United States having "put its hand to the plow" in Haiti cannot now turn back through the withdrawal of the American forces there. The admiral goes on to declare that the agitation against the American Occupation is inspired merely by a "small group of Haitians who represent less than five per cent. of the population." He says further that Haiti is not and never has been a republic—that the so-called republic of Haiti has been a tyrannical oligarchy in which those in power fatten upon the mass of the population."

These declarations by the admiral have a familiar sound to the colored people in the United States. When he says that ninety-five per cent. of the Haitian people are contented under the American Occupation and that the trouble is made only by a five per cent of agitators it is the same sort of statement that we get so often from "our friends" in the South. Southern editors write in all seriousness that the great mass of the colored people in the South are happy and contented with Jim Crow cars, inferior schools, disfranchisement, denial of justice in the courts and lynching and that all the trouble is caused by a few Negro agitators. It is the same old story over again of the oppressor declaring how happy the oppressed are under oppression.

Perhaps neither Admiral Knapp nor Southern editors have any more sense than to believe statements of this kind which they make, but that adds nothing to the truth or weight of the statements.

When Admiral Knapp says that in Haiti there is a small oligarchy of those in power who fatten upon the vast mass of the population, he is nearer to the truth. His error, however, is in believing that it is true only about Haiti. The same statement could be applied to England, to France, to Italy, to Japan and to these blessed United States.

Ever since the writer returned from Haiti last Spring, he has been in constant communication with a large number of prominent Haitian citizens, and all the while he has been impressing upon them that Haiti itself must now take a step in the matter of regaining its independence. He has advised them to send a mission to the United States which could go to Washington and place their cause before Congress and the incoming administration. Overcoming many difficulties, a group of the leading citizens of Port-au-Prince organized L'Union Patriotique and sent a mission to the United States. The mission is headed by M. Pauleus Sannon, formerly Haitian minister at Washington and Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the Haitian Government. It was M. Sannon who, as Secretary of State for Haiti, refused to sign the treaty under which the American Occupation is now working.

With the arrival of this mission and the assembling of the new Congress, colored people of the United States should take renewed interest in the Haitian question. They should do all in their power to see that Congress and the American Government take some action to undo what has been done in Haiti.

Haiti. 1921. West Indies Race Problem

WHITE JOURNALIST TAKES ISSUE WITH SECRETARY J. W. JOHNSON ABOUT CONDITIONS IN HAITI

Houston Informer 3/5/21

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill.—Eye Witness, the famous special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who has recently returned from an extended trip to the Republic of Haiti, takes issue with James Weldon Johnson of New York, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on the use of the term "atrocities."

Eye Witness, in an exclusive interview for the Associated Negro Press, stated that he would be pleased to meet Mr. Johnson in Chicago on some future date and jointly discuss their experiences in the island republic. While disagreeing with Mr. Johnson's statements in part, the famous writer desires it understood that he does not believe that "all is rosy" there in Haiti, and further, it is very evident from his manner that he approaches the entire subject with sympathetic interest.

Haitian Delegation Makes Report to U. S. Government

Detail Instances of Heinous Acts Alleged to Have Been Committed by Marines and Gendarmes During Occupation.

Over 9,000 Prisoners Died

Charges of Such Horrible Nature That Daniels' Naval Inquiry Thought Best to Pass Them Over in Silence

Detailed instances of murder, arson, rape and other brutalities are contained in the report submitted to the Department of State, the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate and House and at the White House by the three Haitian delegates sent by the patriotic Union of Haiti, H. Pauleus Sannon, former Haitian Secretary for Foreign Affairs and ex-Minister at Washington; Stenio Vincent, former president of the Haitian Senate; and Perceval Thoby, former Haitian Charge d'affairs at Washington.

American occupation of Haiti is characterized as the "most terrible regime of military autocracy which has ever been carried on in the name of the great American democracy," and demand is made for the withdrawal of the United States troops of occupation. The report of the Haitian delegates is supplementary to two resolutions calling for Congressional investigation of Haitian affairs, one introduced by Senator Johnson, of California, the other by Representative Bland of Indiana.

It is declared that the naval inquiry ordered by former Secretary Daniels was a farcical proceeding and that Admiral Knapp, when ordered to investigate, did nothing at all.

"The Haitian people feel," the report says, "that if the naval court of inquiry has not fulfilled in Haiti the broad mandate conferred upon it by Mr. Josepheus Daniels it is because it was faced with charges of such a horrible nature that it thought best to pass them over in silence.

Nearly 10,000 Prisoners Died.

Definite charges against the American

(over)

(From Over)

Occupation include the deaths of 4,000 prisoners in the prison of Cap Haitien and of 5,475 prisoners at Chabert, an American camp, in the three years 1918-1920, and administration of water cure and other tortures by American officers and marines, and the commission of "numberless abominable crimes," of which twenty-five cases, with names and dates, are given in the report.

The theft of $500,000 of Haitian government funds is alleged, the act being committed by American marines who carried off the money in broad daylight, taking it on board the gunboat Machias, the funds being deposited in a New York bank, to force the Haitian government to accept control of the custom houses by systematically depriving it of financial resources."

On June 19 1917, the report charges, General Smedley D. Butler revolver in hand, "followed by American officers armed with their revolvers," made an entrance into the Haitian legislative chamber and dforced dissolution of the Haitian legislative assembly. This was followed, on June 18, 1918, with the enforced ratification of a new Haitian constitution, with marines presiding at the ballot boxes, only ballots bearing tthe word "yes" being issued.

The Daniels' naval court of inquiry is charged with having excluded "all Haitians who had anything to say regarding the numerous cases of murder, brutality, rape, arson, etc., which included those who would have given testimony to convince the court of inquiry of the way in which the forces of the Occupation had carried out their duty in Haiti.

Responsibility for Disorders.

Specific responsibility for disorders in Haiti is laid to the gendarmerie, which, "aided and encouraged by the American Occupation," is charged with having imposed the couvee, or slave road labor, and of having "caused the revolt known as the revolt of the Cacos, for the repression of which so many useless atrocities were committed by the marines." Men admitted to the gendarmerie were wanted by the Haitian courts on charges of robbery, murder, etc., the report declared.

And it is further charged that after the ratification of the treaty "There is not a branch of public service in Haiti which has not had to submit at one time or another, to illegal interference, often brutal."

Among the many cases cited, with particulars of the brutal measures resorted to by the American marines and Haitian gendarmes, were the following:

"Bodily tortures were inflicted by the American Captain of gendarmesie, Fitzgerald Brown, upon M. Polydor St. Pierre, clerk of St. Mare Police Court in the prison of that town, who was arrested January 3, 1919, on a false charge of theft, and was imprisoned for six months. Brown administered the water cure to him and burned his body with a red hot iron; to say nothing of the beatings and other tortures which he inflicted upon him. St. Pierre vainly begged a hearing from the naval court of inquiry."

Widow Forced Into Service.

"On January 25, 1919 at Savane Longue, near Marine, a group of marines and gendarmes coming from Terre Rouge, district of Mirebalais, killed Hon. Aure Bayard, who was ill in bed. They pulled him from his bed and shot him through and through. The house was robbed and burned. Then they forced Madame Rure Bayard, by striking her with the butt ends of their rifles, to take the things that they had just stolen and carry them along with them. It was not until the next day that the poor woman could render her last service to her husband.

"On January 30 some marines and gendarmes, led by spies, killed a woman in a place called Thomaus. The cottage was robbed.

"In December, 1919, some marines and gendarmes coming from Saut d'Aau or Mirebalais arrived at the second section of the Crochus, district of Mirebalais, and shot, at Beauvoir, Saint-Felix Geffrard, who lived with his two little daughters, aged eight and twelve years. The terrified children managed to escape the shots of the assassins.

"On the same day, at Beauvoir, the same band robbed the cottage of Tinhomme Saint-Felix, then shot him and burned the corpse.

"On the same day, at Beauvoir, the same band killed a respectable old man named Saintime Vernet. His cottage was robbed. Then the band burned the litttle village of Beavoir.

"In January, 1919, at Noailles, some marines and gendarmes coming from Beauregos killed Jean Luc, an inavlid. Torn from his house, firearms were emptied into his body. His house was robbed and burned.

Charge Killing of Children.

"On the same day the same band of marines and gendarmes surprised Esca Estinfil in his house at Cave-Beau with his young sons. They shot all three, father and children. They robbed his house and burned it.

"No attention was paid to a denunciation by M. Paul Bayard, sent to the naval court of inquiry in a letter dated November 26, relative to the crimes enumerated below, committed by the Haytian sergeant of the gendarmerie Maurice Lafontant; by the American captains, O'niel and Vardier, and by American lieutenant, Rogers, at Montagne, Goanau and Serin Neighborhood district of Jacmel (a section where there has never been any of the so-called cacos):

"(1) Thirty-eight houses burned; (2) assassinations of Michel Jean Francois aged seventy-four years—his house was burned; (3) Paul Bayard, wounded by two bullets, one in his thigh and the other in his abdomen—his house was burned; (4) assassination of Enelien Ladouceur; (5) Francisque Gabriel wounded by one bullet on thigh."

Additional lists of names are given in the report of Haytians alleged to have been executed by marines.

"The ghastly mortality in the prisons," continues the report, "together with confirmation by survivors, reveals a record of atrocities, of brutality and cruelty which defy description. It is a record for which it would be difficuul to find a paralell."

Call It Five Years of Torture.

The report concludes by charging that during the last five years the Haytian people "has passed through such sacrifices, tortures, destructions, humiliations and misery as have never before been known in the course of its unhappy history."

The Haytian people, according to the report, in addition to reparations for the wrongs and injuries done them desire:

1. Immediate abolition of martial law and courts martial.
2. Immediate reorganization of the Haytian police and military forces, and withdrawal within a short period of the United States military occupation.
3. Abrogation of the convention of 1915.
4. Convocation within a short period of a constitutent assembly with all the guaranties of electoral liberty.

Assails U. S. For Brutal Haitian Rule

New York, June 3.—That Japan is using propaganda in its newspapers to expose the cruelty of Americans in their treatment of darker races was brought out in a sermon last Sunday at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church by Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin (white). He declared that what has happened in Haiti in the last six years is a shocking chapter in our national history over which every American must hang his head in shame.

Dr. Coffin charged that no attempt has been made by the United States to help Haiti toward self-government and that the natives of the island had been treated as inferiors and those who displeased American officers were shot down, burned alive in their homes or thrown in prison.

The minister said that while Americans have paid little attention to news items from the republic they have been given wide circulation in the press of Japan.

"The Japanese papers have been filling columns with accounts of American atrocities in Haiti," said Dr. Coffin. "They have pointed out that everything of which we have complained in Japan's treatment of the Koreans our authorities have been guilty of in our treatment of the people of this tiny and backward sister republic.

"While we have been rendering lip homage to democracy, we have been unblushing and cruel military imperialists in our dealings with this weak neighbor. It is a great flagrant instance of bullying oppression of black, and often ignorant men, accompanied by a sordid attempt to exploit their resources."

A number of native Haitians are now in Washington, D. C., seeking a conference with the President for the purpose of relieving conditions in the new republic. It is said that the big money interests in Wall street is re-

Prominent Haitians

New York Age 3/5/21

MM. Sannon, Vincent and Thoby Sent by Union Patriotique to Demand Congressional Probe of the Occupation.

With the arrival in the United States on Saturday, February 26th, of M. Perceval Thoby, former Secretary of the Haitian Legation at Washington, the personnel of the Haitian Mission to this country is complete. The other members M. Paulius Sannon, former Haitian Minister to the United States, and M. Stenio Vincent, former Chairman of the Haitian Senate, reached New York on February 12th and have remained here awaiting the arrival of their confrere.

It was thought that the Mission would proceed at once to Washington, but it is intimated that the gentlemen composing the Mission realized the needlessness of making any attempt to secure an unprejudiced hearing from the Wilson Administration, and so they wisely refrained from any active effort until the reins of government had been transferred to another element of the body politic.

A number of interesting disclosures concerning Haitian conditions under the American Occupation have found their way into the American press, so THE NEW YORK AGE sought an opportunity to have the gentlemen of the Haitian Commission give a direct message to the American people through its columns. This they readily consented to do, through M. Vincent, and they have spoken concerning the object of their Misison in this country, as follows:

Statement From the Mission.

'Since the American Occupation in Haiti, more than five years ago, due to the military censorship and the martial law has been impossible for the Haitian people to give any accurate account through the press of the features concerning the policy of the Wilson Administration in the Island Republic.

"Since soon after the landing at Port au Prince of the United States marines, a Treaty has been imposed on the Haitian people. We say *imposed*, because, according to the Memorandum of the American Legation at Port au Prince, this Treaty was to be acepted without modification by the Haitian Government. The compulsion was easily exerted for the commander of the American expeditionary force, Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, had already seized the Custom House and the Haitian Treasury Funds and had dissolved the local army.

"In spite of the violence with which the Treaty was imposed upon the people, it has never been put into full execution. For instance, the Governme[illegible] of sponsible to a large degree for the cruelty practiced on the natives by the Americans. The Haitian president's salary was withheld for many months because he refused to sign papers giving certain American capitalists power in the little republic. American newspaper writers have described conditions in Haiti as deplorable, one declaring that its greatest need is the expulsion of the U. S. marines.

the United States pledged itself to aid the Haitian Government in

'the proper and efficient devlopment of his agricultural, 'mineral and commercial resources and in the establishment 'of the finances of Haiti on a firm and solid basis.'

Nothing has been done in this paricular. In regard to the exaggerated charge of illiteracy made against the Haitian people in the Admiral Knapp report, we must add that not a single schoolhouse has been built by the American officials. In no way gave the Haitian people gotten any effective benefit after an experiment of more than five years. And in the meanwhile the people have been ruled with an iron hand by the Military Occupation.

Harmful Acts Against Haitians.

"Such harmful acts have been committed against the Haitians, as the *corvee* system (enforced labor without pay), that the people of the interior have revolted. The *Cacos* agitation had its inception because the peasants understood that the Americans came into the country to put them into slavery.

"With the failure of the American intervention, which confronts them, the Haitian people want to recover their soverignty and national independence. Through a big Haitian organization, with branches all over the country, created last year and known as the '*Union Patriotique*,' they have drafted and made public their national desiderata, as follows:

"1st. Immediate suppression of the martial law (which has been proclaimed by Rear Admiral Caperton since December 2nd 1915) and the military courts.

"2nd. Immediate reorganization of the Haitian forces (military and pollice) and consequently, the withdrawal in a short time of the American Occupation.

"3rd. Abrogation of the Treaty of September 16th, 1915.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem – 1921.

West Indies

HAYTIANS IN REVOLT AGAINST CRUEL AMERICAN REGIME, SAYS NATIONAL CITY BANK OFFICIAL

Actual Physical Slavery Forced Upon Black Republic by Brutal Bloodthirsty Druken Army Officers, Says Farnham—Conditions Now at Worst

The N. Y. News 10/15/21

Washington, Oct. 8.—"The failure of the United States government to present some well defined plan for the rehabilitation of Haiti in 1918, when it had been thoroughly pacified by the marines and was as quiet as a graveyard, has led to the present revolutionary conditions, which are worse now than before the occupation."

That was the charge made by Roger L. Farnham, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, an institution regarded by the Haitians as directly responsible for the troubles that led up to the military invasion and occupation of their country by the United States, at the Senate inquiries under way here. The Rev. L. Ton Evans, for twenty-eight years a Baptist missionary in Haiti, another witness, not only confirmed the charge made by Mr. Farnham, but added:

"The charges of drunkenness, cruelty and brutality toward the natives which have brought shame and disgrace on the American navy are primarily due to the conduct of General Alexander Williams, who was in command of the gendarmerie; Major Wells, who commanded a district in the north, and Captain Brown, who commanded the Marines at St. Marc, and the officers and men of their commands.

"Cruel Exercise of Power"

"Seeing the example set by their superiors and the methods they used to maintain discipline, those in authority under them resorted to the most cruel and barbarous means in their exercise of power. General Williams was sympathetic with drunkenness, and when Colonel Russell issued his prohibition order, Williams, Brown and other officers of that type simply laughed at it and went on drinking just as before.

"The Haitians are naturally a peaceful, agricultural people. They are kind and hospitable, cleanly in their habits, but of a primitive type of civilization. They are not of a revolutionary type, and if let alone by white men would live a peaceful life. They are constantly being stirred to revolutionary activity by designing foreigners, principally Germans, who lend money at usurious rates to all the political parties, and who reap greater profits from these loans than from legitimate trade interests.

Propaganda by Germans

"When the American commercial interests began to invest in Haiti in 1910, the Germans set up a powerful propaganda, teaching the Haitian that the Americans were coming to steal their lands and reduce them to slavery. The Germans had been smart enough to keep strictly out of Haitian politics. All the Germans did was to finance the party fights, which they constantly incited, and reap 20 per cent profits from the loans they made. Nor did the Germans try to force any change in the law preventing aliens from owning the land. Instead, they married Haitian women, and thus won control of the land held by their wives.

"When the Americans came they committed the monumental blunder of forcing, at the point of the bayonet, the adoption of a new constitution containing a clause permitting the sale of land to aliens, resulting in the immediate acquisition by American companies of hundreds of thousands of acres of the richest lands in Haiti.

Then Came Slavery

"The American marines then instituted the corvee, which was actual physical slavery. The prophecies of the Germans had come true. The Americans had stolen their lands and reduced them to slavery. This was the cause of the bitter warfare waged against the occupation."

The fact was brought out in both the testimony of Mr. Farnham and Mr. Evans that the cause of the landing of American marines was not disturbances by the Haitians, but the fact that France had violated the Monroe Doctrine by landing her forces in Haiti to protect her interests there against Germany, which was using her large interests in Haiti as a base for operations against France and England in the West Indies.

Haiti

MIXING MORE WHITEWASH.

The news dispatches from Washington last week made it clear that more whitewash is mixing for the benefit of those United States marines charged with responsibility for the killing and inhuman treatment of the natives of Haiti during the occupation. The testimony given before the special Senate investigating committee by Lieut.-Col. Alexander S. Williams, who acted as commander of the gendarmes at one time, was of this negative character, concerning the responsibility of the American officers:

"They all showed the greatest friendship and sympathy for the natives. It is difficult for me to believe that any gendarme officer would deliberately cause to be killed a native under his control as a prisoner. I do not believe there were any guilty of doing so. I have no doubt whatever that many natives were killed by the native personnel of the gendarmes. I had occasion to try a number of them on such charges and turn some over for trial by the civil courts."

It is also difficult to believe that the gendarmes would dare to kill any of the natives taken as prisoners, without the approval, either direct or tacit, of their American officers.

Senator McCormick, chairman of the committee, made the remarkable statement that the committee had not decided to make any request with respect to the lifting of martial law, and expressed the opinion that such a status in the island would not interfere with the committee's work.

The petition presented by Mr. Storey, however, asserted that unless martial law was lifted "it will be impossible to hear the facts." Few Haitians with the fear of incurring the harsh retaliation possible under the existing state of martial law, as administered by the marines, would dare to testify to facts showing the atrocities perpetrated by these same marines. It looks like the Senate committee would rather apply a fresh coat of whitewash than make it possible to establish the facts.

TELL OF HAITI CONDITIONS.

One Witness Praises Marines and Another Charges Cruelties.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Differing views as to the results of American occupation in Haiti were presented today to the special Senate investigating committee by a trio of witnesses.

Richard R. Forrest of Rye, N. Y., said that the work done by the American forces toward restoration of law and order was "truly remarkable," and that disappointment felt by the Haitians was due to failure in their expectations of being quickly raised to a state of prosperity.

Max Zuckerman of Boston, who enlisted in the Marine Corps as Joseph Rosenthal of New York City, and served in Haiti from November, 1915, until October, 1918, testified that third degree practices were inflicted on native prisoners, who, he said, were pelted with sandbags and lifted until their toes only touched the ground in order to wring from them information concerning cacos or bandits.

"The marines, as a unit, did very good work, but there was some individual feeling among the men against the natives," he added.

Under examination by counsel for the committee, Zuckerman testified that the marines followed orders not to fire until fired upon; that sand clubs were used upon natives in the presence of a Captain Torrey of the Marine Corps, who questioned prisoners after they had been beaten, but that no American officer was present when prisoners were strung up to force confessions, or when natives were fired upon by gendarmes. He placed the responsibility for the ill treatment of the natives, with the exception of the sand clubbing incidents, on the native gendarmes.

James Weldon Johnson of New York City, a negro, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and former American Consul in South and Central America, who spent six weeks in Haiti in the Spring of 1920, declared that social equality between the races had prevailed in until American occupation. Failure of the American to recognize such equality, he said, had caused bitter resentment by the natives. The people were disappointed, he asserted, because military rule had been imposed, and the convention entered into with the United States had not been carried out as the natives had expected it would be.

MARINES WERE READY TO DISSOLVE ASSEMBLY

Ma. Baltimore Herald

Haitians Were Not Prepared To Adopt Needed Legislation

11/16/21

Washington, Nov. 14.—American marines in Haiti were prepared to dissolve the Haitian Constituent Assembly in 1917, if the President of the republic failed to do so, Brigadier General Eli K. Cole of the Marine Corps testified today before a Senate investigating committee, under cross-examination by Ernest Angell, counsel for a group of native Haitians. General Cole commanded the American forces of occupation at that time.

"The Constituent Assembly," said General Cole, "was not prepared to incorporate in the new constitution guarantees which were deemed necessary for Americans and it was thought their work should be stopped."

General Cole the committee that under American occupation the Haitians enjoyed a peace and security they had never known.

Replying to a question by Senator Oddie (Republican), Nevada, General Cole said it never had been necessary to detail marines to guard the mails in Haiti.

SOMETIMES ATE, SOMETIMES FED, YANKS IN HAITI

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The torturing and eating of Private Lawrence and the killing and mutilation of Lieut. Muth of the marine corps by bandits of Haiti were described before the special senate investigating committee today by P. M. Pilkington of New York, a technical expert who was manager for an American developing company, was in that country two years.

Cheer Daily 11/17/21

He asserted the cannibals had the primitive idea that by eating human flesh they acquired the courage of their victims, but related incidents of marines lost in the mountainous country being cared for by the bandits.

The natives were described by the witness as generally amiable, docile and amenable, and the higher class as competent to conduct an independent government.

U. S. COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE LANDS IN HAITI

Atlanta Constitution 11/30/21

Port Au Prince, Haiti, November 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American army transport Argonne arrived here today from Philadelphia bringing the special United States commision investigating the occupation of Haiti and the Dominican republic by American troops.

Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, chairman of the committee, said in a speech regarding the visit:

"We have come as impartial and loyal friends, animated by a spirit of colaboration to seek an economic and political basis for the future progress of Haiti and to discover and assure means for maintaining in your midst social and administrative order, peace, justice, education and prosperity.

"This work, always difficult, must

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be carried out now in the face of a financial crisis, lowered wages and depressed prices for agricultural and industrial products in Asia, Europe and the two Americas.

"We wish to examine into the ways following which our peoples and their representatives can find that union of security and right and duty they have been seeking. Diplomatic conventions alone do not suffice. We need not only these but an accord of purpose, strengthened by a sympathetic mutual understanding. Let us seek them together."

General D'Artiguenave, president of the republic, replied to the speech of Mr. McCormick.

The committee heard the testimony of several witneses during the afternoon.

Raps U.S. Senate Probers' Findings In Haiti Report

Atlanta Constitution

New York, December 26.—Senate support of the American marines in Haiti "makes impossible any serious protest by the United States against imperialism by other nations," according to a statement issued by the Santo Domingo Independence society.

The society declared:

"The preliminary report of the senatorial commission to investigate conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo is a disgrace to the United States. Issued immediately after conference with Secretary of State Hughes, it justifies and makes part of American public policy the overthrow by force of small and weak nations.

"It indorses the policy followed in Haiti of using violence to impose on a free people a treaty they would never have voluntarily accepted. It countenances the farces of a dummy president held in place by American bayonets, executing at second hand the will of American military authorities.

"The report frankly accepts the theory of imperialism in its worst sense. It is, in effect, a justification of the Japanese policy in Manchuria and eastern Siberia.

"No decent or workable relations between the United States and Haiti are possible unless the United States withdraws the marines and restores Haitian independence at once."

Failure of U. S. in Haiti Led To Revolutionary Conditions

National City Bank Officials Says Country Was Pacified in 1918, But Lack of Well-Defined Plan Wrought Havoc

The N. Y. Age 10/22/21

(Special to The New York Age)

Washington, D. C.—The failure of the United States Government to present some well defined plan for the rehabilitation of Haiti in 1918, when it had been thoroughly pacified by the marines and was as quiet as a graveyard, has led to the present revolutionary conditions, which are worse now than before the occupation."

That was the charge made by Roger L. Farnham, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, an institution regarded by the Haitians as directly responsible for the troubles that led up to the military invasion and occupation of their country by the United States, at the Senate inquiries on October 8th. The Rev. L. Tom Evans, for twenty-eight years a Baptist missionary in Haiti, another witness, not only confirmed the charge made by Mr. Farnham, but added:

"The charges of drunkenness, cruelty, and brutality toward the natives which have brought shame and disgrace on the American navy and primarily due to the conduct of General Alexander Williams, who was in command of the gendarmerie; Major Wells, who commanded a district in the north, and Captain Brown, who commanded the Marines at St. Marc, and the officers and men of their commands.

'Cruel Exercise of Power."

"Seeing the examples set by their superiors and the methods they used to maintain discipline, those in authority under them resorted to the most cruel and barbarous means in their exercise of power. General Williams was sympathetic with drunkenness, and when Colonel Russell issued his prohibition order, Williams, Brown, and other officers of that type simply laughed at it and went on drinking just as before.

"The Haitians are naturally a peaceful, agricultural people. The [illegible] and hospitable, cleanly in the [illegible] but of a primitive type of civili[illegible]. They are not of a revolutionary type, and if let alone by white men would live a peaceful life. They are constantly being stirred to revolutionary activity by designing foreigners, principally Germans, who lend money at usurious rates to all the political parties, and who reap greater profits from these loans than from legitimate trade interests.

Propaganda by Germans.

"When the American commercial interests began to invest in Haiti in 1910, the Germans set up a powerful propaganda, telling the Haitians that the Americans were coming to steal their lands and reduce them to slavery. The Germans had been smart enough to keep strictly out of Haitian politics. All the Germans did was to finance the party fights, which they constantly incited, and reap 20 per cent. profits from the loans they made. Nor did the Germans try to force any change in the law preventing aliens from owning the land. Instead, they married Haitian women, and thus won control of the land held by their wives.

"When the Americans came they committed the monumental blunder of forcing, at the point of the bayonet, the adoption of a new constitution containing a clause permitting the sale of land to aliens, resulting in the immediate acquisition by American companies of hundreds of thousands of acres of the richest lands in Haiti.

Then Came Slavery.

"The American marines then instituted the corvee, which was actual physical slavery. The prophecies of the Germans had come true. The Americans had stolen their lands and reduced them to slavery. This was the cause of the biter warfare waged against the occupation."

The fact was brought out in both the testimony of Mr. Farnham and Mr. Evans that the cause of the landing of American marines was not disturbances by the Haitians, but the fact that France had violated the Monroe Doctrine by landing her forces in Haiti to protect her interests there against Germany, which was using her large interests in Haiti as a base for operation against France and England in the West Indies.

HAYTIANS WANT U. S. TO RECALL MARINES NOW

Baltimore Afro-American 12/30/21

Denounce Preliminary Senatorial Report Urging Retention of American Armed Forces There

INCURABLE HARM DONE

Good Name Of United States Will Suffer In Latin-America.

New York, December 29—Denouncing the preliminary report of the Senatorial investigating committee that recently returned from a visit to Haiti and San Domingo as a disgrace to the United States the Haiti- San Domingo Independence Society issued a statement Monday asserting that the report of the commission has done irrevocable harm to the faith and good name of this country especially in Latin-America. The statement says in part:

"Issued immediately following conference with Secretary Hughes, it justifies and makes a part of American public policy the overthrow by force of arms of small and weak nations. It endorses the policy followed in Haiti of using violence to impose upon a free people a treaty which they would never have accepted of their own free will, which, in far milder form, the Republic of Haiti—the second oldest republic in the Western Hemisphere—had repeatedly rejected. It countenances the farce of a dummy President held in place by American bayonets, executing at second hand the will of American military authorities."

"The United States should withdraw the marines from Haiti and restore Haitian independence at once," concludes the society statement. Moorfield Storey (white) is Chairman of the Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society; Jas. Weldon Johnson, Vice Chairman.

SAYS INQUIRY PROVED ATROCITIES IN HAITI

New York Times 12/24/21

Editor of The Nation Asserts Senate Committee Confirmed Charges Against Marines.

NATIVES' FINGERS CUT OFF

Ears Clipped, and They Were Subjected to Water Cure—Lifschutz Persecuted, Says Gruening.

Stories of atrocities committed by American marines against native of Haiti and San Domingo have been confirmed by many witnesses before the Special Senate Committee, headed by Senator Medill McCormick, according to Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, managing editor of The Nation, who has just returned from the West Indies with the committee which is to continue its investigation in Washington. Dr. Gruening visited the two islands several weeks before the Senate committee, to make an independent investigation for his publication and for the Haiti and San Domingo Independence Society, of which Moorfield Storey, former head of the American Bar Association, is President.

"There is no doubt that Harris Lifschutz was persecuted," said Dr. Gruening, when asked about the case brought to light through Congressman Isaac Siegel. "Lifschutz was the first American civilian ever killed in Haiti, as far as records show. During the 103 years when Haiti had its independent Government there is no record of any American ever having been killed there."

One of the worst atrocity casse, according to Dr. Gruening, was that in which Captain Charles Frederick Merkel was made defendant. Merkel, according to many witnesses, subjected native prisoners not only to the water cure, but strung them up, cut off pieces of their ears, fingers or other parts from day to day, and sprinkled salt or lime juice upon their wounds.

"Major Knigsbury was sent into the interior to investigate this case," explained Dr. Gruening. "He called Captain Merkel in and arrested him preparatory to a trial by court-martial. But the case came to an end when Captain Merkel committed suicide by shooting himself."

"The sentiment in both countries is strong for independence," continued Dr. Gruening. "They believe that intervention by the United States was clearly illegal, and they are at a loss to understand it. However, they harbor no bitter resentment against the United States.

"For they are entirely familiar with the history of our Great Republic; they understood the liberty-loving motives which actuated Washington and the other founders of the Republic; they are familiar with the life of Lincoln and recognize the ideals fro which he stood. Consequently they have not hitherto impugned our motives, but they feel aggrieved at what they consider our unwarranted course with respect to their independence.

"The Diminicans are insisting upon unqualified independence, and rather than sign any agreement as a basis for American withdrawal which will in any way compromise their complete liberty they prefer to have American military occupation until such time as they consider justice without any condition can be obtained.

Dr. Gruening said the finances of the two countries were not in an encouraging condition, due largely to the unsettled conditions which brought about American intervention and to subsequent mismanagement and world-wide depression.

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Race Problem – N

West Indies

THE HAITIANS AS WARRIORS.

Have Rendered Invaluable and Meritorious Ser[illegible]

(By Arthur A. Sch[illegible], Secretary
WASH D C ODD FELLOWS JOUR
MAY 4, 1921

I remember my trip to Santo Domingo, nearly fifteen years ago. Leaving New York on the steamship *Cherokee*, we had no sooner seen the outline of the impressive mountain tops of Haiti than the American ships of war were ready to show the inflexible axiom, "*el que sirve a la justicia ofende a la autoridad*" (he who serves justice offends authority).

At every port of the Dominican Republic, by edict of Roosevelt the First, there was the majesty of the American government to prevent, among other things, the importation of arms, etc.

The native people did not know, and I believe up to this moment are striving to find out, why they have suffered so much. It is a case of might forcing it over right. What has taken place in that island will some day see the light coming through France or Spain. It will be a very drastic indictment.

Since then Haiti has affronted the great democratic powers under the new Carolus V, by the name of Wilsonius primus, to whom we are indebted for the holocaust that has overtaken the French-speaking of Haiti in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty.

But Napoleon, in his famous proclamation to the inhabitants of Santo Domingo dated from Paris, 17th Brumaire, says: "Whatever your origin, or your color, you are all French, you are all free, and all equal before God and before the republic."

It is a pity our present men in power can not see the justice and the force of the statement made over a century ago. If we must believe in Christianity, Christianity, then, as Napoleon said, "we are all equal before God."

The Island of Hispanola or Santo Domingo has been the theater of events remarkable and wars terrible. From the time Columbus first landed there and raised the Christian cross upon its virgin soil unto this very day, Santo Domingo has been the subject of much concern to this and other nations. Three nations have met their "Waterloo" in Santo Domingo—Spain, England, and France.

As Negroes had given satisfaction as slaves in Seville, Spain, Father Las Casas petitioned the government that to protect the miserable lives of the Indians, Negroes be brought to the New World as substitutes for this laborious work in the mines. Cardinal Ximenez strenuously opposed the proposition of this would-be protector of the Indians; he could not be persuaded to believe that the situation would be improved by reducing to slavery another race.

King Charles V, however, ruled in favor of Father Las Casas' proposition, and African natives were forcibly brought into the New World. Companies were chartered by royal decree to bring Negroes from the African coast, and soon the infamous traffic was regularly established. It grew into a lucrative business, to become the financial prop of many Christian nations.

By kingly arrangements the western half of the island was ceded to France, which, like other European powers, was seeking colonial aggrandizement. The part of the island ceded to France was called Haiti, and was ruled with an iron hand. The African slaves were driven to spend every ounce of their energies in the production of rum, sugar, indigo coffee, etc. Haiti became the French paradise of the West Indies. Each year the commercial spirit increased, and the vitality of the slaves correspondingly decreased; and things drifted from bad to worse with no prospect of betterment. "The increased activity arising from intense eagerness for wealth brought on all the cruelties peculiar to slavery, and this passion became more and more intense."

In Haiti at this period of the island's history there were thousands of free men of color, and in the middle of the seventeenth century these people had increased to such an enormous proportion that they were looked upon by the French Government as dangerous to the control of the island.

When by several naval battles in the West Indies, the forces of Admiral Count D'Estaing had become depleted to an alarming extent, he received orders to recruit from Haiti, which was his nearest base, for it was known that conditions in the mother country were such that no such reinforcements could be there obtained. In 1777 aboard the ships of the Admiral there were upwards of 800 men of color who had volunteered their services in behalf of the critical position

Haiti

of the American forces at Savannah.

These were a part of the troops which landed at Savannah, Ga., in the year 1779. And to the gallantry of these free men of color the American Commonwealth should give praise for their pluck and determination in saving the patriot army from defeat.

The distinguished writer, Moreau de St. Mery, says: "A corps of mulattoes had even been made troops of the line under the name of 'Royal Chasseurs,' and accompanied Count D'Estaing in the expedition to Savannah during the Amer[illegible] Revolution."

This writer, who then lived in Haiti, says further: "I saw Vincent the year preceding his death. Recalling the ancient prowess of the men of color who enrolled for the expedition to Savannah, said that his descendants were among the first to offer themselves; that to them he had transmitted his valor."

But besides the Haitian Negroes there were American slaves whose earthly masters had taken them to the point of danger to render offensive aid, and hundreds of Negroes fought for American independence, only to be purposely forgotten. "Many Negroes at the South who fought in the Revolution,' says Wilson, "were re-enslaved, and this is so far beyond doubt that no one denies it."

In Mrs. Kemble's "Diary on a Georgian Plantation in the Year 1838," she relates the following incident: "In the evening there visited me the son of a very remarkable man who had been one of the chief drivers on the estate of Major Kemble, who brought me a silver cup which Major K. had given his father as a testimonial of his fidelity and trustworthiness at the time of the invasion of the coast of Georgia by the Engilsh troops. Choice words of praise were inscribed upon the token.

"Was this not a curious reward for a slave, who was supposed not to be able to read his own praise? And yet with the honorable pride with which his son regarded this relic I am sure the master did well to so reward his servant, though it seemed hard that the son of much a man should be a slave. Maurice himself came with his father's precious silver cup in his hand to beg for a small allowance of sugar and for a prayer book, also to know if the privilege of a milk cow for the support of his family, which was among the favors Major continued to him." (p. 274.)

This Negro slave was undoubtedly at the battle of Savannah, and in order not to waken in his nor his followers' bosoms any incentive for freedom, they were kept in gross ignorance. The American historian has muffled the sound of that battle, and credit bestowed upon men of sable hue is evaporated as steam is freed into the atmosphere.

George Washington, the father of his country, owned slaves, and only at his death were they freed. But when Simon Bolivar joined the revolutionists who rose up to wrest South America from the yoke of Spanish tyranny, he set his slaves at liberty, and organized out of these freedmen a regiment which rendered valuable service at Venezuela. Bolivar's first attempt failed. Then he retired to Jamaica, from whence in December, 1815, he sailed for Haiti and entreated Alexander Petion to assist South America in breaking off the Spanish yoke. President Petion generously fitted out the expedition and made it possible for munitions of war to leave the Haitian Republic without interference or offense to the laws of neutrality by having the ships clear in the name of "Mr. Southerland." This is one of the greatest achievements recorded in the history of Venezuela and Haiti.

The commander of the Cayes, General Marion, was instructed by President Petion in his official letters that General Bolivar was to suffer no inconvenience in carrying out his sacred mission in the cause of freedom. General Bolivar was also assured that a goodly number of Haitian soldiers was available.

Search the revolutionary annals, look at Switzerland, Holland, the United States, and France and you will observe that these countries favored the tendencies of its men. Now look at Bolivar against the Spaniards, who stood 90 to 1, holding the strategical positions and the cities, with soldiers under capable officers who had tasted power under Soult, Massena, and Dupont Bolivar landed with two hundred and fifty patriots, among them Haitians, against 15,000 tyrants and carried the flag of liberty from the majestic Orinoco to the Argentine heights of Cuzco and Potosi.

During the last interview between Petion and Bolivar at Port-au-Prince, Petion begged that upon reaching Venezuela the slaves be freed. "How can you create a republic," he said, "with slavery?" Bolivar promised he would do so, adding: "Do not beg me for this act of justice as a recompense for your liberality, but as a happy augury of my destiny."

The Venezuelan historian has said, "The greatness of Petion was to love his fellowman and confide in him; he was amiable and useful to the Republic. His works will breathe candor and probity, and in the redemption of the New Worlds much will be his share for having been the fountain—nay, the resources that made possible the independence of South America."

Alexander Petion was born in Port-au-Prince in 1770, educated in France, and graduated from the St. Cyr Military Academy, the West Point of France, from which ours is a prototype. He was a skilful civil engineer, and at the time of his elevation to power he passed for the most scientific officer and the most erudite individual among the Negro race and the equal, if not the superior, of many of the American officers now functioning in Haiti at a time when she is impotent in the unequal show and demonstration of power of the strong against the weak.

President Petion died March 29, 1818, at the age of 48 years. At his funeral obsequies the learned counsellor, Herard Dumesle, delivered the oration, in which he called him "the father of the country" and which posterity will garland with the name of great; he was a benefactor for the people, the legislator who was always ready to serve the people; he restored morality and public education."

During November 19, 1803, the terms of capitulation agreed by the General Rochambeau on the part of the French army and General Dessalines, commanding the black troops, or, as they were termed, "L'Armee Indigene," brings out the humanity of this great man.

"All the officers—miltary and civil—and the troops composing the garrison of the Cape shall leave the place with all the honors of war, carrying with them their arms and all the private property belonging to their demi-brigades."

A British squadron was in touch with conditions and helped Rochambeau. "Captain Bligh immediately hastened to General Dessalines to inform him of what he had done, and with much difficulty prevailed upon him to suffer the French to depart without further molestation. There were 8,000 men, including seamen and soldiers."

This excerpt is taken from the correspondence to Rear-Admiral Duckworth. We are interested to show the manner and method of Dessalines and the present military prowess of the American forces in Haiti who have distinguished themselves in the most honorable way by killing thousands of people, whose arms, if any, were antiquated when compared with the thousands of machine guns landed to prevent even the birds from singing their songs of freedom from on the mountain tops. This son of the famous General Rochambeau, whose bronze figure can be seen in the national capital of

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

the American nation, is the same character whom Dessalines drove out ignominiously from Cape Haiti.

The Haitians have rendered to the cause of independence invaluable and meritorious services. The historian, Madiou, fills and St. Mery have chronicled in the pages of their books the undisputable facts that over 800 Haitians, free men of color, fought for the cause of North American independence.

In South America Simon Bolivar hailed President Petion with words of the highest praise for the great service he so generously rendered for the cause of South American independence. The deeds of Haitian sons will live as long as there are true lovers of freedom, and the names of Bolivar and Petion will brilliantly shine and retain their lustre as long as that of George Washington.

I set out to show forth and to recite some of the many deeds in the cause of liberty men of sable hue have done in the history of the world. The courage and heroism shown by Negroes in the many wars waged in the southern seas will, however, remain dormant until some poet, inspired by these deeds, will tune his lyre and sing of their devotion to a cause which time has proved enmeshed in the bitter preoccupation of races.

William Wells Brown, the Negro historian and novelist, on pausing while in London to admire the monument erected to the memory of Nelson in Trafalgar Square, noticed that among the group of sailors represented in the base relief was a Negro.

In every battle there has been tangible evidence of sublime courage and faultless heroism, whether the Negro fought with Perry on Lake Erie, 1812; with Toussaint and Dessalines in Haiti, 1796; under General Green on Long Island, 1777; or with the Bush Negroes of Dutch Guiana, 1772; with San Martin in the Argentine Republic or with the Maroon Johnson, 1806, in Jamaica. They fought for a principle, and no matter how much others may ridicule it, they gave their lives in defense of the ideals of Rosseau that permeated everywhere people who suffred under the oppressive yoke of despotism marked and entwined with the birth of the independence of the New World.

U. S. PROMISE TO QUIT SHAM, SAY SAN DOMINGANS

Former Head of Haitian Senate Sees 'Camouflage' to Impress South America in Announcement.

N Y C CALL
JUNE 23, 1921

WANTS MARINES OUT

James W. Johnson, of Negro Aid Ass'n, Sees Loss of Latin Countries' Trade if Occupation Continues

Withdrawal of United States marines from Santo Damingo while the military occupation is in full swing in the little neighbor republic of Haiti can mean only qualified independence for the Domingans. Inhabitants of Santo Domingo themselves realize this and regard the gesture of withdrawing troops on the part of the United States as "camouflage" intended to impress South America.

Stenio Vincent, former president of the Haitian Senate and a member of the delegation sent by the Union Patriotique to plead the cause of Haiti before the people and Congress of the United States, made this assertion last night while speaking on the Haitian situation at the Civic Club, 14 West 12th street.

"There can be no absolute independence for Santo Domingo with the American occupation in Haiti," said Vincent. "The Domingans are perfectly aware of this. They realize the danger of having the United States for a close neighbor in Haiti, and they believe that the proposed withdrawal of troops is camouflage to blind South America to the impositions of the United States on weaker neighbors.

"Until the Haitian question is settled Domingans will no tbelieve any assurances by the United States as to their own sovereignty."

Haitians and Domingans are "in the same boat," according to the Haitian diplomat, and Domingans are in full sympathy with the Haitian cause.

In view of the campaign pledges of President Harding in regard to the occupation of Haiti, Mr. Vincent severely criticised the action of Secretary of the Navy Denby in clamping down the censorship which had temporarily been lifted, and scouted the excuse given by Mr. Denby that this was necessary to "suppress revolution."

"There is no revolution in Haiti and there will be none unless it is provoked by military despotism," he declared.

Gives U. S. Motives in Haiti.

The real motives back of the renewed Haitian censorship Mr. Vincent asserted to be as follows:

1. To prevent Haitian newspapers from printing not only the memorial presented to Congress by the Haitian delegation, but also any comment on it by the American press.
2. To prevent Haitians from learning of the proposed settlement of the affairs of Santo Domingo.
3. To suppress free speech in Haiti until the new Congress shall have been elected.
4. To make sure that the personnel of the new Haitian Congress shall be "100 per cent American."

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who presided, declared that for the sake of "dollars and cents and South American trade," if not for reasons of sentiment, the United States should immediately restore the unconditional sovereignty of Haiti.

"There is great danger that the good will of all of Latin America may be lost unless this question is settled," he said. Citing his eight years in the United States consular service in Latin America as authority, Mr. Johnson asserted that the neighbor republics to the south watch us "carefully and somewhat fearfully" and that they are particularly apprehensive because they themselves are so largely made up of Negroes, Indians and mixed races.

Prefer Europe to U. S.

"South Americans haven't made much of this publicly because they are a little too proud, but on this account they prefer Europe to the United States.

"Our action in Haiti and Santo Domingo profoundly affects these countries. It is not a matter of sentiment alone, but of dollars and cents and trade with South America."

Formation of a Society of Friends of Haitian Freedom was presaged by Mr. Johnson, who said that such an organization had been launched though only one meeting of those interested had been held and no definite policy had been formulated. He added that unless some action was taken by "fair-minded people in the United States," there was danger that everything that has been done for the liberation of Haiti might be lost.

HAITI CHARGES U.S. WITH MISRULE

Literary Digest

THE "WATER CURE" of Spanish War days is listed among the tortures which three Haitian delegates of the Patriotic Union of Haiti charge that American officers and marines perpetrate upon the natives of that unhappy country. In a report to the President, the Department of State, and to Congress, this committee of three charge our troops of occupation with confiscation of a half million in government funds; with being directly and indirectly responsible for the deaths of more than 9,000 Haitian prisoners, and with "numberless abominable crimes," of which twenty-five cases, with names and dates, are given in the report. The naval investigation ordered by Secretary of the Navy Daniels last year is characterized as a joke, and a Congressional investigation is demanded. "The same old rot," is the way Secretary of the Navy Denby dismisses these charges, and the Cincinnati *Times-Star* and the Seattle *Times* express their feelings by exclaiming, "Bosh!" and "Buncombe!" respectively, but the Manchester *Union* reminds us that "just so long as our people are kept in the dark regarding conditions in Haiti, be they good, bad, or mixed, such reports as these will make them uneasy." "Who of us knows whether these charges are true or false?" asks this paper.

"The charges of the Haitian delegates are too detailed and too specific to be dismissed," believes the Boston *Herald*. "The reputation of the United States for just dealing with our neighbors is at stake," declares the Rochester *Post Express*, and the New York *Tribune* is of the opinion that "the whole Haitian matter should be settled once for all." Continues *The Tribune*:

"Justice demands that the people of the Black Republic shall have a square deal. Expediency makes it important that our relations with the island can give no cause for criticism to Latin America. Our occupation of Haiti has caused uneasiness among the southern republics. They are watching us closely, ready to see design in an error of judgment and to interpret as a policy the blunders of petty officials."

But "what Haitians wholly fail to understand is that the navy is non-partizan and that the marine corps is the marine corps, whether the Secretary be Mr. Daniels or Mr. Denby," says the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*. The trouble with Haiti, thinks the Portland *Oregonian*, "is that it has real government for the first time since it became independent, and its 'patriots' do not like it, for it means an end to free graft, free murder, and free revolution." The Haitian people, according to the report, in addition to reparations, desire:

"1. Immediate abolition of martial law and courts martial.

"2. Immediate reorganization of the Haitian police and military forces, and withdrawal within a short period of the United States military occupation.

"3. Abrogation of the convention of 1915.

"4. Convocation within a short period of a constituent assembly with all the guaranties of electoral liberty."

"The burden of the Haitian complaint probably is indicated in the contention that the country is entitled to reparations," points out the Indianapolis *Star*, and the Nashville *Banner* thinks the delegates have been misled into thinking that the new Administration "would welcome an opportunity to discredit the old one." "If that is the case, they are raising a row for nothing," believes *The Banner*, while the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* comes to this conclusion:

"The simple fact is that the marines have had a man's job in Haiti, and they have handled it in man fashion. They were sent over to restore order, and this they have done. In order to do it, they have been compelled to use force, because they were dealing with men who know no other law than that of force. If they had not used such force as was necessary, there would have been no order in Haiti."

CHALLENGES CHARGES OF HAITIEN SLAYINGS

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Marines Kind to Natives, Officer Tells Senators.

11/4/21

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Charges that Haitian natives were killed or inhumanly treated by gendarmes acting on orders of American marine officers were challenged today before the special Senate investigating committee by Lieut. Col. Alexander S. Williams, who acted as assistant commander and later as commander of the gendarmes between August, 1916, and July, 1919.

"From my knowledge of the personnel of the American officers in the gendarme forces I would state they were inspired by a very high sense of duty, anxious to do everything possible to advance the interests of the Haitiens and reflect credit on the marine corps," Col. Williams asserted.

"They all showed the greatest friendship and sympathy for the natives. It is difficult for me to believe that any gendarme could deliberately cause to be killed a native under his control as a prisoner. I do not believe there were any guilty of doing so. I have no doubt whatever that many natives were killed by the native personnel of the gendarmes. I had occasion to try a number of them and turn some over for trial by the civil courts."

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HAITI CHARGES US WITH MISRULE

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"4. Convocation within a short period of a constituent assembly with all the guaranties of electoral liberty."

"The burden of the Haitian complaint probably is indicated in the contention that the country is entitled to reparations," points out the Indianapolis *Star*, and the Nashville *Banner* thinks the delegates have been misled into thinking that the new Administration "would welcome an opportunity to discredit the old one." "If that is the case, they are raising a row for nothing," believes *The Banner*, while the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* comes to this conclusion:

"The simple fact is that the marines have had a man's job in Haiti, and they have handled it in man fashion. They were sent over to restore order, and this they have done. In order to do it, they have been compelled to use force, because they were dealing with men who know no other law than that of force. If they had not used such force as was necessary, there would have been no order in Haiti."

U. S. PROMISE TO QUIT SHAM, SAY SAN DOMINGANS

Former Head of Haitian Senate Sees 'Camouflage' to Impress South America in Announcement.

N Y C CALL
JUNE 23, 1921

WANTS MARINES OUT

James W. Johnson, of Negro Aid Ass'n, Sees Loss of Latin Countries' Trade if Occupation Continues

Withdrawal of United States ma rines from Santo Damingo while th military occupation is in full swing i the little neighbor republic of Haiti can mean only qualified independence fo the Domingans. Inhabitants of Santo Domingo themselves realize this and regard the gesture of withdrawing troops on the part of the United States as "camouflage" intended to impress South America.

Stenio Vincent, former president of the Haitian Senate and a member of the delegation sent by the Union Patriotique to plead the cause of Haiti before the people and Congress of the United States, made this assertion last night while speaking on the Haitian situation at the Civic Club, 14 We 12th street.

"There can be no absolute independence for Santo Domingo with the American occupation in Haiti," said Vincent. "The Domingans are perfectly aware of this. They realize the danger of having the United States for a close neighbor in Haiti, and they believe that the proposed withdrawal of troops is camouflage to blind South America to the imposition of the United States on weaker neighbors.

"Until the Haitian question is settled Domingans will no thelieve any assurances by the United States as to their own sovereignty."

Haitians and Domingans are "in the same boat," according to the Haitian diplomat, and Domingans are in full sympathy with the Haitian cause.

In view of the campaign pledges of President Harding in regard to the occupation of Haiti, Mr. Vincent severely criticised the action of Secretary of the Navy Denby in clamping down the censorship which had temporarily been lifted, and scouted the excuse given by Mr. Denby that this was necessary to "suppress revolution."

"There is no revolution in Haiti and there will be none unless it is provoked by military despotism," he declared.

Gives U. S. Motives in Haiti.

The real motives back of the renewed Haitian censorship Mr. Vincent asserted to be as follows:

1. To prevent Haitian newspapers from printing not only the memorial presented to Congress by the Haitian delegation, but also any comment on it by the American press.

2. To prevent Haitians from learning of the proposed settlement of affairs of Santo Domingo.

3. To suppress free speech in Haiti until the new Congress shall have been elected.

4. To make sure that the personnel of the new Haitian Congress shall be "100 per cent American."

"There is great danger that the Senate will of all of Latin America may lost unless this question is settled," he said. Citing his eight years in the United States consular service in Latin America as authority, Mr. Johnson asserted that the Republics to the south watched us "carefully" and somewhat fearfully" and that they are particularly apprehensive because they themselves are so largely made up of Negroes, Indians and mixed races.

Prefer Europe to U. S.

"South Americans haven't much of this publicly because they are a little too proud, but on this account they prefer Europe to the United States.

"Our action in Haiti and Santo Domingo profoundly affects the countries. It is not a matter of sentiment alone, but of dollars and cents. Foundation of a Society of Friends of Haitian Freedom was presaged by Mr. Johnson, who said that such an organization had been launched although only one meeting of those interested had been held and no definite policy had been formulated. He added that unless some action was taken by "fair-minded people in the United States," there was danger that everything that has been done for the liberation of Haiti might be lost.

CHARGES CHARGES OF HAITIEN SLAYINGS

Nov. 3.—Charges that Haitian natives were killed or inhumanly treated by gendarmes acting under his control as a native of every on orders of American marine officers, not believe there were any guilty of the lib- doing so. I have no doubt whatever special Senate investigating committee by Lieut. Col. Alexander S. Williams, who acted as assistant commander of the gendarmes between August, 1916, and July, 1919.

"From my knowledge of the personnel of the American officers in the gendarme forces I would state they were inspired by a very high sense of duty, anxious to do everything possible to advance the interests of the Haitiens and reflect credit on the marine corps," Col. Williams asserted.

"They all showed the greatest friendship and sympathy for the na-

WASHINGTON, It is difficult for me to believe that any gendarme could deliberately cause to be killed a native

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Marines Kind to Natives, Officer Tells Senators.
11/4/21

Haiti

Race Problem—West Indies. 1921.

Blame Ruin of Haiti Republic to South and Democrats

Official investigations, made principally with the idea of smearing a coat of whitewash over the dirty surface of affairs as regards the occupation of Haiti by officials, officers and men, and which resulted in a clear bill of sale for those responsible for conditions in the republic to our south by the investigators appointed by the United States government, are finding a fitting after-climax in the reports being sent in by "Eye Witness," special correspondent for one of the large Chicago daily newspapers. This writer says more than a mouthful when he states that the "mistakes made by the officials and officers in charge of the occupation would have been avoided if we had not brought into this black man's country our northern, and worse than that, our northern-southern prejudice against the Negro."

An Interview

Selecting a prominent member of the Haitian bar and the son of a former Haitian minister to the United States for an interview—Georges Leger by name—"Eye Witness" gained a world of enlightenment; asking for a compact reason for the troubles and rancors which have grown out of the occupation, he was told:

"First, incompetency. We have had the bad part of a good thing. What I mean is that a good occupation would be a good thing for Haiti, but this has not been a good occupation, and it is not growing better.

Sent "Deserving Democrats"

"Second, prejudice. We not only suffer by the prejudice which the United States as a whole feels against the Negro, but you have sent us people who have the worst prejudice against us. I mean the 'deserving Democrats' who are in the saddle and to whom the Haitian is 'the damn nigger.'

"Third, the drawing of the color line in our own capital. If you are not too proud to take our money you should not be too proud to associate with us.

"The great good that has come of the occupation is self-evident, or would be to you if you had been a year among us. Military men have given us what they have given us in a reprehensible way, but they have given us peace. You can walk the streets of Port au Prince in safety now.

"The great fault in your occupation has grown out of the fact that you have sent us young corporals and sergeants of marines and have made them lieutenants and captains in the Haitian gendarmerie overnight.

"They were not accustomed to power and you've made them emperors of life and death. They lack education, both military and cultural."

Want Good Treatment

"The Haitian people do not care who runs the country," Mr. Leger continued, "so long as they are well treated. It is the educated people who have been most sorely deceived about the occupation, because they knew more. 'These Americans are awful!' the ignorant say to us. 'Yes,' we reply, 'but you haven't got real Americans down here.'

Correspondent Talks

"I can readily testify to the truth of Mr. Leger's statements," writes "Eye Witness." "Daily I encounter American lieutenants and captains in the Haitian gendarmerie who cannot shape a grammatical sentence in conversation. The educated Haitian, who is perilously expert in estimating a man according to speech and conduct, is quick to take the measure of these untutored and sometimes extremely gauche men."

Bad Condition

This, then, must be considered a bad condition and one that should be remedied with all haste. Affairs between these ignoramuses and the Haitians are becoming more and more acute and it is only a matter of time when something is bound to break loose. You cannot take a red-neck from the canebrakes or the South nor an uneducated, bean eating marine with a hide full of prejudice and expect to invest them with an authority that will allow them to domineer a people sitting upon their own doorstone, with any assurance of amity. Either the former will become drunk with self-importance and power or the latter will wake up and decide to get rid of this rotten system which has been saddled upon them.

The Past

It is to be regretted that the present administration didn't use a little judgment in the selection of men to place in charge of the matter of occupation. At the time of the occupancy of Cuba system was the watchword, and when things had progressed to a point satisfactory to those concerned Wm. Howard Taft, who later became President of the United States, was sent down to straighten things out, and worked with such wonderful effect that today Cuba is a model for the world, both in point of government and living conditions. The administration has lived up to its reputation in the case in question. It hasn't much farther to go.

EMPLOYS HA... FOR RACE?

Searchlight 1/30/21

Cleveland, O., Jan. 22.—Declaring that the expose of conditions in Haiti had been made possible only by the organization and group action of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, James Weldon Johnson, former American consul in Nicaragua, warned the colored people of Cleveland last night that only continued group action could secure their rights as American citizens.

Mr. Johnson spoke at East Technical High school under the auspices of the Cleveland branch of the association. He is tourng the country in the interests of the association and tomorrow night is to speak in the Community church, New York, of which Rev. John Haynes Holmes is pastor.

Mr. Johnson asserted that group action will be required to keep the Ku Klux Klan out of the north. He declared the spirit of the colored man has changed and the time has passed when colored men can be shot in the back.

Mr. Johnson spent eight weeks in the American occupation. The publication of his charge that United States marines had killed 3,000 native Haitians without cause and had tortured and violated Haitian women and children were officially denied by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Gen. Barnett, former commander of the American marines in Haiti, made a report admitting 2,250 indiscriminate murders, he said. He declared the navy departments investigation of conditions in Haiti, was a mere whitewash.

The Haitian civil administration, Mr. Johnson charged, is in the hands of white officeholders who are incompetent and who for the first time have introduced color preudice in Haiti.

"Stories of atrocities by Haitians are propaganda, pure and simple, propaganda of the kind always directed toward a people actually or potentially exploited."

He declared American occupation in Haiti originated in commercial intrigue, centering in Wall Street.

MANY WHITES INFERIOR TO HAYTAIN ENVOY

Island's Representative At The League Of Nations Won Europe's Respect For West Indies

JAPAN BELLIGERENT

Afro-American 1/22/21

Other Nations Must Agree To Racial Equality Or Prepare For War

New York, Jan. 19.—(Special). Altho Haitians have been able to secure little respect from Americans on account of their color, Robert Dell, a white Englishman, writing of the recent meeting of the League of Nations in Paris for the Nation, finds that one of the most intelligent capable, and well informed delegates there was M. Frereric Doret of Hayti.

Mr. Bell says "if Americans have many men in politics as enlightened as Mr. Doret, I congratulate you, we have not many in Europe.

"He is colored of course, but I would rather be governed by him than by most of the statesmen now in power in Europe. A great many of the white delegates to the Assembly were his inferiors in every way.

"The question of equality of races will have to be faced by the League and by the European races. Japan will raise the question again next September, and the ultimate choice will be between conciliation and war."

Would Investigate The West Indies

1/28/21

Afro-American

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Senator Hiram Johnson of California introduced a resolution Wednesday asking the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the participation of American civilian or military in the governmental affairs of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

HAYTIAN CHIEFS ASK AMERICA TO WITHDRAW ARMY

New York News 2/7/21

Former Minister to United States and Senate President Bitterly Assail Marines' Murderous Rule and Wilson Regime There

H. Paulens Sannon, former Haytian Minister to the United States, and Stenio Vincent, one time chairman of the Haytian Senate, arrived here yesterday to plead the cause of the Haytian people and to urge a Congressional investigation of American occupation of the island. M. Sannon and M. Vincent charged that the court of inquiry sent to Hayti last autumn by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, was a "humbug" and "a joke."

The two Haytians say they come to the United States not as representatives of the Haytian Government but of the people. They come as the delegates of the Patriotic Union of Port au Prince to tell the American people just what the Marine Corps has done in the South Atlantic island and to ask that the military and naval forces be evacuated.

M. Sannon and M. Vincent are stopping temporarily in the Union Square Hotel, but they will proceed to Washington to seek interviews with the leaders of both the House and the Senate. It is their intention, if possible, personally to lay the cause of the Haytian people before President-elect Harding after the inauguration.

Daniels Court a Comedy

"We have come to the United States," M. Sannon said, "to say most emphatically that the naval court of inquiry presided over by Admiral Harry T. Mayo and sent by Mr. Daniels to Hayti was merely a comedy. The court went down there to make an appearance of investigation on two or three cases where some American officers were concerned. So the court called witnesses for evidence only in these cases.

"It seems that things were prearranged. Everybody else was refused a hearing by the court. It did not matter that the same offender had other charges preferred against him. Take, for instance, the case of Lieut. Lang. He was charged with having shot several prisoners in the jail at Hinche. While the court was investigating these charges a notable Haytian wrote to the court that Lieut. Lang had hanged his brother at Mirebalais, but the court did not take up this charge."

M. Sannon charges that the court never went near Mirebalais, Hinche or Las Cahobas, "where the reign of terror caused the most terrible damage in human life and property." The former Minister says Gen. Barnett, former head of the United States Marine Corps, was correct when he stated there had been indiscriminate killing in Hayti.

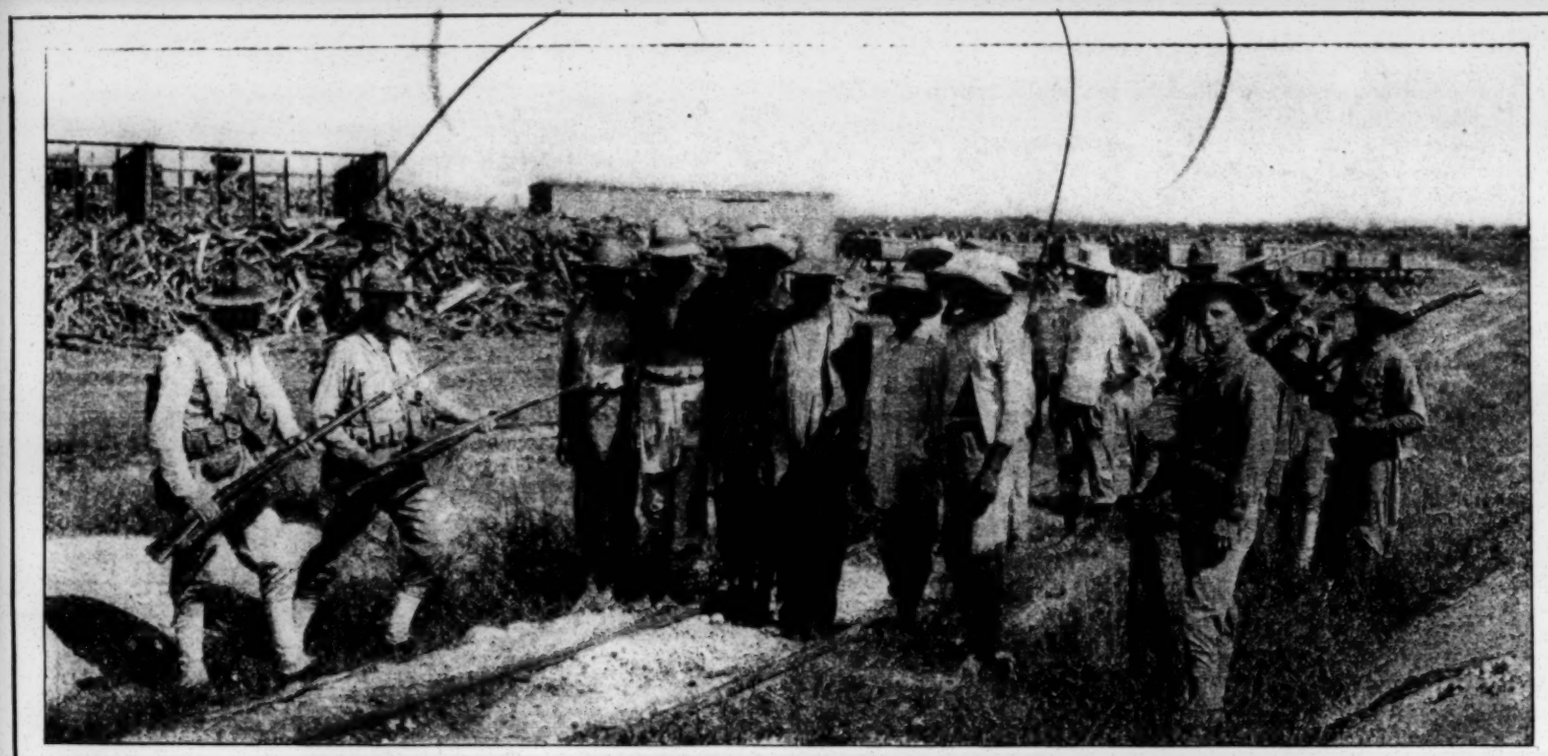
Tells of Tortures.

M. Sanon added that tortures such as the water cure, hanging and electrocution "have been perpetrated on the peaceful people." He declared it would be interesting to know why the court of inquiry never left Port au Prince in the three weeks it remained on the island.

M. Sannon said the Haytian people have suffered greatly during the Wilson Administration because the President has made it a practice to send mostly Southerners, who have an inborn dislike for negroes, to the Island. Another thing to which M. Sannon took exception was the assertion made by Franklin D. Roosevelt during the recent campaign that he had written the Haytian constitution and had "made a pretty good job of it."

What the Haytian people want, according to M. Sannon, is, first, immediate suppression of military courts; second, reorganization of the Haytian military and police forces, and the evacuation of the American forces of occupation, and, thirdly, the convocation at the earliest possible moment of a constitutional assembly.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14



UNITED STATES MARINES BRINGING IN A SQUAD OF HAITIAN PRISONERS.

"UNJUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDES" IN HAITI

THERE ARE AT LEAST THREE WAYS, American editors have discovered, of looking at the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry, which gave a "practically" clean bill of health to that part of the marine corps which has been policing Haiti. The report is accepted as "the only finding possible, in the light of all the evidence," by most supporters of the Administration; it is derided by radicals and Socialists as a "whitewash," the sort of investigation "so often staged by the British in Egypt and India"; while a third variety of opinion accepts both the investigation and the report with reservations, and calls for a Congressional investigation to lay bare the facts of our activities in Haiti.

The naval inquiry was inaugurated, as the press recall, largely to investigate charges made by Brigadier-General George Barnett, former commandant of the marine corps. His letter, made public by the Navy Department some months ago, more than a year after it was written, accused certain members of the marine corps of "practically indiscriminate killing of natives." There was no proper ground for this statement, according to the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry, headed by Rear-Admiral Henry T. Mayo, which presents its findings of fact as follows:

"1. The court finds that two unjustifiable homicides have been committed, one each by two of the personnel of the United States Naval Service, and that sixteen other serious acts of violence have been perpetrated against citizens of Haiti during the same period by individuals of such personnel.

"2. The court finds further that these offenses were all isolated acts of individuals and that in every case the responsible party was duly brought to trial before a general court martial, convicted, and sentenced.

"3. The court has found no evidence of the commission of any other unjustifiable homicides or other serious unjustifiable acts of oppression or of violence against any of the citizens of Haiti or unjustifiable damage or destruction of their property caused by any of the personnel in question."

Shortly after General Barnett's accusations became public, Clifford A. Tinker, writing in *The Stars and Stripes*, a soldier weekly published in Washington, on the basis of the court-martial records, incidentally admitted the killing of prisoners without trial or other formality, in a way which aroused widespread protests against "Prussian barbarity," when it was practised by the Germans in the European War. This was quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 13, 1920. The writer justified these killings on the ground that otherwise the marines would have been "handicapped by their prisoners." He also presented a circumstantial account of the killing of two Haitians, Leonard Placide and Destine Jean, by a marine who afterward went insane, whereas the court allots one "unjustifiable homicide" to each of two marines. The whole report is called "evasive humbug" in a statement issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters in New York. "Obviously, the truth about Haiti can not be brought out by any military inquiry," says this statement, which accuses the naval investigators of suppressing evidence. The statement suggests a Congressional investigation, and concludes:

"Most of the Haitians were killed in what were called '*caco* hunts,' in which fleeing people, often unarmed, were shot down by machine guns whose bullets did not discriminate between the sexes. In fact, all the killings of Haitians by marines were 'indiscriminate killings,' illegal and unjustified by international or any law other than that of force."

The Socialist New York *Call* and the liberal *Nation* are almost equally bitter and contemptuous. *The Call* suggests that a Naval Court of Inquiry upon the acts of naval forces in Haiti might be regarded as a theme for a comic opera. Far and solidly on the other side of the fence are the New York *Tribune* and the New York *World*, respectively Republican and Democratic, but in thorough agreement on the subject of the marines in Haiti. "Such a charge was out of harmony with the record of the marine corps, with its high reputation for discipline and self-control," says *The Tribune*. "It has earned the gratitude of the Haitian people," comments *The World*. "It is well to have its services more fully known, not merely for the confusion of hostile critics, but in confirmation of the good name it has earned so often in other fields of duty." The New York *Evening Post* concludes an editorial of mild agreement with these encomiums with the observation that—

"This report does not dispose of the question of the justice of our rule in Haiti. President Dartiguenave from the beginning attributed small importance to the naval inquiry. His complaint is against our civil administration, the alleged shortcomings of which he lays to incompetent American officials. Nothing short of a Congressional investigation can get at the facts on this side of our activities in Haiti. All that we have had thus far are obviously biased and extreme charges and official denials."

HAITIANS CALL FOR TROOP WITHDRAWAL

Mission in Washington to Seek Return of Government to Natives

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 3—Withdrawal of American military forces from Haiti and the re-establishment in that country of full power to the native government is the object of a mission, headed by Paul Sannon, former minister to the United States, who arrived in Washington today to confer with leaders in the house and senate.

Mr. Sannon who said his mission represented "the Haitian people," urged upon Senator Knox, a member of the senate foreign relations committee the appointment of a joint congressional committee to investigate charges of alleged misconduct by the military authorities.

Following his conference with Senator Knox, Mr. Sannon issued a statement in which he said that the national government of Haiti had been dominated by the military officers in command of American forces during the five years occupation and "by the American officials conneted with the treaty of September 16, 1915."

The Haitian people ask the withdrawal of the Amerian military forces he added, and for an investigation by a congressional commission to investigate conditions since the occupation.

Washington, May 9.—Characterizing as "rot" charges made by three Haitien delegates in a memorial to the white house, state department and congress, protesting against American occupation of Haiti, Secretary Denby declared today that the navy department welcomed any investigation that congress might care to make of conditions in that republic.

"It is the same old rot," Mr. Denby declared, "and I am sick of having this thing recur, be disproved and recur again."

The memorial, which was presented by H. Pauleus Sannon, former Haitian secretary of foreign affairs and other delegates representing the patriotic union of Haiti, demanded the withdrawal of United States military forces from that republic, and charged a long series of atrocities by American marines and the native gendarmerie in Haiti. The naval investigation of conditions in the republic, conducted by a board under Rear Admiral Mayo, was characterized as a "joke."

The naval secretary, in his reply today, said the conduct of the marines had been above reproach and a credit to the corps. Naval investigations had rendered the same verdict on several occasions as the Mayo board, he added.

"The marine corps did a splendid work there as humanely as it was possible to do it," said Mr. Denby, "and the naval establishment has functioned in Haiti in a manner seldom equalled by military occupation from anywhere."

When he visited Haiti recently on a tour of inspection, he saw evidence on every hand, Mr. Denby said, to convince him that the continued presence of American marines on the island was desirable.

Haytian Mission Arrives For Appeal to Congress

Natives Assert Inquiries So Far Held Have Suppressed, Not Revealed, the Wrongs Done

Declaring that the "various courts of inquiry and investigations have suppressed rather than revealed" actual conditions in Hayti, and demanding among other things an investigation by the American Congress, a mission from Hayti has arrived in New York.

The mission consists of Stenio Vincent, ex-Minister of the Interior, and Pauleus Sannon, former Haytian Minister to the United States. A statement outlining the "wants" of the Haytian people asks: "Immediate suppression of martial law and military courts; reorganization of Haytian armed forces and withdrawal of American marines from Hayti; abrogation of the treaty of 1915, which gives over control of Haytian finances to the Wilson Administration appointees, and the convocation of a constitutional Assembly in the Haytian Republic."

The mission represents the Patriotic Union, a national Haytian organization with branches in all parts of Hayti.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem - 1921.

West Indies.

Haiti.

HOW HAYTI LOST HER INDEPENDENCE

the negro world.

BY A HAYTIAN.

Part II.—American Imperialism.

In last week's article the main feature of the discussion centered on the long desire of the United States to annex Hayti. On the subsequent materialization of the "grab-it-all" American theory and finally on the obvious aim of the unwelcome invaders. Hayti is today an American colony. British tyranny in India fades into insignificance when compared with the Marines' Administration. Four years of occupation have not brought the much-heralded Utopia that was to befall a Negro State from the altruistic hands of American mercenaries under the command of a thoroughbred southern cracker, Secretary Daniels. The internal and external debts of the country have not been cleared yet; embezzlement of funds have occurred and have in one instance caused the dismissal of an American financial adviser, while for telling of such malversion of funds one of our dailies, "The Nouvelliste," was suspended and the editor was put in prison and fined.

During the war the pangs of famine harassed the country for two years. Not a single word of sympathy was heard from the United States. Who knew of the cataclysm? The press which was then in the control of the Government and which is still actuated by capitalistic and party interests, even if it were cognizant of our misfortune, would naturally remain silent as it is today.

The New York Times, with its usual policy of John Bullism and plutocracy, is the only organ of the press that is presently manifesting some concern in Haytian affairs. It has been of late conducting an educational photogravure series on Haytian life—human hunting. That is not surprising to me, for the intelligent observer is familiar with the type of intellectual immortals who abound in this country and who can be made to dance at will under the spur of money, for the extension of their ideals does not exceed the circumference of a gold-dollar piece. There is a considerable emigration of labor at home, due to lack of employment, low wages and inadequacy of working conditions. Our skilled and unskilled laborers are migrating to Cuba, Jamaica, the Virgin Islands and the eastern part of the island in order to be able to better their condition. The exodus is so extensive that last year there was a shortage of help to harvest the coffee and the sugar cane crop. Justice is no more to be seen in Hayti. Martial law and the military court are the substitutes that American ethics have given us. The Government of Hayti today is essentially military and is, as the name implies, one of autocracy, corruption and high-handed license.

My purpose today is to inquire into the causes of the occupation. I may warn the reader that I am dealing with the chief reason.

In an interview which was held shortly after the occupation by Captain E. L. Beach, of the "Washington," of the U. S. Marines, with the staff of "The Nouvelliste," the officer affirmed the great esteem he had for Hayti and the Haytians. He said in part:—"We are simply soldiers without any diplomatic mission. We are interested in peace and order only and hold no other or rather no further desires whatever. All such questions will be discussed by the diplomats of the two nations. We are not threatening; we are actuated by generous sentiments and our most cherished desire is the welfare of Hayti enjoying its full independence." He added that "he knew the Republic for the last 25 years and was fully aware of the fact that the Haytian flag was dear and sacred to all Haytian hearts." But his country has assumed certain international obligations toward our Republic. The recent disorders have consequently compelled his Government to consider seriously its obligations. The proposition is that the Marines must insure peace and order, if necessary. The United States assumed the duty of guaranteeing that peace and order toward all the European nations and that of Hayti. "I understand," he continues, "that the natives wish that we withdraw our troops as soon as possible; we have the same desire."

Therefore, if peace is restored, the departure will be precipitated, but if disorders and hostilities should occur, our stay will be prolonged. He then stopped to emphasize the fact that he had orders for Cape-Hayti and Port-au-Prince only. This order was enacted for the protection of foreign interests. We do not intend, he further declared, to intervene in the national affairs of the country. If such should occur, it will be by treaty between the two governments. Such a condition could be brought about in case of trouble with the troops of the occupation. He then informed the staff of "The Nouvelliste" that two of his men had been killed recently. They were fired at from ambush. (It was learned later that these men were killed for unfairness of play in a game of dice.) He expressed his sorrow for their loss and for the consequences that it might entail. He further wished that such wanton murder should not re-occur. Before leaving he solicited the influence of "The Nouvelliste" to secure the friendship and the co-operation of the Haytians.

The sentiments expressed in this interview are the exact reflections of the United States Government and they form the preamble of the Haytiano-American Convention.

In order to fully understand the fundamental cause of the American occupation of Hayti, it is obvious that a knowledge of the geographic conditions and the natural resources of the little Republic is essential.

Hayti lies between 17 degrees 55 minutes and 20 degrees north latitude and between 71 degrees and 77 degrees west longitude from the meridian of Paris. The length of the island from east to west is 400 miles; the breadth from north to south is from 160 to 170 miles and its perimeter is 900 miles. The climate is hot and dry. However, it is pleasant, as the sun's heat is modified by the sea breezes. At night it is exceedingly pleasant, as the cool wind of the land breezes blow over the island. Foreigners find it sometimes hard to get acclimated, not because of the intensity of the heat, as the thermometer registers on an average 90 degrees, but because of the uniformity of the climate throughout the year.

The island offers a great diversity of climatic conditions, owing to its configuration of alternate lofty mountains and deep valleys. This diversity is due chiefly to the situation of the island in the region of the trade winds. Various minor factors, as the altitude of the land, the quantity of water which irrigates it, the abundance of forests, and rains, contribute to the variability of the climate. The sanitary condition of the island is excellent, owing to the strong germicidal properties of the sun. Hayti has within her shores more natural wealth than any other territory of her size. She can sustain a population four times as large as the actual one. All tropical plants and trees as well as the vegetables and fruits of the temperate climes grow there in abundance. Coffee, sugar cane, indigo, bread fruit, melons, apples, oranges, grapes, mulberries, figs, guava, sapodilla, peach, plum tangerine, alligator-pear, chestnut, pineapple, banana, etc., grow there profusely. The soil is so fertile that the need of tillage and the addition of fertilizers are practically unknown. Our cotton is of excellent quality, and if it were properly cultivated it would prove to be the best in the world. Our forests, which are still in a state of virginity, produce good woods. Mahogany, lignum-vitae, manchineel, catinwood, logwood, pine oak, cypress, rosewood, cinnamonwood grow wild. We have some of the best dyestuffs known to commerce. Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, sulphur, gypsum, cinnabar, petroleum and numerous quarries form the wealth of our mines. Our harbors are incomparable and will accommodate the navies of the world. The inquisitive reader might stop here to inquire why it is that with such varied and plentiful resources Hayti did not prove to be one of the great commercial and industrial centers of the world.

The immediate cause is obvious, namely, economic bankruptcy. When we became a member of the society of nations, our capital was negative. The great factories and plantations, which, under the administration of our immortal Toussaint-L'Ouverture, made Hayti the most prized colonial possession of France, had been razed and turned into piles of ashes during the war of independence. Such wanton destruction was somewhat necessary, as both parties, in the struggle for the survival of the fittest, viewed only the aims and disregarded totally the consideration of the soundness of the means. When, on January 1, 1804, independence was proclaimed, the founders of the new nation realized the magnitude of their task and started to work. They first looked for help, moral and financial, from the great states of the world by asking international recognition so as to establish trade relations. They received only insults and threats. Because of the imminence of foreign invasion they were forced to devote the small national incomes to the establishment of an efficient army, to the fortification of the important cities and to the acquisition of an abundant supply of ammunition. This is the origin of militarism in Hayti. The curse of militarism naturally interfered with the progress of the country. Dissatisfaction resulted therefrom. The people under such circumstances were easily led to violence. In many cases, Haytian politicians occasioned such conditions as they in no way endeavored to remedy the situation. In the late year before the American Occupation, revolts against the Government had become an occupation. The presidential chair was to some a free good. Consequently the most ignorant and unprincipled chieftains in the North, supported by foreign money and ammunition, thought it his duty to hold the reigns of the Government in his hands.

As I have tried to show briefly, misgovernment, economic motives, with their consequent evils; dissatisfaction, violence, foreign aggression and intrigues are undoubtedly to be held responsible for our slow progress.

Hayti, it is quickly seen, was, or rather offered itself as an easy prey to foreign imperialism. However, the Monroe Doctrine restricted to some extent the rapacious appetites of France, Germany and England for land.

Our main object to-day is the fundamental cause of the American military Occupation of Hayti. According to the interview of Captain Beach with the members of the staff of "The Nouvelliste" and the preamble of the convention, the purpose of the Occupation is another example of American altruism of which President Wilson is the most consistent exponent. We are on Haytian soil, they said, and they are still saying, for the preservation of peace and order and for the promotion of the best interests of the Republic, and of the mutual understanding of the two countries. All this is untrue. These high-sounding and vague words are merely deceitful expressions used to win the sympathy of the Haytian people. During the war we were familiar with that method, as evidenced in "make the world safe for democracy; peace without victory; no indemnities; self-determination." The real, basic, primary cause of the Occupation is economic. It is a plausible testimony of capitalistic economics. The United States have long been desirable of annexing Hayti. The first specific evidence of this occurred under President Harrison. In 1888 there were two contestants for the presidency—F. D. Legitime and F. Hyppolite. The Americans favored the latter. On the 22d of October of the same year the Haytian man-of-war "Dessalines" captured the American steamship "Haytian Republic" as she was leaving St. Marc after having previously entered several Southern ports with a commission on board, whose object was to try to detach them from Legitime's authority. The same steamer also carried soldiers, arms, ammunition for General Hyppolite's cause. The case was consequently laid before a prize court. The Department of State at Washington intervened; and after some protracted par-

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neys the Haytian Government gave up the "Haytian Republic," which had been declared confiscated, and the ship was restored to Rear-Admiral Luce on the 20th of December. On the 9th of October, 1899, F. Hyppolite was elected president.

The United States thought that the sympathy they had shown for him should be repaid and accordingly conceived the idea that it was the best time to get "Mole St. Nichols" into their possession with the intention of establishing a naval station. Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi was commissioned to negotiate the acquisition of that harbor. A formidable fleet was despatched to Port-au-Prince; over 100 guns and 2,000 men were sent to support the parleys. This display of might was undoubtedly to intimidate the natives. From his flagship the "Philadelphia," he sent a letter containing the following proviso to the Government:—So long as the United States may be the lessee of the "Mole St. Nicholas" the Government of Hayti will not lease or otherwise dispose of any port or harbor or other territory in its dominions, or grant any special privileges or rights of use to any other Power, State or Government. The mission was a failure, as we tenaciously clung to the Constitution, which forbids the alienation of any portion of the territory. Several other missions followed, all with the purpose of endangering our autonomy. Why is it that the United States were so anxious to secure a foothold in Hayti?

Hayti is one of the most strategic points in the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. It lies directly on and commands the two great passages of the Atlantic Ocean into the Caribbean Sea from the eastern coast of the United States to and from the Panama Canal. It thus practically controls the great bulk of the commerce of the United States to the east and the Pacific Ocean. The two great routes from North America to the mouth of the Canal are:—First, the route by the Windward Passage, between the island of Cuba and the island of Hayti; second, the route from the Mona Passage, between the island of Hayti and Porto Rico. All ships sailing from the eastern coast of this country to the western coast and the Pacific Ocean and all vessels to Great Britain and the northern part of Europe must use the Windward or the Mona Passage. Another important passage to the mouth of the Canal is the Anegada Passage by the island of St. Thomas and Porto Rico, within striking distance of Hayti. The world commerce to and from the Panama Canal will pass along one coast or the other of the island of Hayti and San Domingo, or within easy striking distance of its shores. Hayti is the first great harboring place on the way to the Canal, and on the return it is the last stopping place. The military and the commercial control of the Caribbean Sea and the access to the Panama Canal are of vital importance to the United States, as in the case of war with England or France, who own land in the vicinity of the Canal, it would seriously affect the commerce and the industry of the United States.

There is another important factor in connection with the occupation which must not be forgotten. The abundance of raw materials, the cheapness of labor, and the low state of development of all industries in Hayti make her a favorable field for foreign exploitation. Before the occupation, the fact that no foreigners could own land there was somewhat a check to the invasion of capitalists. The fact that they could not control the political machinery so as to be in a better position to gouge the public kept them bac! also.

The United States now controls Hayti commercially and militarily. We cannot make any commercial treaty with any nation so long as the occupation is there. Foreigners have been granted the rights of property in Hayti. The occupation was undertaken for material gains, not for altruistic purposes. It is a deliberate lie to maintain the latter view. If it were correct, our co-operation would be looked for. The United States have broken our form of government and have substituted a bureaucracy unparalleled in history. The careful observer who has been watching the United States in South America clearly sees the expansion of Uncle Sam into that part of the continent. The Virgin Islands have been recently bought. From time to time we hear of the willingness of the United States to accept Jamaica as part of England's war debts. The meaning of this is merely that the American Government wants to control the Caribbean Sea and the mouth of the Panama Canal for economic advantages. It is not for the purpose of giving the people financial and moral help through the improvement of their economic, educational and political machinery, but merely for exploitation. Raw materials are needed, capitalist agents must be given ample protection and exceptional advantages. Surplus products must be sold. A safe market, therefore, must be secured. We were the most easily accessible target for plutocrats. They sent their agents and today they control the executive, the legislative and the judiciary power in Hayti. In other words, they have reduced us to a state worse than that of a colony.

Our courage is not abated, for there is still a hope. Some processes of the mind take place slowly. Our present attitude is conservative, for we realize the colossal task that we have on hand. When we strike the decisive blow it will be the result of mature and rational meditations. Then instead of the ephemeral and sporadic revolts which now and then change the monotony of the Marines' autocracy, the waves of liberty and justice shall sweep the whole island. Every Haytian and Dominican soul shall become a psychic pillar, a god, for freedom and justice are attributes of God. They cannot be destroyed. Their exponents may be eradicated, but they will always be there so long as there is a God omnipresent, omniscient. Then the butchery will begin. Vanquished or victorious, we shall glory, for we shall have fought the battle of a man. We shall have struck a deadly blow to the imperialists' doctrine. We shall have once more established the postulate that people cannot be governed without their consent.

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Race Problem — 1921

West Indies

Haiti

WAYS OF THE WORLD

By JOHN D. BARRY

SAN FRANCISCO CALL CALL
MARCH 18 1921

THE SITUATION IN HAITI: Two Unusual Types, What They Are Doing in Washington, A Dark Chapter in American History, The Need of an Investigation.

THERE are two very interesting and unusual men in Washington just now. That is, they are unusual from the American point of view and they are interesting by virtue of their ability and character and what they stand for. When you hear them speak you are tempted to think of them as Frenchmen. French is their native language. They speak English, to be sure, but with a French accent. They are evidently intelligent, cultivated gentlemen, men of the world, at home anywhere. They have well shaped heads, refined features, and they bear themselves in a way that suggests they are used to receiving consideration and to exercising authority. What differentiates them is their being colored.

These men are H. Paulens Sannon, formerly Haitian minister to the United States, and Stenio Vincent, formerly chairman of the Haitian senate. They've been sent to Washington by the Patriotic Union of Haiti, formed last November. Their purpose is to persuade the new administration to send a commission of inquiry to Haiti in order that the American people may find out just what has been done there during the American occupation of the last five years.

In a talk that I had with Mr. Sannon recently I was able to get his point of view in regard to the situation in Haiti. Most people in this country don't know anything about what's going on there and I imagine that among them a great many wouldn't be particularly interested. Haiti seems so far away and, in comparison with our own grandeur, so insignificant. Besides, the people of the Haitian republic belong to a race considered inferior. So why bother?

From Mr. Sannon's point of view, there are a few reasons why bothering might be worth our while. One is sentimental. The Haitian republic came into existence not many years after the birth of our own republic. It was a direct product of the human longing for freedom that expressed itself in the French revolution and in the American revolution. Historians, by the way, seldom consider that these two revolutions are in any way related. But great movements of this kind are never isolated. Often, to be sure, they seem to be mere coincidences and they are often involved in contradictions. For example, the persistence of slavery after the establishing of the American republic would seem to be an impossibility. It might be argued that human beings couldn't be so absurd as to fight to the death for freedom and at the same time to maintain the institution of slavery. But, as we have every reason to know at this very minute, there's no limit to the absurdity human beings are capable of. Even while they are yelling their heads off for noble principles, they can do the ignoble things. They can even use those noble principles as justifications. I suppose the explanation is that they can do whatever they want to do whenever what they want to do is urged by violent feelings.

In the case of the Haitian negroes their struggles involved both escape from slavery and political freedom. The first war was for freedom from their masters. The second war was for independence from their mother country, France, won in 1804. For more than a hundred years they ran their own affairs. But in July, 1915, while the attention of the world was distracted by the great war, there was a revolutionary movement in Port au Prince, the capital. The government was overturned and the president was killed by the mob. Some American marines, apparently to restore order and peace, took possession of the city. A good many of the Haitians were glad, though, as Mr. Sannon reminded me, they knew the American authorities had twice presented suggestions for a treaty that should secure American control of the Haitian custom houses and finances.

It might be expected that, once in possession, the Americans would show a fine, disinterested attitude toward the Haitians in harmony with President Wilson's generous sentiments, so beautifully expressed at this period, so uplifting. But, according to Mr. Sannon, they did nothing of the kind. If the charges that he made to me and that I had already heard made by others were true the whole story ought to be brought out and the responsibility ought to be fixed. It wouldn't be enough to say that we had been kept in ignorance wholly because of our interest in the world war. There was another reason for our ignorance, the American censorship that held back from Haiti news of vital importance. Sannon pointed out to me this passage from a pamphlet called "The Conquest of Haiti." "The correspondent of the Associated Press in Cape Haitien informed me in April, 1920," wrote Herbert J. Seligman, who had gone from New York to investigate the situation, "that he had found it impossible in the preceding three years, owing to military censorship, to send a single cable dispatch concerning military operations in Haiti, to the United States. Newspapers had been suppressed in Port au Prince and their editors placed in jail on purely political grounds. Even the United States citizens in Haiti told me of their fear that if they too frankly criticised 'the occupation,' existence in Haiti would be made unpleasant for them. The United States government and the American military occupation which has placed Haiti under martial law do not want people of the United States to know what has happened to Haiti."

Sannon tells a very ugly story. If half he says is true it makes a most discreditable chapter in our history. It isn't hard to believe that the attitude of the American marines toward the colored people of Haiti is lacking in anything like a decent consideration. Sannon says that the Americans pledged themselves to help the Haitians and, beyond building military roads, with the enforced labor of Haitians, amounting to slavery, they have done virtually nothing to help and they have done much to injure and to exasperate and to humiliate the people. Though there is a nominal republic still functioning, it is functioning only in appearance. Instead of co-operating with it, the Americans have ruled with an iron hand both in the civil and military departments. A treaty was forced on the Haitians with enormous privileges to the Americans.

"What do you hope will come from a commission of inquiry if it is sent to your country?" I said to Mr. Sannon.

"When the facts are established, we believe that the Americans will get out of their own accord. First of all, we want to have the military recalled. Then we want the Haitian people to have a general election and we want to have a constitution of our own, instead of the constitution that was forced on us by the Americans. We're a rich country and we want to escape being exploited. We see no reason why we should be made miserable because we possess a fertile soil and because good business can be done in Haiti in coffee, in cocoa, tobacco, goatskins, mahogany and copper and iron mines. In other words, we want to run our own affairs as the Americans want to run theirs. We believe that no nation is fit to control another nation. We are determined to escape from the domination of the marines. See what Seligman has to say here: "In justice to the officers and men of the Marine Corps, it should be said that many of them detest what they have had to do in Haiti. One officer remarked to me that if he had to draw a cartoon of the occupation of Haiti, he would represent a black man held down by a white soldier, while another white man went through the black man's pockets. Other officers and men have criticised the entire Haitian venture as a travesty upon humanity and civilization and as a lasting disgrace to the United States Marine Corps. But the prevailing attitude of mind among the men sent to assist Haiti has been such determined contempt for men of dark skins that decency has been almost out of the question."

BOLIVAR AND HAITI

The recent unveiling of the monument erected to Gen. Simon Bolivar in Central Park by the government of Venezuela was the occasion for recalling many incidents of the career of the Liberator of South America, in the struggle to throw of the yoke of Spanish domination. Considerable aid was extended to the struggling revolutionists by sympathizers from the United States and other countries to the north. In the centre of the plaza adjoining the wharf at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, there stood a monument with a tablet commemorative of those natives of North America, who gave their lives to the cause of Venezuelan independence.

Another country that came to the aid of Bolivar, was the then recently established Republic of Haiti, as told by Jose Clarana in a letter published in the New York *World*. After the first failure of Gen. Bolivar's campaign against the Spanish forces, he fled to Jamaica, where he hoped to get aid from the British. This assistance being refused by the authorities there, he went to Haiti where he was cordially received by President Petion. "himself a man of European education, who furnished the money, arms and men with which Bolivar embarked on an enterprise that was ultimately crowned with success."

The writer continued:

> But for the opportune assistance of Petition the independence of the northern half of South America would have been indefinitely postponed and with it the British proposal which led Monroe to declare as a purpose of the United States Government what had already become an accomplished fact through the sacrifice of the self-lib-

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erated and despised Haytians.

It is difficult to understand why American writers habitually overlook or misrepresent Bolivar's visit to Haiti, so important in its bearing on the subsequent history of all America, or at least of the man who really freed the young United States from the menace of European domination by crushing the power of Spain in South America.

The Liberator himself never underrated the assistance of Petion and the Haytians at the most critical moment in his career. Grateful, he donated a purse of $1,000,000, presented to him in Peru, for the purchase of the freedom of slaves in that country. He did shoot an overambitious rival, the heroic Venezuelan black, Gen. Piar. But in the light of his pronouncements and acts against slavery, it is safe to assume that Bolivar would not have hesitated to hang the owner of the Georgia murder-farm, for the Liberator gave his fortune and devoted his life to the cause of freedom for all men, with the opportunity to use it within the limits of their intelligence and with due consideration for others.

This aid extended by Haiti to the cause of Liberty in South America was but a repetition of the part the San Domingo Legion played in the American Revolution. At the battle of Savannah this legion, of black and mulatto freedmen, known as Fontages Legion, saved the army, according to an official record prepared in Paris, by bravely covering its retreat.

Haiti has sacrificed too much for the cause of liberty on both continents, to be deprived of liberty herself.

FIVE SENATORS WILL PROBE HAITIAN SORE

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—Once more the Haitian pot is boiling, Secretary of the Navy Denby, notwithstanding. The senate has just adopted a resolution by Senator McCormick, Republican senator from Illinois, providing for an investigation of the American occupation and administration of Haiti and Santo Domingo. A special committee of five senators will conduct the inquiry.

It is felt that the reopening of the much discussed case is apt to effect some startling discoveries. Citizens are hoping that the sentiment attributed to Senator Jones of Washington, namely, "that the investigation means only that some senators will get a nice trip and nothing will come of it," will prove to be incorrect.

FIVE YEARS OF AMERICAN RULE IN HAITI CRUEL AND AUTOCRATIC; U. S. MARINES COMMIT LONG SERIES OF ATROCITIES

Commission Demands Withdrawal of American Troops —Gives Dates and Names in List of Crimes Against Haitians.

INQUIRY BY DANIELS A JOKE

Negro World 5/14/21

Haitian Commission Presents Memorial to Harding Laying Bare Outrages Against Black Republic.

Washington, May 8.—Charging a long series of atrocities by American marines and the native gendarmerie in Hayti and demanding the withdrawal of the United States military forces, three Haytian delegates are in Washington to present a memorial to President Harding and Congress. They are H. Pauleus Sannon, former Haytian Secretary for Foreign Affairs and once Minister to the United States; Stenio Vincent, former President of the Senate, and Percyial Thoby, former Charge d'Affaires at Washington. They represent the Patriotic Union of Hayti.

The memorial made public tonight by the delegates calls the five years of military occupation of Hayti "the most terrible regime of military autocracy which has ever been carried on in the name of the great American democracy."

The American naval investigation conducted last year by a board under Rear Admiral Mayo is characterized as a "joke," and Rear Admiral Knapp is accused of having done nothing at all when he visited Hayti to make personal inquiry.

"The Haytian people feel," says the memorial, "that if the naval court of inquiry has not fulfilled in Hayti the broad mandate conferred upon it by Mr. Josephus Daniels it is because it was faced with charges of such a horrible nature that it thought best to pass them over in silence."

Among the acts charged against the American occupation of Hayti are:

Administration of the "water cure" and other tortures by American officers and marines and the commission of "numberless abominable crimes," of which twenty-five cases, with names and dates, are given in the memorial.

Removal of $500,000 of Haytian Government funds, which American marines carried off "and took on board the gunboat Machias," and which were deposited in a New York bank to "force the Haytian Government to accept control of the Custom House, systematically depriving it of financial resources."

Entrance by Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler on June 19, 1917, revolver in hand, "followed by American officers armed with their revolvers," into the Haytian legislative chamber, and dissolution by force of the Haytian Assembly.

Enforced ratification on June 12, 1918, of a new Haytian Constitution, with marines presiding at the ballot boxes, only ballots bearing the word "yes" being issued.

Exclusion from the naval court of inquiry of "all" Haytians who had anything to say regarding the numerous cases of murder, brutality, rape, arson, etc.

It is charged that more than 4,000 prisoners died in 1918, 1919 and 1920 in the prisons at Cap Haytien and that "at Chabert, an American camp, 5,475 prisoners died during these three years."

For these "wrongs and injuries" the Haytian people ask reparation, says the memorial, and they also request:

Immediate abolition of martial law and courts martial.

Immediate reorganization of the Haytian police and military forces, and withdrawal within a short period of American military forces.

Abrogation of the convention of 1915 under which American military occupation began.

Convocation within a short period of a constituent assembly, with all guarantees of electoral liberty.

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Among the acts charged against the American occupation of Haiti are:

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Exclusion from the naval court of inquiry of "all Haitians who had anything to say regarding the numerous cases of murder, brutality, rape, arson, etc., that is, of Haitians who wished to convince the court of inquiry of the way in which the forces of occupation had carried out their duty in Haiti."

Furthermore it is charged that more than 4,000 prisoners died in 1918, 1919 and 1920 in the prisons at Cape Haitien and that "at Chabert, an American camp, 5,475 prisoners died during these years."

"The ghastly mortality in the prisons," continues the memorial, together with confirmation by survivors, reveals a record of atrocities, of brutality and cruelty which defies description. It is a record for which it would be difficult to find a parallel."

The memorial concludes by stating that during the five years of American occupation, Haiti "has passed through such sacrifices, tortures, destructions, humiliations and misery as have never before been known in the course of its unhappy history."

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Abrogation of the convention of 1915 under which American military occupation began.

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The Haitian delegates sent here to present the memorial are H. Pauleus Sannon, former Haitian secretary for foreign affairs and once Haitian minister to the United States; Stenio Vincent, former president of the Haitian senate, and Perceval Thoby, former Haitian charge d'affaires at Washington. They represent the Patriotic Union of Haiti, described as a non-partisan organization founded at Port Au Prince in 1920 and in which, it is claimed, every one of Haiti's 29 districts is represented.

HAITIANS FILE GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST U. S.

Montgomery Advertiser 5/15/21

Delegation From Island Presents Long List of Alleged Atrocities Claimed to Have Been Perpetrated Against Natives

NAVAL INVESTIGATION CHARACTERIZED JOKE

Memorial Specifies Crimes Charged to American Officers and Men Since 1916; Immediate Relief From Martial Law Requested

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 8—Charging a long series of atrocities by American marines and the native gendarmerie in Haiti and demanding the withdrawal of the United States military forces from that republic, three Haitian delegates are in Washington to present a memorial to President Harding, the state department and congress.

The memorial was made public tonight by the delegates. It reviews the five years of military occupation of Haiti and declares that it is" the most terrible regime of military autocracy which has ever been carried on in the name of the great American democracy.

The naval investigation of conditions in the republic ordered by Secretary Daniels last year and conducted by a board under Rear Admiral Mayo is characterized as a "joke" and Rear Admiral Knapp is accused of having done "nothing at all" when he visited Haiti under orders from Secretary Daniels to make a personal inquiry.

"The Haitian people feel," says the memorial "that if the naval court of inquiry has not fulfilled in Haiti the

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Race Problem—1921
West Indies.

Virgin Islands

Winning the Virgin Islanders by Good Books

Library Lady of the Red Cross Opens New Field of Thought for Uncle Sam's Latest Wards

NEW YORK HERALD
DECEMBER 25, 1921

By DANIEL HENDERSON.

ONE night in the autumn of 1919 I prowled with a companion through the streets of San Juan, heedless of a heavy tropical rain. The dark faces peering out at us from strange, faintly lighted houses were disconcerting. Suddenly a well lighted building gleamed comfortingly against the night. A closer inspection brought us the still more welcome view of books and magazines outspread for all comers.

It was the public library. There were no barriers to one's entrance—the entire front wall had been removed. One had only to take a step from the pavement to be among books. Yet, hospitable as it was, we were chilled to find that the readers were all absorbed in Spanish books or periodicals. For two decades San Juan had been an American city, but we do not seem to have conquered the language or thought of the people, and, failing in this, the place appears almost as foreign to Americans as if it were a part of the Spanish kingdom.

I went from San Juan to the Virgin Islands. Here, although the atmosphere suggested Denmark, I heard the English tongue spoken by every one. This was true in spite of the fact that there were scarcely any English books on the islands, although with a fine hurrah the American people had purchased this territory and undertaken to divert this isolated people from their European and provincial habits of thought into the main stream of American ideas and ideals.

One of these islands, St. Thomas, so colorfully pictured at the height of its prosperity by Gertrude Atherton in her novel "The Conqueror," was formerly a port of storage and transshipment for European merchants who traded with South America. This ocean traffic naturally brought the island closer in interest to Europe than to the United States. St. Croix, her neighbor, somewhat out of the track of ships, remained more self-contained and self-supporting, though her Danish rulers took care to implant a knowledge of Denmark in the natives. Scholars of promise in the primitive schools were rewarded by trips to the Danish kingdom. Native leaders who needed to be awed or cajoled were summoned to the Danish court. To the people of the Virgin Islands a "trip" meant going to Europe. The United States was as foreign to them as Iceland is to us.

By some miracle, as if destiny had foreseen that the islands were at last to come under American control, the tongues of these people kept the speech of the early British possessors in spite of later Spanish, French and Danish ownership. With a common language as a foundation, with English taught in the primitive schools, with newspapers printed in English and with a population quick and eager to learn, the problem of establishing bonds of interest between the homeland and these territories seemed an easy one—but books should be the chief means, and there were few American books.

In the hospital at Frederiksted, St. Croix, I passed through a dark basement room that had no furniture except an old table. Upon this was piled a collection of books and periodicals so old and worn and ragged that it was unbelievable that they were still in circulation.

I found further that there were no encyclopedias in the primitive schools, and that even the school directors were forced to go without reference books. There was not even an English dictionary available for public use.

Happily, a tremendous change has been wrought since then, and no one need fear that the Virgin Islands will be as backward as Porto Rico in absorting American principles. To-day three public libraries have been opened by Americans in St. Thomas and St. Croix; travelling libraries have been provided for the schools, and ships that make their headquarters at St. Thomas have been supplied with books. More wonderful still these improvements have been accomplished mainly by the young folks of the United States. The "library lady" of the Red Cross representing the young people of America opened the magical gates of literature to a people who sat in darkness.

American Young Women Go to Organize Libraries

From the National Children's Fund of the American Red Cross $10,000 was appropriated to found libraries in the Virgin Islands. This gift came almost entirely from the Junior Red Cross of the United States. Another organization cooperated—the American Library Association. It supplied librarians, secured gifts of books from individuals and superintended the purchase of the books that were to fill the library shelves.

"Will you go to the Virgin Islands and organize libraries there?" the Red Cross asked Miss Adeline Zachert, then superintendent of the extension division of the Rochester Public Library and now superintendent of school libraries for Pennsylvania. Miss Zachert, who knew as little about Uncle Sam's new possessions as the rest of the American people, was intrigued by the romance of the proposal and answered, "Yes." Miss Eleanor Gleason, a trained library worker, volunteered to go along.

The two women arrived in St. Thomas toward the close of last year. They found, in addition to the books supplied by the Junior Red Cross, nearly 3,000 books which had been secured as gifts by the American Library Association from the Navy Department, the Newark Public Library and the school division of the New York State Library.

Things move slowly in the tropics. A month after the library commission was organized in one of the islands no shelving had been secured by its members. In desperation the librarians used the American Library Association's packing cases for shelves, wardrobes and writing desks, placed one above the other. The cases formed good temporary shelving; single boxes were useful for seats; a combination of boxes formed a table.

In addition to classifying, cataloguing and arranging the books it was necessary for the "library lady" to convince the native population of the islands of the benefits to be obtained by using the libraries. With a suitcase full of books she attended meetings in churches and labor unions. The natives were dignified and self-contained and sat unbendingly as the eager librarian, displaying her wares much in the same way that a traveling salesman exhibits his samples, appealed for their support. When her talk was over they still remained seated. The "library lady" stared at them, wondering what to do next. "The priest said maybe you would tell us a story," one of them ventured, naively. The "library lady" plunged into a tale intended for children, but saw men and women drinking it thirstily. After this experience she had little doubt that her books would "go."

On another occasion Miss Zachert found herself sandwiched in between a Charlie Chaplin film and a hair raising mystery serial. It was hard under such circumstances to arouse interest, but by displaying beautifully illustrated volumes and using the wiles of an agent selling a subscription set of books she succeeded.

At last the libraries were ready to be opened to the public. The rooms were spacious and newly painted, and enticing books hid the makeshift shelving. The children's books were new and fresh and alluring in their bright bindings. In the main reading rooms groups of men stopped in front of the shelves marked "Useful Arts," "History," "Travel," &c. Another group listened eagerly to an explanation of a chart or inspected the exhibit of West Indian lore displayed on the centre table. Harry Franck's book, "Roaming Through the West Indies," had a prominent place.

Library Established in Hamilton's Boyhood Home

The opening of the library in Christiansted, the place of Alexander Hamilton's boyhood, was especially notable. The ceremonies took place in Government House, to which 600 persons from the town, from nearby villages and from sugar plantations came on foot or by motor car, horseback or oxcart. There are no modern lighting facilities as yet on the island, so hundreds of candles were secured and placed in beautiful chandeliers more than a century old, the prisms of which doubtless dazzled the eyes of the lad Hamilton as he ran in and out of the hospitable homes of Christiansted. A portrait of Hamilton faced the audience. Rows of beautiful old mahogany chairs lined the room. The Navy Band, in immaculate white, played patriotic airs.

The librarian had learned that the Virgin Islands were constantly being stirred by social, religious or political factions. But her experience as a librarian had extended over many years. She knew that a library was the most democratic of institutions. She knew that in it people of different creeds, color, race and politics could meet on common ground. With faith founded on experience she believed that the divergent interests of the islands would be blended in these library rooms and that influences would go out from them to a simple minded, receptive people that would bear fruit in good citizenship. Her faith has been vindicated.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

Race Problem - 1921.

West Indies.

Virgin Islands.

CONDITIONS IN VIRGIN ISLAND INTOLERABLE

The Chicago Defender

Labor Leader Here to Study Conditions Tells of U. S. Rule

By CHARLES T. MAGILL

New York, Oct. 1.—Two thousand whites, or 3 per cent of the total Virgin Islands' population, completely dominate the 20,000 full blooded persons of color and the 4,500 persons of mixed blood, who go to make up the population of the three islands—St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John.

D. H. Jackson (Photo by Keystone View Co.)

D. Hamilton Jackson, educational secretary of the Labor, Social and Reform Party (Manhood Movement), and editor of the St. Croix Herald, in an interview with The Chicago Defender correspondent, declared that the time was rapidly coming when these intolerable conditions would be entirely obliterated.

Mr. Jackson, who was formerly president of the labor party, will remain in this country one year studying American institutions. He will also try to induce the coming congress to pass legislation that will be helpful to his people; some of the things much needed being a water works system and more adequate hospitals. At present the Virgin Islands have absolutely no water system, the only water obtainable being that caught from the rain.

Hated Planters

The noted islander, a tall, finely formed man, who speaks excellent English, explained that the planters who are the land owners, hold all the public offices and make all the laws. One of these laws is that in order to vote, one must have an income of $300 annually. Before the days of the manhood movement, not one person of color had a vote; today, 450 of them have qualified. In the old days the hated planters, all descendants of the cruel Danish slaveholders, paid the laborers wages of 15 or 20 cents per day. This wage scale existed up until 1915, the year Jackson succeeded in getting the laborers organized. Today, the workers earn not less than $1.00 per day, a good sum in those islands.

Georgia Man Removed

The complete domination by these planters, who number not more than 2,000 of the Colonial Council, the law making body, is slowly being shaken. This council is made up of eighteen members, thirteen of whom are elected, and five appointed. The appointed five are supposed to look after the interest of the disenfranchised. Since they, too, however, are white, they pay no attention to those for whom they are appointed. Under the present rule of Rear Admiral James Oman, governor of the Virgin Islands, better conditions are being brought about. In fact, said Mr. Jackson, since becoming an American possession, and since getting rid of the first American governor, James H. Oliver of Georgia, it can be truthfully said that Virgin Island conditions in general are better. Governor Oman, he said, has been eminently fair, and in so far as he could, has caused the white planters to cease their tyranny over the natives. Under his ruling, direct access to him personally may be had by any one with a grievance. Formerly the planters would cause the arrest of a native, perhaps, because he objected to harsh treatment, hale the unfortunate before one of the white magistrates and have him unceremoniously committed to jail. Today, Admiral Oman has caused to be substituted for this procedure a trial by jury.

British West Indies Worse

Speaking of the British possessions, Mr. Jackson said that conditions there are infinitely worse than on the Virgin Islands. There, said the manhood leader, natives are practically living in slavery, since the peonage system is in full bloom, and the natives are wretchedly poor, rarely receiving more than a shilling a day for their labor. Many of the Virgin Islanders are native British West Indians, coming there to escape the frightful conditions imposed on them under English rule in their own country.

Concluding the interview, Mr. Jackson predicted a better day coming for the Virgin Islands. With continued prosperity, enabling more of the people of color to vote, it will soon be possibe to elect one of their own kind to the Colonial Council, and thus share in the law making. The ending of the rum industry, formerly a big commercial factor, through prohibition, has been a blessing, said Jackson, since the planters now are unable to keep the minds of the natives clouded by giving them cheap rum to drink. As the reporter was leaving, the genial labor leader, whose paper is published daily at Christiansted, St. Croix, handed him a copy. It is a forceful publication and reflects the character and strength of its editor in its editorials. Any one who listens to Mr. Jackson soon comes to think as he does, and it may well be said that a new day is dawning for the Virgin Islands.

Race Problem – 1921

West Indies.

Virgin Islands

U. S. MARINES SHOOT UP ST. THOMAS, V. I.

Alleged Attempt Of White Marine To Assault Native Woman Cause Of Trouble

Afro American 4/16/21

POLICE CALLED

Lock Up Disturbers But Marines Break Out And Cause Reign Of Terror

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, April 17 (Delayed)—Many civilians were assaulted on the street and one or two badly beaten by U. S. Marines last week.

The rioting occurred about 8 o'clock and followed the alleged attempt of a white marine to assault Mrs. David Samuels while she was drawing water from a well. Mrs. Samuels beat off the intruder and a fight was started. Police were quickly summoned and the marines marched off to the barracks.

Somewhere after 10 o'clock the same night marines left the barracks again armed with bayonets, rifles, billies, severely beating up Mr. and Mrs. Samuels, shot up the home of M. Giminez and fired guns and revolvers indiscriminately.

Local newspapers uttered protests and the marine commander ordered a court of inquiry.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE VIRGIN ISLAND

Negro World 6/11/21

Editor of The Negro World.

Dear Sir: It is my intention to kee before the public all facts relative the impoverished conditions in t Virgin Islands until something is dor to relieve the situation.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Zenan Co bee, who holds Divine services for Virgin Islanders at the colored Y. W. C. A., and who has just returned from a visit to these islands, made his congregation quite happy when he said that conditions out there were very much improved.

This bit of good news, handed down and [illegible] who has the interests of [illegible] among the well-to-do natives.

While we are happy to hear of improvements, we must also be guide by the fact that these conditions d exist at present, and can only be re moved by immediate measures of relief.

Let us not forget that it took great sacrifices on the part of a Negro, before laborers could earn more than twenty-five cents a day, and it may mean sacrifices of a very serious nature some day to prove that seventeen and a half cents a day is exceedingly ridiculous to offer the poor working girl.

The merchants who reap an enormous profit out of native patronage, do not pay their clerks and domestic help such wages that would in some measure enable them to care for their families, and until very recently it was a custom adopted by many employers to discharge any of their help who contemplated marriage.

Since the transfer nothing has been done to stimulate industry and agriculture, despite the pleadings of the much abused labor organizations on the islands.

Nearly every American writer has seen fit to discourage business interests by deploring it to be a fact, that twenty-five million dollars were wasted on the purchase, and those who expected an advent of prosperity at the time of the Congressional Commission's visit, learned different when Senator Finnie Garrett told them that God only helped those who tried to help themselves.

Something could be done, and what is more something must be done.

'Tis true, that the eight thousand or more Virgin Islanders to be found in several parts of this city are largely taking care of their kin on the islands, and could not be expected to do more than their means will allow.

These poor and needy people appreciate this fact, but they feel on the other hand that a great service to humanity would be made real, if the truth was brought to the attention of the American public.

The good people of America will gladly come to the assistance of the islanders, but they expect that it is the duty of Virgin Islanders to assume a more broad minded attitude in dealing with the affairs of Uncle Sam's newest possession.

This spirit when adopted would help to make a success of the Virgin Island Trading Co., whose president, McAndrew C. Pedro, at 117 West 141st street, is struggling hard to introduce to the American market in the form of native art and products, because he realizes that such a venture when accomplished, would be a means of livelihood for many young men and women on the islands.

It would also place the Virgin Islands Protective League, who hold their meetings at 143 West 136th street, I believe, on a better financial field, to make possible from time to time measures of relief that would be far more effective.

The great task of creating a more Christian spirit among natives here to accomplish these aims rests with some one of ability and unselfishness.

Rev. Corbee has won the love and admiration of a very large number of Virgin Islanders, and though most of his time is taken up with religious duties, yet I will venture to say that I know of nothing better he could do than to endorse and use his unceasing influence to encourage such a movement at each of his Divine services in the future.

Thanking you kindly, I am sincerely,

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN.

SWIFT WINS PRIZE IN COLLEGE CONTEST

Negro Takes First Prize in College of the City of New York.

Negro World 6/11/21

Edward M. Swift, a student in the College of the City of New York, was awarded first prize in an oratorical contest held here on Friday, May 13. Mr. Swift was the only Negro competitor and took for his theme the "Universal Negro Improvement Association as the Solution of the Negro Problem," which was his graduation speech. In the course of his address Mr. Swift remarked that every effort the Negro makes to better his condition has always been misunderstood and that the acclimatization of peoples as well as plans and animals is a farce. As a people he said we are only asking a man's share and respect, the same as the Asiatics. Mr. Swift was awarded first prize for the importance of his subject and the manner in which it was delivered. The judges were Prof. Charles O. Howard and Prof. Donald G. Whiteside.

The Beautiful Virgin Islands: On the Road to Everywhere

Constitution 6/12/21

Just what did Uncle Sam get for ne $25,000,000 he paid to Denmark or the Virgin Islands?

A recent spectacular airplane light by United States marines rom Washington over the larger slands of the West Indies to map out an air line to these latest lands to come under the American flag has raised the question anew. An answer is given by the following bulletin issued from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society:

"The Virgin Islands are not remote from other United States soil. They are hardly more than a stone's throw from the Porto Rico. St. Thomas, the westernmost of the three larger Virgins, is only 40 miles from that island, and the presence of Culebra Island, belonging to Porto Rico, midway between the two, ties the new possessions still more closely to this elder American brother by adoption. The truly beautiful view that may be had from the 1,500-foot peak of hilly St. Thomas includes to the west the dim outline of the Porto Rican coast.

Close to British Territory.

"St. John, the smallest of the three principal islands acquired by the United States, lies only two miles to the east of St. Thomas. A climb to the rugged hills of St. John will demonstrate that the American Virgins are also not remote from foreign territory. A mile to the north lies Thatch Island, a small bit of land belonging to Great Britain, and less than three miles in the same direction is Tortola Island of the British Virgins, almost as large as St. John.

"St. Croix, the largest of the newly purchased islands, lies 40 miles to the south. It is not a part geographically of the Virgin group, but was included with St. Thomas and St. John for administrative purposes by the Danes and is classed by the United States as one of its Virgin Islands. St. Croix is a little over three times the size of Manhattan Island, containing approximately 84 square miles. St. Thomas, with an area of 28 square miles, is about 14 miles long and has an average width not much over two miles. It is therefore almost exactly the size of Manhattan Island. St. John has an extreme length of eight miles and a width somewhat over two miles. Its area is approximately 20 square miles. The entire group, including the numerous tiny islands of small value, has little more than twice the area of the District of Columbia, the smallest of the main divisions of the United States proper.

Our Highest Priced Purchase.

"For these islands the United States paid a higher price per acre than for any other of its famous purchases. Only 3 cents an acre was paid for Alaska, 14 for Florida and 27 for the Philippines. The canal zone cost $35.83 per acre. The price per acre paid for the Virgin Islands was approximately $295.

"The features that give the chief value to the islands from the point of view of the United States government are St. Thomas harbor, on which is situated the principal town of the group, Charlotte Amale, and Coral Boy on the island of St. John. St. Thomas harbor is probably the best developed harbor in the West Indies, and is naturally protected except from exceptionally strong hurricanes. Coral Bay, though entirely undeveloped, constitutes an even more commodious and better protected harbor of refuge. These harbors were valuable to the United States in themselves, but it was even more important that the United States prevent their falling into the hands of possible enemies.

An Atlantic Crossroads.

"The Greater Antilles, made up of the larger of the West Indies, and the Lesser Antilles, composed of the smaller islands, together form a gigantic crooked arm enclosing the Caribbean sea. The Virgin Islands are at the 'elbow,' the closest point to Europe. Past this point streams the traffic between Europe and the Panama canal, between New York and both the east and west coasts of South and Central America, and between the Greater and the Lesser Antilles. It has been said of St Thomas harbor and the town of Charlotte Amalie that they are 'on the road to everywhere.' To this fact has been due the importance of the town; and the town in turn has given to the islands of St. Thomas and St. John what importance they have had in recent years. Its accessibility, its good harbor, its facilities for coaling and storage, and for dry dockage and repairs to steamers, gave Charlotte Amalie a place of pre-eminence among all the harbors of the West Indies before the war. The falling off of shipping during the war was a hard blow to its prosperity.

"In November, 1917, soon after they were taken over by the United States, the American Virgin Islands had a population of slightly more than 26,000. This was not a great deal over half the population in 1835. Nearly 93 per cent of the inhabitants in 1917 were negroes or mulattoes. A large proportion of the few whites are Danes. English has always been the predominant language, however, because the trade of the islands has been largely with the United States and with the English West Indian colonies.

"The Virgin islanders have shown an eagerness to become Americanized. In its administration of the island the navy department has increased and bettered school facilities, and has cleaned up and enforced sanitary regulations in Charlotte Amalie and the other two towns, both on St. Croix, Christiansted and Fredericksted. The American authorities, in fighting typhoid, waged one of the most thorough-going campaigns known to modern science. They cleaned every cistern and innoculated with anti typhoid serum every person on the islands. Not a single case of typhoid has occurred since."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

NAPOLEONIC CODE STILL RULES THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Conflict Between Naval and Civilian Jurisdiction Has Prevented the Enactment of Laws to Establish Trial by Jury, and Negroes Are Showing Uneasy Distrist of This Country.

10-2-20.

By HENRY CHAPIN.

The Virgin Islands came under the United States flag in March, 1917, and since that time can safely be considered one of the most neglected and ill-governed possessions of any great power. Apparently we have forgotten that we purchased them from Denmark for the sum of $25,000,000. Aside from a temporary organic act passed by Congress when the islands were purchased, there has been little attempt by Washington to establish enlightening government there, according to Judge John Leslie Curry of St. Croix. The laws are still being administered under the old Napoleonic code, a Danish legacy. The navy was actually in nominal charge of the island government for a period of eighteen months after laws were passed placing the governing of the islands entirely under civilian jurisdiction.

As a result of this carelessness and neglect, Judge Curry believes, the native population, which is 99 per cent. black, has changed from a feeling of enthusiasm for the United States to one of disgust, bordering on actual revolt. There are at present only about a dozen native-born American citizens on the islands in a civilian capacity.

Judge Curry of the island courts of St. Croix during a recent visit to this country outlined in an interview the main causes for the existing state of misgovernment and suggested certain measures of reform that are contemplated or already drawn up and awaiting Congressional action.

Before going over these in detail it may be well to review the early American days of possession through the eyes of Judge Curry. Before the war he was a lawyer in the United States, then later, in 1918, after a crash in the air service, he migrated to St. Croix for his health. When he arrived there the Navy Department was in charge under the immediate command of Admiral Oliver. The Danes had pulled out lock, stock and barrel, even salvaging the paper off the walls of the Government buildings.

Luckily, among the few Americans on the island were Judge Noll, former Assistant District Attorney of Alaska, and one or two like Mr. Curry who had sufficient legal training to be of use in the local courts.

The Danes had always governed the negro population with firm paternalism and the natives had accepted the ruling of their King as the inevitable will of a monarch that is, except for occasional revolutions. When we took over the islands they at once decided that all was changed, that now they would get their "forty acres and a mule" and live on the golden bounty of democracy. Their ideas concerning the status of the American negro were idealistic. These ideas still exist, carefully fostered by local unscrupulous labor agitators and because, naturally enough, they cannot understand the present state of stagnation that has come with the Americans governing they are rapidly getting out of hand.

The Pigeonholes Have It

Aside from the neglect that exigencies of the war made inevitable the chief cause of complaint in the islands is due to the old game of departmental pigeonholing. Because the organic act for temporary control of the islands under which the Navy Department assumed control in March, 1917, is still in effect, and the actual force of Government curiously falls upon the native Colonial Councils, of which there are two, one on St. Thomas and one on St. Croix.

It works out this way. An admiral has been appointed Governor, but under the Organic Act the Governor is a civil authority and directly responsible the the President in Washington. This simple functioning of the act was not discovered by the Navy Department in Washington until about six months ago. As a result many matters that needed immediate attention after reaching Washington were placed carefully in one of those well-known desk compartments and left to ripen. It was just this that brought about the great discovery of civil government. Naturally the Navy is going to consider the problems of St. Thomas and St. Croix from somewhat of a naval angle, which is not always favorable for civil reform and improvement. Inquiry was being made in Washington about a certain code of law that had been drawn up from which it was hoped the civil administration of the islands would be greatly benefited. It was discovered in its proper pigeonhole in the Navy Department eighteen months after its receipt and turned over to other jurisdiction for approval, when it was pointed out that the Navy was not the supreme authority.

What has happened in the meantime? The admiral in command at St. Croix has had to do everything in his power to pamper and placate the native Negro councillors in order to get any legislation. He has a veto over the councils, but they in turn can demand that any law be passed on to the President in Washington over this veto. Obviously that clogs lawmaking from the standpoint of efficiency, as the President has no time for continuous consideration of the weekly affairs of the Virgin Islands' home government. So Admiral J. W. Oman has had to get things done on the spot by giving way more than he wanted to or than was good for them to the native Colonial Councils.

All this because the original organic act of temporary government pushed through in 1917 has never been revised. The revised code is at hand in Washington today, rescued at last from its pigeonhole. It is a good code, drawn up principally by Judge Noll on the lines of the Alaskan administrative code. But Congress has not found time to pass it since 1917. Meanwhile the old Napoleonic code of half a century ago is the only one in use, under which trial is without jury and the judge conducts a one-man court.

Henry Franck, in an interesting article published in the September Century, has this to say of the code:

As in Napoleon's Day.

"Among the things which the Danes left behind were their laws, and their own judge to administer them. True, Judge Thiele has become an American citizen, but it is a curious sight to see born Americans brought into court by Negro policemen, to be tried by a man who is still a foreigner in point of view and t hinking processes, despite being no longer officially a subject of the King of Denmark. There are those who claim he sides with the favorites of the old government to the decided disadvantage of Americans, though there are more who speak well of him. It is enough to know that Americans are being tried in American territory under the Napoleonic code, in that laborious old-fashioned style by which the judge questions the witnesses, dictates their answers to a yellow clerk, who writes them all down in laborious longhand in a great ledger, to be sure that a change should be made in the judiciary system of our Virgin Islands."

Congress knows all about these conditions. Last year a congressional committee went down there on an investigation, and since then at his own expense Senator Kenyon has been to the islands, but more immediate things are on the boards, and at present there seems little chance for efficient colonial administration until the election is over here at home and the organic act of 1917 can be revised to meet the urgent local conditions.

One more example of the harm of continually having to refer local affairs to uncertain authority in Washington is exemplified in the fate of a sugar rate schedule submitted by the producers on the islands last year. This schedule, which needed prompt attention in order to take advantage of the year's market, rested like the new code six months in the Navy Department before being resubmitted to the proper board for approval. Of course, the crop had been disposed of and probably consumed by that time, and it was of little use to the islanders, though the board approved of it and would have passed it without a doubt if it had come promptly to its attention. So goes the story.

These problems, then, come up for immediate attention both out of fairness to the Virgin Islands and for obvious reasons of profitable trusteeship on our part:

First—The new law code must be put into force, backed up with efficiently trained civil servants to make it effective. The code is ready and waiting.

Second—The present temporary organic act, put into force when we took over the islands in 1917, must be supplanted by a permanent act doing away with the dual governorship now in force.

Third—A widespread campaign of education is needed to convince the Negro that he must do something for himself if he expects Uncle Sam to help him.

Finally, the health authorities must back up the splendid but insufficient work of the few navy surgeons now on hand in cleaning up the widespread disease on the islands.

We have taken over these islands in name, but we are neglecting their proper administration. The lazy Negro population, 99 per cent. of the total population, is going from bad to worse. The land is not being cultivated, and unprincipled Negro labor agitators are preaching a species of Sinn Fein anarchy among those of their color. They say the white man is the black's enemy, that the white officials are dishonest and that only by revolutionary tactics will they now obtain that "forty acres and a mule" they have come to consider theirs by divine right and no effort. Our neglect of proper steps for administration is fostering this feeling to the utmost.—New York Times.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Bahama Island.

Race Problem – 1921.

West Indies.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 1, 1921

The Colored Vote in the Bahamas

The special correspondent who is telling the tale of Bahama booze pauses in his history of rum-running long enough to say that the negro voters of those islands can be counted on to kill any scheme for annexation to the United States. Which is precisely what was said in these columns when the subject was broached months ago.

The reason for negro opposition is obvious. There are no lynchings in the British West Indies. There is a color line, but it is not drawn so tightly, nor does it hamper ambition as much as in America. Negroes who find themselves secure in person under British rule are not likely to give up that security and accept a lower social status by joining a country where scores of their kinsmen are lynched every year.

It is a pity, too. Geographically and economically, the West Indies are part of North America, and if they are to be anybody's protectorates, they should be ours. If Britain could hand them over to us in lieu of part or all her debt, it would improve trade, better international feeling, make the most nervous jingo see that the Panama canal is safe. Free trade with the United States would be a tremendous boon to the islands. But the ghosts of a thousand colored victims of American mobs crowd the road that leads to all these benefits, and the most natural and common sensible proposal before the world today must needs "die a-borning."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

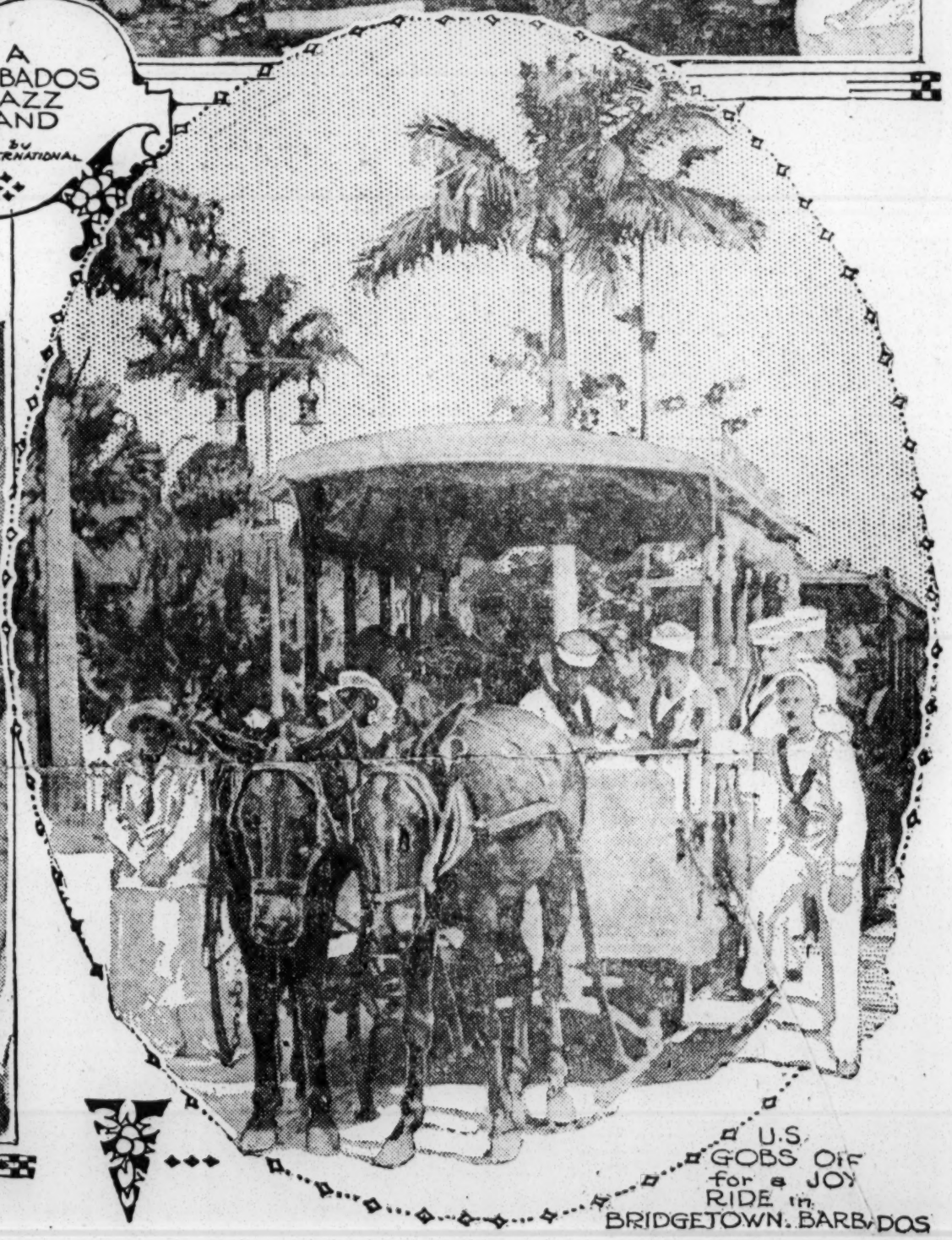
U. S. SAILOR LADS SEEING THE SIGHTS ASHORE IN BARBADOS.

New York World 1/23/21

A BARBADOS JAZZ BAND

PHOTOS BY INTERNATIONAL

HOW they SELL SOFT STUFF at the RACE TRACK in BARBADOS...



U.S. GOBS Off for a JOY RIDE in BRIDGETOWN. BARBADOS

Barbados.

Race Problem — West Indies 1921.

LOUIS SEIBOLD ARTICLES IN BARBADOS WERE SURFACE IMPRESSIONS

The Truth About Barbados Told by a Man Who Knows It.

Negro World

To the Editor of The Negro World:

Dear Sir:—The two articles on Barbados by Louis Seibold which were printed in the New York World on Sunday and Monday are grossly exaggerated, misleading and to a great extent untrue. Especially so in the description of its "blacks." 2/12/21

Like every white American writer, Mr. Seibold runs true to form. When writing about black people they pick out the few that are least fortunate or most degraded and elaborate on them as the "blacks." If a stranger had visited New York for the first time and had gone no further than the waterfront and the lower east side he would have done no greater justice in describing New York and its people than Mr. Seibold has done in describing Barbados and its people.

Among the many false statements about the blacks are the following:—"In the main they are untutored." "They are uniformly black." "Their customs are mainly those of Africans of primitive type." "They live in little shacks of mud or wood." "They sleep in shacks thrown together and very much crowded." "The hotels are called ice houses because they are the only places where ice can be obtained." "They never see corsets except perhaps in the stores." "There is only one newspaper, the "Advocate."

The schoolmasters, mistresses and teachers in the many schools of Barbados are all "blacks." The masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, engineers, woodworkers, carriage trimmers, harness makers, tailors, dressmakers, automobile repairers, printers, jewelers and all other tradesmen and mechanics are "blacks." Many of the doctors, lawyers and ministers are blacks. The predecessor of the present Chief Justice, the third highest officer of the island, was a black. The majority of the wealthy blacks are educated at Cambridge and Oxford universities. Do these facts show that they are in the main untutored?

Among the many games played by these blacks are checkers, football, tennis, rounders, golf and cricket. Among the world's greatest cricketers will be found many of these Barbadian blacks. They also indulge in running, jumping, walking, swimming and bicycle racing. Do these facts show that their customs are those of primitive Africans?

The majority of the blacks live in beautiful frame and wall houses which are to be found in every village and district and along the entire seashore, on which nine of the parishes border. No two of these houses are together, nor are they shacks of mud. There is also a beautiful castle in St. Philip, built and owned by blacks.

Mr. Seibold further proves his ignorance of Barbados when he says that the hotels are called ice houses. All hotels are known by names, as the "Crane." There is also the Ice House Hotel, named so because it makes ice for its own uses. Ice can be obtained at any of the many ice shops in the towns, and also in some country districts.

If your correspondent had sought honest information he would have learned that there is the Advocate, Reporter, Standard, Globe, Times, Illustrated and Official Gazette. Not one newspaper, as he has tried to make the American people believe. And if your camera man wanted to give the American people an idea of the average Barbadian black he could have shown that in these newspaper offices from editor to wash-up man is a "black."

Unless Mr. Seibold went among the few low and immoral, who are to be found in every community, he would not have said that the blacks never saw corsets except perhaps in stores, for the poorest black has a certain amount of pride that is not to be found in many of the whites of the U. S. A. They do not go without corsets even in their homes.

The majority of musicians in Barbados are blacks. They seem to have a natural gift for music. They play all kinds of musical instruments. The majority of the church organists are blacks. There are many bands like the police band. Not what your picture impresses on the minds of the people as a Barbados jazz band.

Mr. Seibold says there is no color question, that the black knows his place, does not care what you call him and is satisfied. There have been riots in Barbados and every other island the West Indies. A satisfied pe does not riot. If he thinks that do not care what they are called could have called them niggers, as h Southern friends do here, and the sticks of those blacks would have left an indelible impression on his back and mind. Of course, there is no color question. The whites have been too shrewd to seek trouble. It has been bad for the blacks that the color question has not arisen or they would have awakened long ago to their great strength and power. Many of them are mercilessly exploited because of the rotten political system, and because British aristocracy ostracizes the higher educated black from his less fortunate brethren, and because the Anglican Church, which is born on prejudice and reared on deceit, being subsidized by the government, has done its utmost to deceive the people in the name of Christianity.

The blacks are not uniformly black, as Mr. Seibold says, for many that are known as blacks in Barbados pass as whites in New York. Unless the rum and other spirits had Mr. Seibold's faculties dimmed, it is difficult to understand why he made so many false statements.

Hoping you will publish this in order to offset the false impression made by Mr. Seibold on the American people, I am,

Yours truly,

A. McD. IFILL,

Managing director of the N. E. and P. League.

Jan. 27, 1921.

"Nothing less than a silver coin will tempt the members of the local water sports committee to dive for the amusement of the American visitors."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem - West Indies 14 w1.

BARBADOS UNTROUBLED LAND BASKING IN SUN, BUT DREAM OF BLACKS IS A TICKET TO U. S. A.

No Bolshevists, Prohibition, Woman Suffrage or High Taxes, and Labor Is Cheap and So Abundant That Emigration Is Urged—Race Suicide Is Unknown and Life Is Easy on Breeze-Swept Island—Sharks Regarded as Cowardly Prowlers, Even White Girls Defying Dreadful Fish.

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 23, 1921

By Louis Seibold

(Staff Correspondent of The World.)

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BARBADOS, B. W. I., Dec. 11.—A land without Bolshevists, labor disputes, Prohibition, Woman Suffrage, high taxes, higher priced opera singers, building grafters, timid politicians, d'Annunzios, fake oil companies, Sinn Feiners, William Jennings Bryans and several other controversial grievances which the United States and some of the European monarchies, empires and republics are trying to solve or suppress.

Such a land is Barbados, an island twenty-one miles by ten, dropped down on the eastern fringe of the West Indian Archipelago, sixteen degrees north of the Equator. While New York is probably blanketed with snow and trying to get the janitor to send up more heat, the Barbadian temperature by day at this season of the year lurks around the 90 mark. In the summer time the mercury climbs up to around 110 or thereabouts.

The sun beats fiercely on this little British outpost during the day, but life is rendered endurable by the refreshing trade winds that maintain a steady and invigorating blow through the open seas between the African coast and that of the South American republics.

Barbados is a British island, and the only one that the rivals of that nation have never succeeded in even temporarily wresting from her control in nearly 300 years. It is governed by a civilian appointed by the English King, but concession is made to democratic dogmas by the establishment of a Parliamentary body, the minority of whose members are elected to represent the seven parishes into which the island is divided politically.

Blacks Make Up 80 Per Cent. of the Island's Population

The population of Barbados is approximately 80 per cent. colored—"blacks" they are called, and they are uniformly black, with few of the characteristics of the American negro. Their customs are basically those of Africans of primitive type. In the main, these Barbadian "blacks" are untutored, though they are shrewd enough and speak the English language with a freedom from the argot of the American negro and with a stilted precision and mellifluousness of modulation that British influence has established.

The total area of Barbados is approximately 166 square miles, and the population is around 180,000, so that the brown little island is probably more densely congested than any like area of ground in the world except, perhaps, some parts of China.

Barbados.

The negro population sleeps in shacks thrown together and very much crowded every few feet around Bridgetown and the other centres, of which there are a half dozen scattered over the island. But the "black" population, and white as well, really lives in the open. About two-thirds of the open country is dotted with plantations devoted to the production of sugar.

Until the war came to drive the price of sugar way up, much of the available agricultural terrain was devoted to the production of the better grade of sea-island cotton. Even at the present price of sugar, molasses and rum, the Barbadian planters realize a handsome profit because of the cheapness of labor. And labor is probably cheaper in this island than anywhere else outside of India or China.

Plenty of Labor, and It's Cheap.

It probably will interest the Kansas and Dakota farmers, who are compelled to pay $4 and $5 a day for hired men, to know that the prevailing wage for Barbadian field hands is something like $12 a month, with five husky blacks standing in line waiting for the fortunate possessor of a job to either die or resign. Incidentally, the Barbadian "black" lives to a ripe old age. His wants are few, simple and easily gratified, and few have ever been known to quit a job.

Trades unions are unknown among either the agricultural or industrial populations of the Barbados. A couple of years ago a "black" evangelist attempted to launch a Bolshevist movement. When the Colonial Government was advised of the fact it sent a "black" policeman to escort the offender to the first available ship leaving for other parts of the world, with a severe admonition to buy a ticket only one way. That was the end of Bolshevism in the Barbados.

The Colonial Government does not encourage either the advent or activities of crusaders intent on destroying the prevailing standards of its citizenship. As a matter of fact, the Barbadian Government is one of the few countries in the world that is trying to decrease rather than add to its population. Any "black" that desires to leave the island is not only encouraged to do so but is assisted on his way with the expressed hope that he will find other parts of the world more agreeable as a permanent residence.

America Is Promised Land.

It is the ambition of perhaps 90 per cent. of the Barbadian "blacks" to take up permanent residence in the United States. And it is the ambition of the Barbadian Government to have them do so. A few thousands have managed to raise the price of a ticket to New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans or Boston, and a good many of those that are left are trying to save up enough to emulate their example. American Consul Watson and Mr. Hunt, the Vice Consul, told me during the twenty-four hours' stay of the battleship Florida at Bridgetown that hundreds of Barbadian "blacks" apply for permission to go to the United States as soon as they have raised the price. Newspapers and passengers from the States have brought word of the high wages paid to domestic and unskilled help in North America.

Reports that common labor, for which the Barbadian is splendidly equipped, is paid as much as $4 and $5 a day in the States have naturally had the effect of increasing the desire of the Barbadian "black" to make his way to the land of promise and profit.

Most of the common laborers of Barbados count themselves exceedingly lucky if they can earn $5 a week. Masons, carpenters, painters and other craftsmen engaged in building ventures receive from $1 to $1.40 a day.

American housewives, harassed by the scarcity, indolence and high wages demanded by domestic servants, probably will envy their white sisters in the Barbados, who can hire a good cook for $8 a month and the most competent maid at from $5 to $10. A chauffeur earns from $4 to $7 a week, takes care of the car he drives and makes most of the repairs. Farm hands receive what the employing planter wants to pay him, which is all the way from a minimum of $7 to $15 a month for extra competent help.

Cost of Living Low.

Instead of having to stand in line at an employment agency to obtain a carpenter, a cook, a valet or a maid, a painter, or a farmhand, all of whom are willing to work ten and even twelve hours a day, a business man or housewife can go into the picturesque mob of "blacks" that daily congregate in Trafalgar Square at Bridgetown, make known his needs—and probably have to call in the police to fight off the applicants for the job that he has to offer.

The Barbadian "black" takes life almost as easy as the Barbadian white. He manages to get along with the minimum of effort, but money is so scarce that he is willing to work any time he can get it and on the terms of the employer. Nature is both generous and tolerant to both "blacks" and whites. He does not mind the scorching sun that frizzles a visitor from further north. A gentle trade wind permits refreshing sleep. His clothes do not cost much. Nature provides most of his food, and the sea gives him an ample supply of palatable fish in exchange for a little effort and patience. He can buy all the tobacco he wants for a few pennies—if he can get the pennies. He can get royally drunk on native rum at an expenditure of a little more money than the cost of his tobacco.

The Barbadian white lives in a spacious and picturesque mud house admirably adapted to the tropics. His house is never over two stories in height. A wide and spacious veranda inclosed with mosquito netting, the pillars of which are trellaced with bourgainvilla and other luxurious tropical plants and flowers, is the most important feature of it.

No Race Suicide Here.

The Barbadian "black" lives in a little shack of mud or wood that is more like a warren than a house. His domicile is crowded in with others sometimes one above the other and anchored to the side of a hill or wherever there is room for it. Race suicide is unknown among the Barbadian "blacks." A family of five children is rather under than above the average. A Barbadian "black" couple married in accordance with the ritual of the Church of England manages to "raise" and keep a family of eight or ten children in as many years on less income than a family of two could exist on in the States.

In addition to the orthodox religion which the Barbadian "black" has accepted along with the other features of the beneficent British Government, there exists two or three mysterious cults which strongly suggest voodooism as it exists in some of the Southern States of our own country.

These societies, which naturally go in strong for badges and music, indulge in all sorts of mystic performances. The Government has made several attempts to stamp out these organizations, but has not wholly succeeded. Secrecy is the chief requisite for membership in the leading cults.

All sorts of rites and incantations strange to the Caucasian are indulged in by members who have taken the "oath of allegiance." The leaders of some of these enterprises are credited with supernatural powers and mystic qualities, clairvoyancy among the rest.

As long as the promoters of these fascinating ventures into the realm of mysticism keep within the bounds of the law and refrain from staging plots to overturn the Government, the Barbadian authorities pay no attention to them. It was under the auspices of one of these organizations that the ill-fated Bolshevist enterprise was projected.

The Barbadian Policeman.

It is a tribute to British understanding, reinforced with an intelligent application of reasonable discipline, to see the ease with which a "black" Barbadian policeman handles the traffic in Bridgetown and the morals of the populations in the rural communities.

The Bridgetown cop, by the way, is well worth a second glance. He provides a most fascinating study in color, physical prowess and professional efficiency. Every one of them is a good six feet tall, splendidly proportioned as a thoroughly trained athlete and as black as the well known ace of spades.

Garbed in a white helmet, a white duck blouse, black trousers with a red stripe down the sides, white canvas shoes and a night stick about half the heft of those that the old-time New York cops used to wield in an emergency, the Bridgetown cop is indeed a commanding figure and commands respect from the motley barefooted crowd of men, women and children that embarrass a visitor by the proffer of friendly offers and intensive supplications for alms.

The Barbadian "black" is frequently too friendly. He needs little encouragement to attach himself to your person on either a temporary or permanent basis. He offers every inducement for you to adopt him within five minutes after ingratiating himself by proffers of assistance. At the end of ten minutes he is bossing you, telling you what you should or should not do and driving off competition.

His tariff schedule is a most elastic institution. He has no fixed charge for anything. "What you want to give," is the way he puts it, and you usually wind up by giving him more than he expects. A sixpence (nominally 12½ cents) will go further in Barbados than a dollar will in either New York or Washington.

No Bathing Suit Censors.

The "black" will lug a suit case half a mile for sixpence and count himself

(over)

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From Other Side)

fortunate for the chance to earn it. He will come out to a ship anchored a mile in the roadstead in a wooden punt propelled through a choppy sea, chortle a hilarious welcome and dive ten fathoms for a sixpence or a shilling.

Sometimes he will swim out to a ship, regardless of the fact that Barbados has the reputation for providing a popular hunting ground for the most ferocious sharks in the world, and the less bulky but more vicious Barracuda, which is one of the gamest of the many edible fish that figure in Barbadian menus.

When the Florida steamed into Bridgetown Harbor on Dec. 10 half a hundred male and female "blacks" were on hand in their little toy boats to invite Mr. Colby, the American Secretary of State, and the members of his entourage to "carst a shillin' or a saxpence, sar," into the sea and witness an exhibition of expert diving. The members of the Secretary's party and a goodly percentage of the 1,100 gobs and marines attached to the Florida contributed many American quarters and dimes to the aquatic carnival.

The competition between the performers was of the keenest order. Chivalry is not one of the rules of the game. Half a dozen of the divers were black girls from twelve to eighteen years old, whose costumes would immediately bring condign punishment at Asbury Park and other moral communities where the one-piece bathing suit is not encouraged. The Barbadian "black" ladies and gentlemen, whose sinewy figures shot like ebony streaks over the sides of their punts into the violet sea in pursuit of coins, abandoned the ordinary amenities for business reasons.

I saw one husky "black" jovially kick one of the ladies of his race in the face to prevent her from beating him to a quarter that scintillated in a bright disc five fathoms below the surface. When he came puffing to the surface he complained bitterly that the lady had bitten him on the heel, also that she had retrieved the quarter.

Some of the divers made special pleas for recognition and favor. One of them described himself as "George Washington." Another attempted to establish relationship with Charles F. Murphy by volunteering the information that he was "Mike Tammany;" still another that he was a "McCarty nigger." It will thus be seen that the Barbadian "black" does not share the prejudices of the American person of color. He would just as soon you'd call him "a nigger" as anything else if you will pay for the privilege.

Sharks Not Feared.

Barbados has long been celebrated for its sharks—in literature. There are all kinds, from the shovel nose to the sea tiger. Both have figured in the tall stories printed in the more lurid magazines to provoke nightmares of the most agonizing character. They are unquestionably many sharks in these waters; about every variety that the penny dreadful artist can find in scientific works regarding the denizens of the deep.

Among the blacks a shark is regarded with no more dread than a yellow perch around Sheepshead Bay. It is an old theory that the most ferocious old shark will not bite a black man. The "black" certainly entertains the utmost contempt for the shark. He describes Mr. Shark as an elusive, skulking and cowardly prowler that will not attack any living thing except a more cowardly member of the finny tribe.

I heard some stories the other night of battles between sharks and baracutta that awarded all the honors to the latter. The baracutta attains a growth of six feet in length. He is long and slim, and rarely exceeds seventy pounds in weight, while competent observers assert that they have seen sharks that weigh more than a ton. The baracutta has long, razor-like teeth, which, according to his admirers, can bite through the toughest shark hide.

I made diligent inquiries at the Bridgetown Club and among the shipping men who came to the Marine Hotel the other night regarding the relations between sharks and humans. Not one of the oldtimers could cite a single instance where a shark had actually attacked a swimmer, thereby confirming the contention of the late Hermann Oelrichs that a shark was just a big mongrel and cowardly fish.

The whites, as well as the visitors who are coming to spend their winters on the isuand, pay as little attention to the shark as do the blacks. The other day, when the Florida steamed to her anchorage, three figures came bobbing on the white crest of the violet waves from the shore. Two of the three figures were those of men. The other was that of Miss Nellie Sherry, a stunning English girl of eighteen, who is quite as much at home in the water as the black Barbadians that spend a great deal of their time in or around the sea.

Miss Sherry thinks nothing of swimming a mile or two out at sea and indulging in contests that the ordinary champion woman swimmer would regard as prohibitive. She not only swam around the Florida and waved a welcome to the hospitable gobs, but ventured half a mile beyond to circle the British cruiser Constance and receive a lusty cheer from the admiring jackies. She is only one of a couple of hundred English and American girls that daily defy the man-eating sharks of the Barbados to do his worst.

Perhaps her vivid and magnetic beauty and manifest athletic supremacy reduce the ferocious sharks to the same degree of docility as the young British army and navy officers that daily dance attendance on her. I asked Miss Sherry the other night if she were not afraid of sharks. Her eyes held mine with a frank and steady stare of amazement.

"Afraid of shaks!" she repeated. "Why should I be?" The only answer that I could frame was that I supposed the sharks were afraid of her.

"Yes," she replied with candid ingenuousness, "I fancy that is the case," as if it were the most matter-of-fact proposition in the world. She further verified the statement of both black and white authorities that "a shark won't hurt you if you don't try to hurt a shark."

A planter from Trinidad, while assenting to the verdict of the symposium, did say, however, that "a narsty 600-pound beggar (meaning shark) gobbled my little pet Irish terrier about two years ago," thereby meriting the reprisals that the planter has directed at the shark family ever since. He said he had shot "a dozen or so of the beggars" since the untimely demise of his pet terrier.

Negro World 2/26/21

BARBADOS.

A fire at the Hotel Pomeroy on Tuesday, last, badly damaged the lavatories situated in the right wing of the top story of the building. The ceiling had to be knocked down.

"Lounger" in the Barbados Times states:

"Sergeant Brooker, of the Bahamas Police Force, is visiting this island on a recruiting mission. Thirty men were required for the Constabulary of Bahamas. Out of seventy applicants the requisite number has been selected, and these along with the Sergeant will be sailing shortly for their destination. The inducements offered in the Bahamas were sufficient to tempt good men in the local force to resign. I understand that some of the Bahamas' recruits are ex-Barbados policemen. The force offers so little attraction that vacancies remain all the time unfilled and regularly men whose term of service has expired refuse to re-enrole.

Although there are three resident surgeons employed at the General Hospital, persons seeking medical attention at night are forced to remain unattended for hours on a stretch. This should not be. The surgeons should so arrange their work among themselves that at any hour of the day or night, when a patient enters the casualty ward, and his or her case is pronounced serious by the nurse, a surgeon should be promptly on the spot to offer that aid for which he is paid from the public treasury.

A batch of repatriated West Indians were landed here from England. These men had served in the late war in the army or navy. Now that industrial conditions have reached such a low ebb, these men seem to prefer residence in their native home to sojourn in a country where there is snow and where the chances of colored men obtaining employment are many degrees below zero.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem - 1921.

West Indies.

Barbados.

Barbados Negroes Will No Longer Dive for Pennies

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
APRIL 24, 1921

Nothing Less Than a Silver Coin Will Tempt Them to Leap Into the Water for the Entertainment of the Tourist.

By Karl K. Kitchen.

Nothing better illustrates the high cost of living in Barbados—and the cost of high living for American visitors—than the attitude of the brunette Annette Kellermans and their escorts who surround every liner at the port of Bridgetown. Six years ago these members of the local water sports committee were glad to dive for coppers. Today nothing less than a silver coin will tempt them to duck into the beautiful clear waters which wash their coral isle.

One could stand on the deck of one's ship and hurl huge British pence into the ocean all day without getting any more response from the dusky divers than smiles of derision. A copper is no longer worth a wetting, even for a scantily clad Barbados negro. Which shows the depreciation of British currency in these parts, if nothing else.

I am told—although I don't believe it—that the diving trust which controls the activities of all the wet workers in the harbor of Bridgetown has ruled against the pursuit of loose change unless it is in the form of shillings, half crowns or better. A black who dives after a copper, I am informed, is immediately put out of the union.

At any rate, I know I threw nearly half a pound of copper overboard before I discovered that I was only fouling the bottom of the ocean. However, I had my revenge. When I got into a ship's launch and met some of the water sports committee personally, I offered a pound note ($3.80 in real money) to the man or women who would remain under water the longest. And I had the satisfaction of watching half a dozen of the blacks who had spurned my coppers almost drown themselves.

Some of my fellow travelers who were more extravagant tossed away handfuls of shillings to see the dusky Annette Kellermans retrive them. And one rude and vulgar rich person hurled a silver dollar overboard to get some action from a particular statuesque black Venus who had attracted his attention. He was about to repeat the action with another iron man when one of the British stewards rushed up to him.

"Don't do that, sir," he pleaded. "Don't throw another dollar overboard. You'll have the captain diving, sir.

Every visitor is introduced to Barbados in much the same fashion, for the diving set of Bridgetown is a permanent committee of welcome. Most of them are superbly built blacks, and the females of the species make the best of Mack Sennett's Bathing Beauties look like a lot of cripples.

The Barbados negro is a better mannered and a more agreeable person than his Jamaica brother. This may be due to the fact that Barbados is a much more agreeable island than Jamaica. Its capital, Bridgetown, has a British rather than a West Indian atmosphere, and everything is more up to date than in any other island in the Caribbean. It is known as "Little England."

The first thing I did on my arrival in the little capital was to pick out the best looking cafe and order a green swizzle. For the green swizzle is the drink of Barbados, and while it may be obtained in practically all the Windward Islands, it is at its best in its native haunts. Under the cool portico of a Broad street rum shop I made my first bowing acquaintance with the delectable concoction. How I became more intimate with it later in the day, I will rescribe anon. Suffice it to say that it is a mixture of rum, gin, syrup and bitters, with a slice of green lime, frapped and stirred to a bead.

Naturally, British currency is the standard in Barbados, and while American money is more than acceptable, there are two scales of prices, and the usual gouging tactics when it comes to changing dollars into pounds shillings and pence. The merchants set their own rate of exchange, and it is amazing how many cling to the antiquated notion that four shillings make a dollar.

However, to be just to the local merchants, it must be explained that our battleships frequeitly put in at Bridgetown, which is an important coaling station, and hundreds of our sailor boys are let loose on shore from dry ships and with money in their pockets. These lads not only try to drink up everything in the city, but they practically denude all the food shops, with the result that prices for the inhabitants are considerably advanced. So serious have these raids become—Bridgetown being really only a small place—that foreign fleets have been asked to remain away, or at least keep their sailors on board.

The last time American battleships were here, according to a British trade commissioner I met swizzling, hundreds of the crews passed out as a result of their over familiarity with native drinks. For some unaccountable reason they poured green swizzles into their beer to get quick results. Most of the conveyances in the capital were needed to carry the brave lads to the landing stage, where they were laid out like cordwood.

"One must know how to drink successfully in the tropics," explained his majesty's trade commissioner. "A swizzle just before luncheon is all very well, but one should not do any serious drinking before sundown. Too many swizzles in the heat of the day are apt to culminate in disaster.

"The best drink in the tropics is gin and tonic water," he went on. "Keep away from cocktails, they're fatal in this climate."

It must not be gathered from this conversation that we discussed nothing but the value of a liquid diet. His majesty's trade commissioner informed me that business in general is very much on the mend, despite the fact that rum shipments to the United States have been cut off. Wages have doubled and many readjustments must be made before Barbados gets back on its pre-war basis. But it's more of a question of looking for the silver lining than waiting for the clouds to roll by.

Instead of stopping at the Marine hotel, the leading hostelry of Bridgetown, I motored 15 miles across the island to the Crane hotel, where the bathing was highly recommended. The road led over a smiling countryside, every acre of which was covered with sugar cane, cocoanuts and cotton. Sugar mills with smoking chimneys dotted the landscape. I stopped at one of them, where molasses was being made, and chatted with the black boys and girls who were carrying the bundles of cane from the mill to the hopper.

"What do you do up in the States, now that you can't get a drink?" one of the negroes asked with a grin.

Not long ago this hilarious fellow found the winter descending and the purse flaccid. Something must be done, and quickly. I encountered him in a railway station, outbound.

"Under sealed orders," he told me, with a grin. "Tell you about it when I get back."

He has returned and explained. Let us call him Jones, for convenience. The name is as concealing as my own.

Jones' brain is actually creative. He is one of the few vagabonds I know who is never at a loss when his ancient game has been exposed and the fish no longer bite at his outworn bait. The fact is that most of the sharpers everywhere know one sort of game and one only. They have inherited a tradition. They forget nothing old and learn nothing new. At best, they merely adapt old cheats to new circumstances. Their victims are always much the same sort of fellows. Not so with Jones. He delights in novelty. He is forever inventing, converting, devising. I sometimes think half of the new crookeries originate in his humming brain. The origin of the trick lately employed he explained to me.

"You know that in every town there is a sort of official wisenheimer," said Jones. "He's known to gamblers and wise guys and certain business men with a lot of larceny in their systems as a card sharper—a shark. And he is the town's professional cheater. He can be trusted with a bankroll. His credit is excellent. If he is short himself and has a victim in sight he can go to any of a number of merchants and officials in his town and get the stake. He has been staked before and always dug up a profit. He's in right. The crooked business men of his town have unlimited faith in him. This local wisenheimer is always a good mixer and a pretty shrewd article. Mostly you will find him about the better hotels, where he lays for wise or half wise traveling men or the kind of traveler from bigger cities who is sure of himself.

"Now this kind of man is not limited to smaller cities. He abounds in the big towns as well, but here he represents a ward or a neighborhood. Our neighborhoods are really cities of themselves. Well, you can put the local talent wise to the game. I'm through with it, but it'll hit here soon, and it's a shame to trim the local wise guys. They're so soft. Tell 'em about it. It'll save the town some money."

Having outlined his victims, Jones gave me another peep into the workings of his mind. He never tries to rim suckers. The rube and the fool—but not before he had been spoken to.

"Who told you we couldn't get drinks in New York?" I replied.

"I read it in the Bridgetown paper. The paper said you had prohibition and that there was no more liquor for sale," he explained.

"That's ridiculous," I answered. "What we're afraid of is that the prohibition laws will be repealed and that everybody in New York will stop drinking."

My Barbadoes friend was nonplused for a moment, but only for a moment.

"I always felt I could never believe what I read in the newspapers," he came back. "It certainly would be hard luck if it was true."

From which it will be seen that at least one Barbados negro could pass the literacy test.

My chauffeur, a black boy known as Wildcat, explained to me why Barbados has such wonderful roads. Whenever the roads need repairing the British authorities change the traffic regulations without warning. Scores of arrests are made by the local police, and the offenders are promptly found guilty and sentenced to 30 or 60 days in the road gangs.

"It certainly keeps the roads in fine shape," he added with a grin.

At the Crane hotel, which occupies a wonderful situation on a cliff overlooking the bluest of blue oceans, I had my first luncheon of flying fish. And very nice they were too. The waters around this marvelous island teem with them. In fact, I was warned not to go to sleep on the beach with my mouth open, as one might fly down my Irish channel. But this is good advice when it comes to sleeping on any beach.

However, fried flying fish is only one of the many attractions of this hotel. I never bathed in any ocean that tasted better, and I never tasted any rum cocktails that would have been better for bathing purposes. Rum in the form of Planters' punches or green swizzles is quite delightful, but the rum cocktails at the Crane hotel reminded me of imported hair tonic, only they were not quite so good.

George Washington visited Barbados in 1751, and undoubtedly he drank a rum cocktail. But if he had ever told any one that it was a good drink he could not have enjoyed the reputation of never having told a lie.

Like the Jamaicans, the natives of Barbados assert they had a great deal to do in winning the war—the allowances of rum that were given to the British troops at the zero hour having been produced on these islands. And from what I saw of its effects on experienced American rum hounds, I am sure that it is a wonderful producer of false courage. One fellow traveler from the nifty fifties of New York, after imbibing unwisely as well as too well, tried to separate the numbers on a five-pound note, while another from the frivolous forties endeavored to explain the Einstein theory to the black waiters—with results that may be imagined.

If there is anything lacking in Barbados, I don't know what it is. But if one wants to enjoy the place on a liquid diet I'd advise him to pick green swizzles and stick to them. Here is one island that is beautiful enough without having to be seen through a state of mellifluous obfuscation.

I won't bore you with statistics of the sugar and molasses output of Bridgetown and its nearby plantations. They run into thousands of tons and puncheons. Besides, it would be too sweet for words.

Suffice it to say that next to Manhattan Isle, I don't know of a nicer island surrounded by water anywhere in the Atlantic.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem 1921.
West Indies.

SPANISH SECTION

LOS NEGROS DE TODAS PARTES DEL MUNDO TIENEN QUE UNIRSE PARA COMBATIR CON LAS FUERZAS OPONIENDOS SUS PROGRESOS

Negro World 3/19/21

MUY AMIGOS NUESTROS DE LA RAZA DE LOS NEGROS:

Suceso se halla unicamente en unidad. Un enteres de comunidad atarnos juntos en un lazo indisoluble, pertenece poco, que sea en Africa, Norte, Central o Sud America o las Indias Occidentales; somos, sin embargo, destinadas por estos intereses. Nosotros, miembros de la Asociacion Universal de Progreso de los Negros, hemos realizados la eficacia de organizacion y cada miembro de este Asociacion tiene que hacer todo lo posible al interesarse con cada miembro de la raza Negra con quien se encuentra a que pertenescan al Asociacion Universal de Progreso de los Negros. En el analisis ultimo, vera que los potestades oponiedos el progreso de los Negros no pueden ser influidos por palabras de protestacion por nuestro parte. Realizan unicamente muy bien que protestos de estas clases contienen nada sino al aliento gastados en haciendoles. Conocen tambien, que sus sucesos en aclavizandos y dominandos la porcion mas Negra de la humanidad fue solamente por al elemento de fuerza empleados. Y muchas veces efectuados por fuerza de armas. Presion, pues, puede sostenerse en otra forma, pero en la analisis ultima cualquier influencia empujada para resistir estos potestades deben contener al alimento de fuerza para afectuar su proyecto, desde que parace que esto es el unico elemento que reconocen. Cuatro millones de Negros organizados con determinaciones firmes para ocupar un posicion bueno como cualquier hombre del mundo con ningunas otras limitaciones que su capacidad tendran el peso de sus numeros con que el mundo tiene que contar. Cuatro millones de Negros organizados con una intencion comun, constituira una fuerza ordenandos atencion y respeto. Organizacion entre los Negros, bajo la bandera de la Asociacion Universal de Progreso de los Negros, pues, tiene influencia inmensamente e indispensable absolutamente en combatiandos elementos contra los progresos de los Negros. Cualquier influencia pendiente al corriente de propaganda contra la Asociacion, y sus interes aliados ha calculado mal el temperamente de los Negros. Soberbiamente puedo decir por todas partes del mundo los Negros congregarsen bajo la bandera de nosotros por grupos de millas y con poco tiempo mas, esperamos ver cada Negro d ecada parte del mundo viviendo a su interes personal y al de su raza; uniendo con su hermano del mismo color bajo su bandera Roja, Negra y Verde. Hoy tengo el honor de comunicar a los quince Negros de America las salutaciones de los Negros de Cuba que expresan la confianza que entre unidad, con poco tiempo, llegaran la punta de nuestros esperanzas: UN AFRICA REDIMIDO Y LIBRE. Pertitame impresionarse de la importancia al sostener sinlimito la "Lina Estrella Negra" y "Emprestito de Construccion de Laibiria" tomandos acciones en ellos. Sera esencial absolutamente para al suceso de nustros programa asi que La Lina Estrella Negra tendra vapores mas grandes. Estos vapores se pueden comprar solamente por su lealtad en suscribiendo por acciones. Toma su compra a la casa del "Black Star Line, Inc., 56 West, 135th Street, New York, U. S.A."

Tengo el honor de saludar a Uds. con el mas alto aprecio,

ss. y amigo,
MARCUS GARVEY.

Cuba, 5 de Marza de 1921.

Traducion del periodico "Negro World": (Periodico de los Negros) por eo Sr. Benito Tomas.

GARVEY, COMERCIO Y LOS NEGROS

Tanto se ha dich o ya del muvimiento de Garvey y los Negros que parece necesario, parasu preservacion mismo, que debemos dar algunas vistas mas claras de este muvimiento de politico-economico.

El mundo sabemos esta compuesta de los clases de nacionesal organizado alto y al desenvolvado en mono. Por organizado alto se entiende aquellas naciones que han llegados en medida plena del politico y manifestacion industria y por los menos desenvolvado pertenece a los que tienen tierra rica en recursos natural pero que no han llegados este manifestacion industria que permitara suceso ejecutable de sus recursos material.

Cuando un nacion bien argonizado llega a un gran proporcion politico e industrioso la sendencia natural es buscar campo nuevo para su energia excesiva en ajuntanda con su organizacion las tierras de los que son decogidos menos llamendoes "colonias," "protectorios," "esfera de influencia," etc. La cuestion que si este proceso es "bien" abonda en la question de que constituta "fueza" asi un estudio corto de la vigor que produce fuerza de un punto nacional, no seria malo. Lo mas grande de estos "producidor de muerza" el el Estado que es una organizacion para al perseguimiento de los puntos economicos. Oficios del gobierno y sus ministerios son los utilidades de ese perseguimiento, y comercio del interes politico es el was grande. Antes del ano 1780 la vida de un individuo estaba was o menos lento, ineficiente, careciendo economia, pero en las ultimas epocas lo ha sido industriosos bastante, y lleno de comercio, hasta hoy no hay casi una parte de vida industria que no sujeta a la influencia del Estado, censura o mediacion. ?Si la razon esta tan junto con fueza, y el Estado es el mayor fuerza de producirlo, s que tenemos, los Negros, saber de todo esto? ?No es que tenemos de desenvolver un estado nuestros, perficionar un organizacion con motivo de perseguir algo ecomico que se asequrara a nuestro beneficio como una raza? Cualquiera otra moda de vida, aqui u cualquiera parte, fuera de un estado nuestros? esta la vida aplicada à los entereses de los que gobiernan ese estado? ?Gobierna el Negro un estado suy?

?No? ?Pues al beneficio de quien trabraja y vive si no es para los que gobernan el estado donde vive el? La historia hay casos bastantes tratandos de estados organizados, atacandos y gobernandos actualmente, con motivos economicos, las gentes descogidos menos y esto ha hecho no solamente segun el precepto de obligacion pero para criar al progreso de comercio de la patria que merece contraregistro y con con motivo de hallar una salida a sus fabricantes y para sus energias sobrantes.

Y este condiciou ha criado otras condiciones en que encontramos gobernodors que no son ni gobernadores ni libre: un maiz de "protectorias," "esferas de influencia, etc., todos de que son emphastos politicos, para ocultar los poderosos, estados bien organigados en sus usurpaciones sobre los fragiles.

Ce u la tierra de nuestros padres, la tierra que ofrecio habitacion a la Infante Jesu cuando Heroda perceguia su vida, estados bien organizados, con motivos economicos estan explorandose, tanto que en 1914 Francia tenia "adquirido" 4,280,000 millas cuadradas, La Gran Bretana 3,495,000, Alemania 1,030,000, Italia 1,090,000, Belgica 800,-000, Portugal 780,000 y Espana 75,000 millas cuadradas. B. H. WHITE.

HAITI SOLICITA A LOS ESTADOS UNIDO A LIBRALO DEL GOBIERNO MILITARIA

De Washington, Marzo 4, anuncian los periodicos, que un mision compuesto del Sr. Paulo Sannon, antes miembro del Ministerio de los Estados Unidos, salicita al gobierno que se retiran las fuerzas militaria Americana de Haiti. Con este motivo ests mision ha llegado a Washington para conferes con la Casa de Senado. El Sr. Sannon, que dijo su mision representia las gentes de Haiti insito sobre el Sr. Knox, miembro del Senado que se forma un deputacion para investigar entre los acusaciones contra las autoridades militarias respeto a sus mala conducta. El Sr. Sannon, siguiendo su conferencia con el senador Knox ofrecio un estado en que dice que el gobierno nacional de Haiti "ha sido dominado por los oficiales militarios ordinandos las fuerzas Americanas entre los cinco anos de ocupacion" y por los oficiales americanas juntado con el tratado de Setiembre 16 de 1915.

Las gentes de Haiti desean que se quitan las fuerzas americanas de Haiti, anadio, y averiguar por deputacion de congreso condiciones desde la ocupacion.

En acuerdo a la verdera constitutivo de democracia la presente constitucion no habia sido legitimo.

Esto sucedio en referiendo a relaciones durante la campana del presidente en este pais, que Franklin D. Roosevelt, como bajo secretario de marina, habia escrito la presente constitucion.

Como eleccion estara en Enero 1922, para escoger un presidente nuevo y miembros legislativos, las gentes de Haiti dicen que es necesarios absolutamente para tener asamblea constitucional, cuyos tarea sera para formar un constitucion de nuevo por ese tierra dice la relacion.

B. H. WHITE.

FIESTA RELIJIOSA DE LA COLONIA YNGLESA DE CHAPARRA CELEBRADA EN LA SOCIEDAD ECONOMICA

Estan de plaemes los miembros de la sociedad mundial de mejoria del Negro que radica en la Ciudad de Nueva Yor y ramificada en numerosas partest de est Republica.

Una honorable personalidad dirijente, el Capellan Gral. de la misma esta dentro de ellos desde hace pocos dias viaja con su Sr. Secretario. Motiva la vicita de entidades tan dignas y respetables de nuestra raza el impersional los trabajos y dictar ordenes relacionadas con la buena marcha de las numerosas ramas recientementes creadas en Cuba.

En todos estos dias se ha notado una actividad poco comun y gran entucias mo dentro de los miembros de la Sociedad, el Rvo. Mr. Charle ha llevado la mayor parte relacionado con los arreglos para dar alojamientos lo mas proporcionados a las categoria visitadora.

Cupole a la Sociedad Economica la honra de que en sus amplios salones so congregaran todos los miembros de la rama mencionada para rendirles home najes a sus dignos y talentosos visitadores, esta al habrir sus puertas presentaba su escenario artiscamente adornado de flores en honor de las honorables personalidades; Comenso la fiesta cantando en coro y acompana de nor el Rv. Mr. Charle en el organo un lindo imno de la alabansa al Todopoderoso, terminado fue hecha la presentacion del venerable Capellan mayor por Mr. Charle dando a conocer los moribos de la fiesta y el objeto del viaje de estas entidades, despues lo sucedio en el uso de la palabra el Sr. Presidente de la S. M. de M. del N. en un estilo bastante elegante terminado este tubimos la grande honra y satisfaccion de que lo hiciera el Gral. de la Orden. No conosco el lenguaje de Eskerpeare pero esto no me priba para apreciar desde las primeras palabras que era un talento el que nos dirijia la palabra, que dominio de voz, que majestad en los mo dales cuanta facilidad para dominar el auditorio, en aquellos momentos or vide las amarguras de mi raza las lagrimas vertidas y sus numerosas cala midades admirando a la entidad que en nombre de la misma encaminaba sus pazos en busca de la felicidad de que carecemos, cuando escribo estos hu mildes renglones todabia ninguno me ha traducido los parrafos de su perdi ca yo a mi manera he hecho mi traducion de los parrafos mas salientes y los que mas entuciasmaba a sus miembros.

Mis amados feligreses reciban por medio de mi y en representacion del Potentado de la raza Marcus Gavi el saludo que el les envia, ordenandome que le diga que la felicidad de nuestra raza esta muy proscima que la Patria de nuestros antepasados la amada tierra del Continente Africado pron to muy pronto sera recuperada para que aquellos que aspiren a la verdadera libertad disfruten de la misma en los dias que le quedan de vida.

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

(From over)

ence much needed food for thought He observed that there were many people who did not believe in an earthly kingdom for the Negro. The time has come, he said, when an earthly kingdom must be the Negro's reward. This can only be accomplished through the concentrated efforts of all in putting our combined resources together for the common good of the race. He depicted the picture of Africa crying fo team work and no team work has in the past been done.

el cual demostro en su forma de espresarse ser un peri to tambien en la delicado tarea de dirijir muchedumbre, a cada momento se despertaba el entuciasmo en el auditorio, terminado fue entonado otro igno que envolvia la sala en un dulce ambiente de pureza, es la fe y la creen cia en Dios balsam que mitiga nuestros pesares palanca poderosa destructo ra de obstaculos fuersa invicible que nos impulsa a luchar con lo descono cido sin el temor a la derrota. . . .

Volvio de nuevo en su oratoria el Mayor y tal me parecia al contemplar su majestuosa presencia ante nosotros que era un enviado divino que no dependia de nuestro mundo terrestre tan minado de intrigas y falsia; era en momento iracundo y dominante como las trombas, dulce y majestuoso como el susurro de la brisa de la manana, la raza que producen hombres de tan gran talento es raza que no habra poder que la detenga en su marcha.

YSIDVIO R. ROQUE.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem—West Indies 1921. General

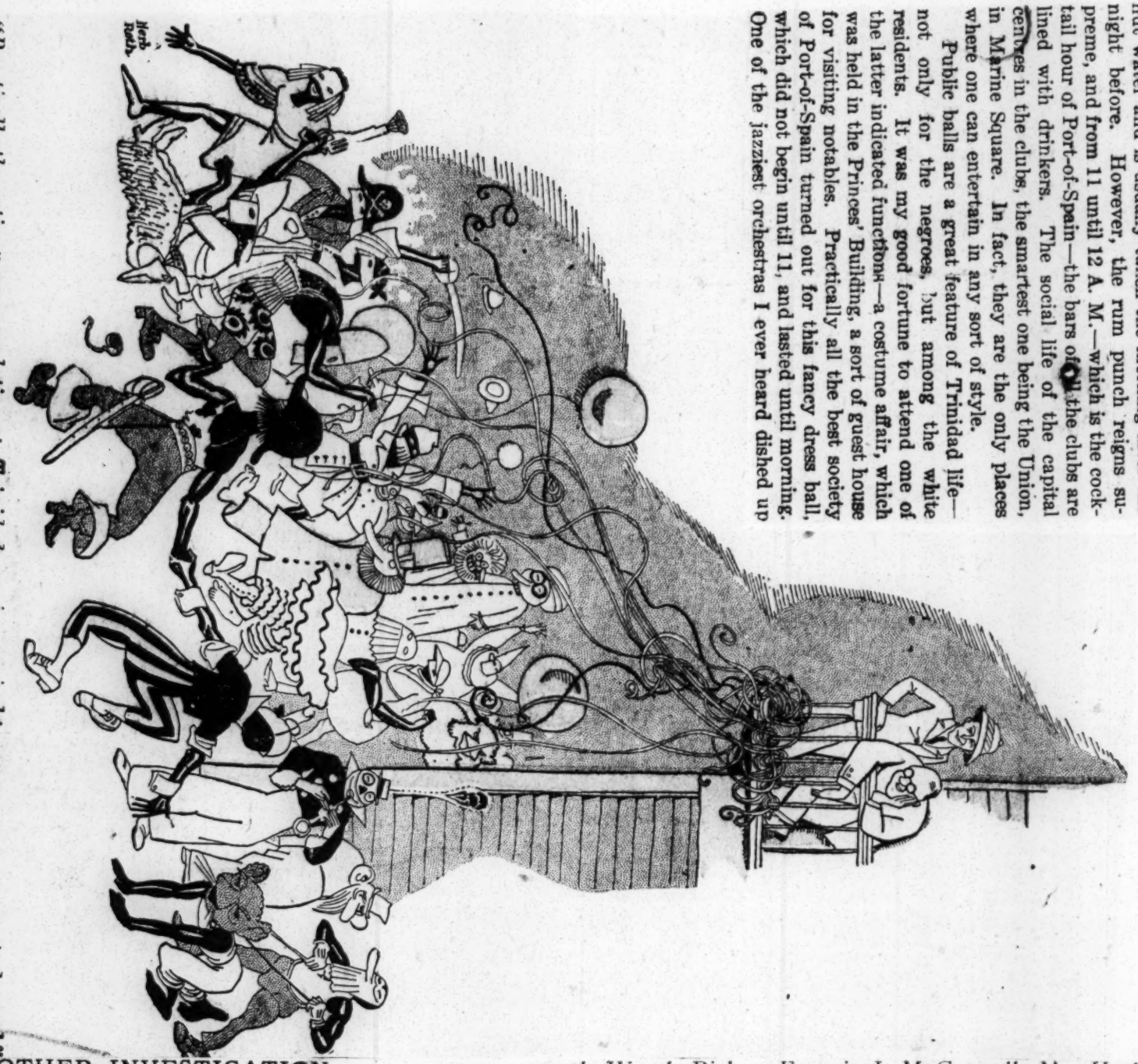
From foregoing Card
"Any Port-of-Spain etc."
N.Y. Nov 4/21

group around the tables. Trinidad is the home of Angostura Bitters. In fact, the manufacture of these bitters is the oldest and most important industry on the island. Consequently it is not surprising that a rum punch, as served in Port-of-Spain, is simply a little rum, Angostura Bitters, some syrup and a little ice.

This concoction is not as fascinating as the Planters' punch of Jamaica, or even the Bacardi cocktail of Cuba. But it produces results, and after all that is one of the principal reasons for its popularity. And if one follows out the maxim "when in Rome do as the Romans do," one owes it to himself to imbibe a few rum punches in Port-of-Spain. If any one asked my advice I would insist upon a definition of the word "few," unless one is rum-proof. Personally I believe few are enough!

THERE is another drink that is very popular with the natives of Port-of-Spain. It is gin and cocoanut water and is usually taken the morning after the night before. However, the rum punch reigns supreme, and from 11 until 12 A. M.—which is the cocktail hour of Port-of-Spain—the bars of all the clubs are lined with drinkers. The social life of the capital centres in the clubs, the smartest one being the Union, in Marine Square. In fact, they are the only places where one can entertain in any sort of style.

Public balls are a great feature of Trinidad life—not only for the negroes, but among the white residents. It was my good fortune to attend one of the latter indicated functions—a costume affair, which was held in the Princes' Building, a sort of guest house for visiting notables. Practically all the best society of Port-of-Spain turned out for this fancy dress ball, which did not begin until 11, and lasted until morning. One of the jazziest orchestras I ever heard dished up



"Practically the entire negro population of Trinidad was in carnival trappings and in carnival mood."

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

The N.Y. Nation 10/15/21

Perhaps many of our readers have completely lost sight of the Haitian question because of the fact that recently there has been very little mention of it in the press. However, the Haitian question is far from being dead.

Several months ago there was organized in New York City the Haiti-San Domingo Independence Society with officers at Room 401, 20 Vesey street. The officers of the society are Moorfield Story, chairman; James Weldon Johnson, vice-chairman; Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, secretary; Robert Herrick, treasurer. On the Advisory Council are such persons as Dr. Felix Adler, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, managing editor of "The Nation"; Mr. Albert De Silver; Mr. Francis Hackett, editor of the "New Republic"; Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of "The Nation"; Miss Mary White Ovington, Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Mr. Herbert J. Seligmann, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn. The society has secured the services of a competent lawyer to act as counsel in the Senate inquiries which are now being held regarding Haiti.

Last week before the Senate Mr. Roger L. Farnham, vice-president of the National City Bank, was called upon to testify. Mr. Farnham's testimony turned out to be not at all invaluable to the Haitian cause. He testified that a great deal of the trouble was due to military rule.

The hearings before the Senate Committee will last three weeks. The Committee will then be sitting for several weeks longer in Haiti gathering evidence there. The society's counsel and several of its members will accompany the Committee to Haiti in order to see to it as far as possible that important witnesses do testify. At the hearings which were held a year ago in Haiti before the Naval Board appointed by Secretary Daniels, many of the witnesses who had testimony to give that was damaging to the military occupation were either not allowed to testify or, indirect as well as direct intimidation, were afraid to do so.

We don not know just how much will result from this Senate investigation but the leaders of the society are confident that the Senate Committee as a whole is in favor of abolishing martial law and military rule in Haiti. Just how much farther it will go toward the restoration of absolute Haitian independence is not yet known.

The society will gratefully accept contributions of any amount from those who are interested in the fight for freedom for Haiti.

Race Problem—West Indies 1921. General

From foregoing Card
"Amy Port-of-Spain etc."
N.Y. World 1/3/21

(2)

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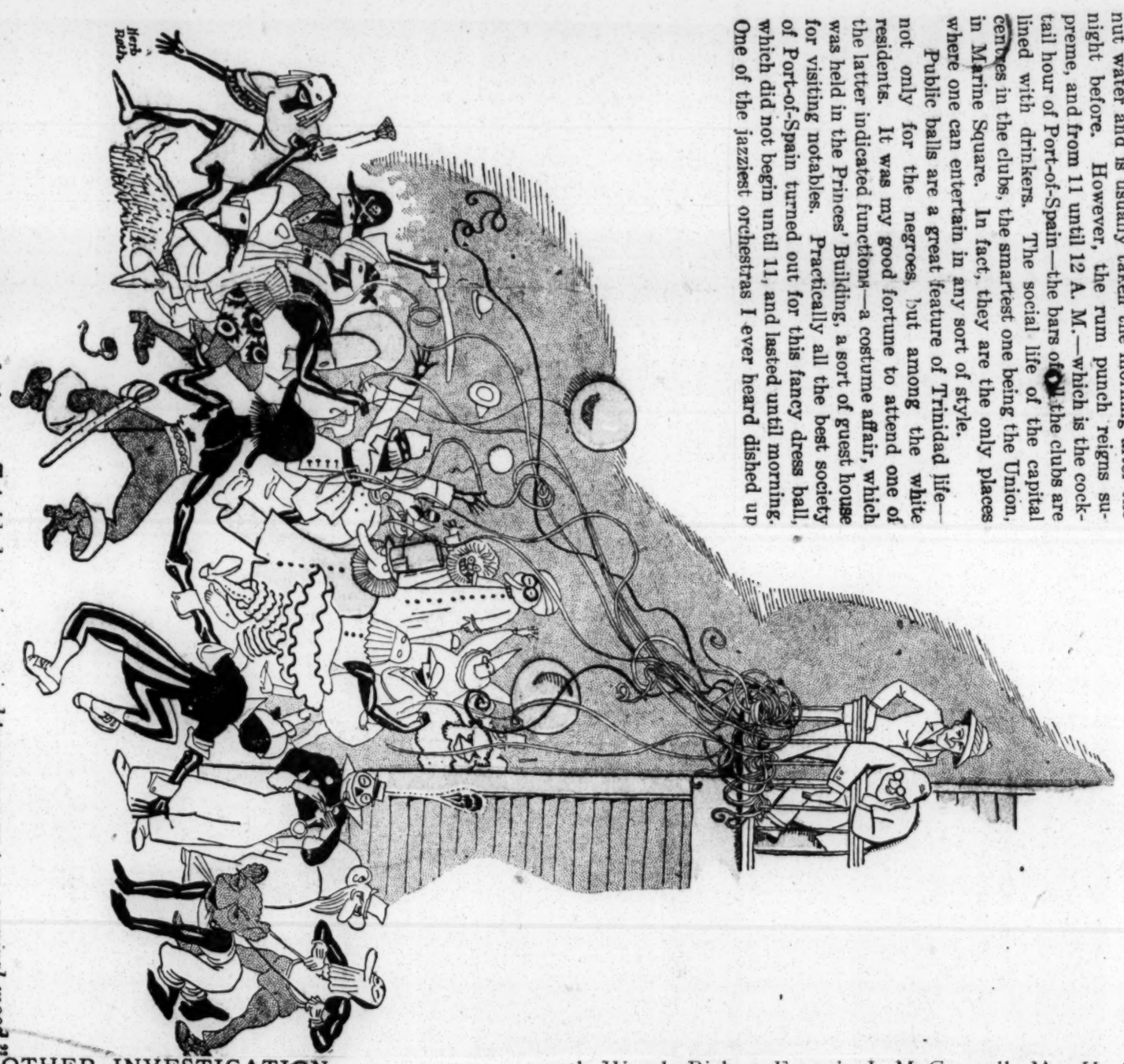

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

HAITI TORTURE TRICKS BARED

Atlanta Georgian
12/10/21

(By International News Service.)

SAN DOMINGO, Dec. 9.—Testimony that native women were suspended above fires to compel them to reveal information, was obtained by the American congressional committee which is investigating alleged outrages in Haiti and San Domingo under American military occupation. The committee is en route to this city from Cape Haitien.

Rank Discrimination and Injustice Found by Dr. Anderson in Panama

Washington D.C. Tribune
12/10/21

A recent investigation of the discriminations practiced against the colored employees of the Canal Zone, by Dr. Matthew Anderson, a prominent race educator and publicist, of the city of Philadelphia, revealed a condition of affairs so unjust and deplorable, that proper steps should at once be taken to remedy the situation.

Dr. Anderson made a number of trips to the zone, going its whole length, interviewing numerous persons on the subject of discrimination, officials and laymen, colored and white and submitted his report to Hon, George S. Graham, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

Some of the statements contained in the report of Dr. Anderson show that the employees on the zone are divided into two classes; classified as gold and silver, gold meaning all citizens of the United States, silver all non-United States citizens. A plain description of the classification of the two groups of employees, is that the terms of gold and silver are practically synonymous with the words white and colored.

The commissaries—places managed by the United States Government for the sale of foodstuffs and clothing to the canal employees—are likewise classified. Silver employees cannot make purchases in a gold commissary, unless they are servants of gold employees, and they are segregated even for this to a small space, the goods being handed to them from the various departments of the store by clerks in charge. It is also a fact that the silver commissaries are the recipients of all unsold stock of leftovers of the gold commissary. But the same price is asked for the inferior goods that the gold employee pays for the fresh and better grade of provisions.

The living quarters are usually frame, built two stories high cottage style, the dimension being 72 by 45, intended for the use of four families in a gold town, with no rent; but a building of the same dimensions in a silver town is intended for twelve families, and then it is at times without any plumbing, and if any plumbing, it is inadequate. These quarters are leased to the silver employees at the rate of $5 per family per month, netting $60 a month against not one cent of rent for the gold quarters.

As to wages the same discrimination appears. A gold employee is paid from 90 cents to $1.50, pays nothing for transit to and from his work. A colored employee doing the same work, is paid but 23 cents to 31 cents per hour; he must pay for his transit to and from work and is allowed no holidays except those purely legal. If gold and silver employees are detailed to do work at a distance, the white employee is paid for his time during transit, but the colored employee is not.

The United States post offices do not escape this practice of discrimination. There is not a post office on the Zone from Cristobal on the Atlantic end, to Balboa Heights on the Pacific end, a distance of 50 miles, where a colored employee can purchase a stamp at the same window a white employee makes his purchase.

There are ten Y. M. C. A.'s on the Zone, established and directed by the government. Since the recent war these have been converted into community club houses—five white and five colored. The white secretaries are paid from $200 to $350 per month, while the colored secretaries are paid from $112.50 to $150 per month. The white club houses are better equipped than the colored club houses, but rarely show a balance at the end of the month, yet the colored club houses are self supporting.

Discrimination runs rampant in the schools. The white schools are well equipped and regulated, carrying a child through the elementary and high school grades. The schools provided for the colored employees' children are limited to the elementary grades.

As a climax to the investigation carried on by Dr. Anderson, was the interview with Governor Morrow of the Canal Zone. When the above cited facts were brought to the attention of the Governor by Dr. Anderson, the Governor replied: "Why Dr. Anderson, there is no discrimination on the Canal Zone between the white and colored employees but what can be shown to be perfectly wise and just."

Now that the Harding administration is confronted with the situation on the Canal Zone, a condition that has existed for a number of years, there is hoping that proper authority will be exercised to remedy a damnable situation.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem—West Indies.

U. S. POLICY IN CUBA CAUSE OF UNRSET

afro-American 1/21/21

Natives There Determined Not To Stand For President Who Believes In White Supremacy

BLACKS ORGANIZING

Revolt Worse Than That In Ireland Unless Southerners Take Hands Off

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 12.—(Special). With nearly a century of freedom behind them in which they have lived on terms of political social and economic equality with all races, natives of Cuba, most of whom are a mixture of Spanish, Indian and Negro will do their utmost to prevent the introduction of the "color line" on the island.

Census figures for 1917 showed that 60 per cent were native "white," 30 per cent colored, and 10 percent foreign "white." These figures, however are unreliable, for natives of all races have so intermarried that it is impossible to say whether they are white or colored. Color does not enter into marriage or business and men are just men.

In fact few of the Negroes are "black;" some of the blackest have the regular features of the Caucasian; and racial mixtures are everywhere evidenced by color of the skin and physiognomy.

Black men have held positions of highest trust in the island from vice president down. One colored man, M. Ramirez, with a daughter in Howard University, Washington, was elected recently to the Cuban House.

It is to preserve this tradition, and prevent the advent of color prejudice that is filtering in thru the efforts of Southerners from the United States since the Spanish War that the Spanish speaking natives on the island are organizing their force.

Trouble centres in the seating of the new president, elected last November. American whites supported General Gomez, while the natives are behind Dr. Zayas, who had a colored campaign manager. Altho the election is two months old, the contest still continues, and no decision has been reached.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—The State Department here denies any word of revolt of Negroes in Cuba.

WILL WHITE CUBANS SUPPORT THE NEGRO'S PROGRAM FOR A FREE AFRICA?

Negro World 3/26/21

To the Editor of the Negro World:

As a member of the New York Local Division of the U. N. I. A., I am answering the following question: Has the Negro any right to expect any moral or financial support from the Cubans in the program for a free and independent "Africa and Africans, at home and abroad"?

History ascribes to the Negro no small part of the sacrifice made for Cuba's deliverance from Spanish tyrrany. Both as a slave and as a free man his sympathies were with the insurgents. Of the thirty thousand Cubans under arms, two-fifths were Negroes. Of all leaders produced by the Cuban war, the most imposing figure, the man the Spaniards most dreaded, was Antonio Maceo, a Negro. His fall by Spanish bullets was greeted by the enemy with indescribable joy, while men throughout the civilized world felt instinctively that the Cuban cause had lost its mightiest chieftain and the loftiest source of its inspiration.

In the war for Cuba, the American Negro impressed civilization with both his ability as a soldier and his worth as a man. The Eighth Illinois Infantry had only Negro officers from the colonel down. Every Negro soldier, no matter what rank, honored himself and America on Cuban soil.

If it had not been for Negro troops the Rough Riders would have been exterminated. The former, fighting desperately without their officers, most of whom had been killed or wounded in the early part of the engagement, saved the battle and won the day. The Twenty-fourth Infantry lost every one of its officers before the conflict was over, four regimental captains being knocked over in a minute and a lieutenant-colonel severely wounded. The Twenty-fourth bore the brunt of the battle around Santiago, the Spaniards directing their main attacks upon them, on the theory that the Negroes would not or could not stand the punishment. The Twenty-fifth Infantry shared with the white men the honor and losses incident to capturing the old stone fort at El Caney and in the charge up San Juan Hill the black troops fought their way into the hearts of the civilized world. It is for us to remember and bless forever!

We are entitled to the Cubans' moral and financial support.

Yours faithfully,
PERCY BRYAN.
290 W. 137th St., N. Y. C.

Cuba.

1921

Cuba Could Teach Politics to World, Declares Foreman

Constitution 3/20/21

E. Howell Foreman, formerly of The Constitution and now managing editor of The Havana Post, has returned to Atlanta for a short visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Foreman, of 938 Peachtree street.

Mr. Foreman, in talking casually with a Constitution reporter of the political situation in Cuba, depicted vividly conditions in the little republic where politics is played so universally and uniquely.

"Dispatches from Cuba telling of the announcement of the victory of Dr. Alfredo Zayas in the secondary voting of the contested presidential election," said Mr. Foreman, "indicate, I hope, that the island republic has finally quenched the political fires which have been burning there for more than a year.

Could School World.

"We think we have seen some politics in the United States. We consider our campaigns hot and our candidates explosive. Cuba could school the world in politics.

"The candidates in this latest election," continued Mr. Foreman, "were Zayas and Gomez. Zayas was nominated by the National league, a coalition of the conservative and other parties. His opponent was General Jose Miguel Gomez, candidate of the liberal party.

"Complications and contradictions occurred daily. General Menocal, now president, a graduate, by the way, of Cornell, and a prince of good fellows, was elected by the conservatives and he supported Dr. Zayas. (Everybody in Cuba who has been graduated from a university is a 'doctor,' unless he is a general.) The vice president, however, General Nunez, also elected on the conservative ticket with Menocal, supported Gomez. Before this election, Gomez himself was a conservative, until he went over to the liberals. Zayas was formerly a liberal and one of Gomez's lieutenants, until Zayas signed up with the National league to oppose Gomez.

"Such shifts are more frequent than can be noted. A man is out for what he can get in Cuba—and admits it. The party employed as his vehicle on the ride to office is usually a matter of indifference to him.

Eloquent Orators.

"The voters, however, are none the less ardent in admiration of their leaders, most of whom are eloquent orators. Voters, in fact, are more enthusiastic in Cuba and other Latin-American countries than in almost any other part of the earth. In Cuba a man's meat, bread and drink often depend upon his party's success at the polls. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are distributed in graft to office-holders, who—if their party is defeated—have either to beg or to take what they consider the less desirable alternative, work.

"This form of graft is called in Spanish 'chivo,' goat. Graft is not nicknamed goat because graft is in bad odor, but simply because 'chivo' sounds a bit less atrocious. Or, if a man has a sinecure, he may merely say with a smile, when you ask him what he does, that he has a 'bottle.' That means he is getting money from the government. The comic papers in Cuba say some officials are now getting demi-johns.

"The Cuban, therefore, goes to the polls knowing that his 'pan y mantiquilla,' his bread and butter, hang in the balance. Unlike us, he is sufficiently foolish to take the election seriously. The spilling of blood is not altogether unexpected.

Intimidation Charged.

"Intimidation on the part of the government's police and soldiers has been charged by the liberals. Fraud on the part of the liberals has been counter-charged by the National league. The courts for months have been cluttered with contested cases, and legal battles have been popping since November 1, when the original election was held. President Harding knew he was elected before the polls in San Francisco closed, but it has taken Cuba twice as long as it took the United States in George Washington's campaign to solve the presidential mystery. This delay, naturally, keeps the country up in the air.

"The port of the capital, Havana, one of the finest in the Atlantic, was locked with mountain upon mountain of freight, unloaded on Cuban importers by American exporters at wartime prices. The moratorium was decreed by President Menocal and finally President Wilson sent Major General Enoch Crowder on the U. S. S. Minnesota.

"General Crowder, who has shown high qualities of statesmanship there, framed Cuba's present electoral code. He is now sitting on the lid. Gomez at the latest partial elections, announced that his party had decided not to go to the polls. He said he would not assume responsibility for their safety from intimidation that might prove fatal by government soldiers. He demanded 'guarantees,' including American soldiers at the ballot boxes. Such guarantees were not given. General Gomez said his party wouldn't vote.

"Apparently, if the liberals did vote, they hadn't a sufficient number of ballots to defeat Zayas, announced now as the victor.

The One Trouble.

"The only fear, therefore, comes from Gomez's so-called withdrawal from the campaign, for he has led rebellions in the past. The liberals are supposed to prefer American intervention to an administration by Zayas, and revolution would bring American intervention.

"So, they are raising something more than sugar cane and thirsts down in Cuba. I sincerely hope that the storm clouds will blow away, for behind them shines a bright and golden sun for that rich, resourceful land, which guards the windward passage of the American Caribbean. No wonder that Columbus, when he caught sight of the island, called it the most beautiful spot in the world! The oldest city of European origin on the western hemisphere, Havana is now appealing to both America's as the Paris of the new world. Wine, women and song are there, and thousands of Americans are going, as they say, to enjoy the freedom we granted Cuba many years ago. It is a balmy, tropical gem of the Antilles, with hospitality and high prices. It is especially near us Georgians, for Atlanta is the greatest metropolis close to Cuba. The buildings and statues in Havana are of marble from Georgia and Tennessee, and Georgia wares are in the shops. We shall have many opportunities to export goods to those genial, happy people down there, but let us not, in exchange, import any of their politics."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem—West Indies 1921.

British Search Homes of Trinidadians for Proscribed Crusader, Messenger and Negro World—Take Away for Examination Copy of the Promoter.

Crusader 1/21

Port-au-Spain, Nov. 25.

On Monday, Oct. 4, 1920, the home of a lady living at Chaguanas was visited by two detectives, and in her absence they forced their way into the house in search of the Negro World, the Messenger and the Crusader. Then they went to the home of Mr. P. V. Langton, one of our true spirited Negroes. His house was carefully searched for these publications, but without success. A copy of the Promoter was taken away for investigation. He was questioned as to where and from whom he got the Promoter. Some days later, reports came from Carpachiama that the house of Mr. Richard R. Cuffee was raided in search for the above named publications. And this is the second time that this gentleman's home was raided in search of radical publications.

These actions are the outcome of the Sedition Bill Law which was partly put through by mulattoes who consider themselves white. It is these people who are largely responsible for many of the impositions placed upon us.

His Royal Highness, the Prince came here on his tour. He was received with the greatest loyalty and love; yet we are still oppressed and all newspaper communications are suppressed. What prejudice and unfairness!

New York Tribune

Santo Domingo and Hayti

In connection with Admiral Knapp's report on Haytian conditions the voices of our friends the Dominicans are heard in a plea for differentiation — for discrimination between them and the Haytians.

The Dominicans have the bad luck to reside on the same island with the Haytians. Yet the two peoples speak different languages and little resemble each other in spirit and history. The Haytians for more than a century have been possessed of a seemingly uncontrollable desire to post-haste back to barbarism. First they slaughtered the whites and then the halfbloods. They have reduced to a waste a region which the French had made the richest area of the West Indies. On broad grounds it was necessary to do something to save them from themselves, and a treaty, ratified by both parties, prescribes our responsibilities. Our occupation, whatever excesses and mistakes have marred it, is one of which the nation need not be ashamed, and is gradually bringing back some measure of civilization. 2/17/21.

But the Spanish-speaking Dominicans are of different quality. White blood and leadership have been conserved. Santo Domingo has had troubles, but on the whole she has made satisfactory progress. Yet when we went into Hayti with good reason, about the same time we jumped into Santo Domingo with no reason at all. No treaty has been made. We have refused to allow the Dominican Congress to meet—have set up a régime of naked force. But such is the indifference of Americans that comparatively few of them realize that the Haytian problem is one thing and the Dominican problem quite another.

Our Latin-American neighbors, better informed than our people, discriminate between the two countries. Secretary Colby in his recent journey to South America found this out. He was greeted by the press of Argentina and Uruguay with most pointed queries as to what possible justification existed for the policy President Wilson has pursued with respect to Santo Domingo. He could make no answer, and talk of Hayti did not quiet his questioners.

President-elect Harding has indicated that he does not confuse the two parts of the island of Hispaniola. He is under pledge to order a withdrawal from Santo Domingo. When the withdrawal occurs it is to be hoped due apology will be made and that thereby good relations with all the countries to the south be promoted.

Labor's Executive Council Thus Decides at Meet at Capital Inauguration Day.

Cleveland Advocate 3/12/21

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The American Federation of Labor's executive council, at its closing session here Friday went on record against the unionization of alien workers in the Panama Canal Zone because they "are not citizens nor have they any intention of ever becoming citizens of Panama or the United States."

The council took the position that the Panama Canal zone, particularly the operating and mechanical departments, should be manned by American citizens as "a measure of safety to American interests and a protection against all aliens." By this action the council disapproved the application for affiliation with the Federation of the Union or Bureau de Panamas at Balboa Heights, an organization of alien workers.

The majority of these workers, it was stated, were imported as unskilled labor under special legislation from the Virgin Islands, Jamaica, and other West Indian Islands, and Latin-American countries during the construction period, but since that time they had learned to do certain skiled labor and are now competing with skilled American workers.

The declaration adopted by the council severing all relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions, it was learned today is being prepared and will be mailed to the international's headquarters at Amsterdam. When it is in the mails, the official text will be made public.

A SERIOUS INDICTMENT.

The Current History magazine, of May 28, carries two articles bearing upon the relations between the United States and the Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo), one written by President Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal, of that country, the other by Horace G. Knowles, of New York, both of which bitterly assail the treatment the Dominican people have received and are receiving at the hands of American military forces of occupation. Constitution

Embodied in Mr. Knowles' article he presents the text of a letter he wrote to United States Senator Moses, on April 30, 1921, in which he charges that our government took possession of that of the Dominical Republic "in a no less imperious and subjugating way than the Germans did in Belgium and Rumania;" that we "invaded and occupied its territory and trampled under foot its sovereignty, we took from the people their liberty and independence and violated, not only our treaty with them, but international law, the very principles of the Monroe doctrine, and our own constitution;" that our military forces "shot, killed and maimed the natives, tortured them and burned their homes;" and that "this action of ours in Santo Domingo will make the darkest pages found in our national history."

In his article, President Carvajal not only charges American troops and military government with gross brutality and inhumanity, but asserts that under American military rule his country has been virtually bankrupt, and public works and public school education, etc., have practically become things of the past.

In a circular letter to the press calling attention to his and President Carvajal's "Current History" contributions, Mr. Knowles makes the further, and still more significant, charges that "our government at Washington has deliberately kept the American people in ignorance of what it did and has been doing in Santo Domingo, and asked newspapers to say as little as possible on the subject," and that "even the members of congress have been kept in the densest ignorance!"

It may be that if all the facts were known it would be found that political animus is measurably responsible for much of this hullabaloo by Mr. Knowles, and that his charges have scant foundation.

Certainly the truthfulness of his statement about the newspapers being asked "to say as little as possible on the subject" is open to question, for The Constitution has never received as much as a suggestion as to its policy toward our Dominican affairs one way or another.

But Mr. Knowles has had wide experience in the diplomatic service of this country, having formerly been American minister to Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, the Dominican Republic and Bolivia; which fact alone is enough to impart a measure of significance to what he says.

It is a serious indictment he has brought against this government and especially against the war department.

If what he says is true, certainly the American people have a right to know it, and if it is not true, then the author of these charges should be brought to book for willfully maligning his country!

At any rate, let us have the facts; and it is easy enough for congress to look into this matter and find out the exact truth of the whole situation. The very fact that Mr. Knowles charges that congress has been kept in ignorance of the situation in Santo Domingo, and that it is not permitted to know what is going on over there, should itself be enough to challenge congressional action

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Any Port-of-Spain in a Brain Storm

No. 4 of "Bucking the Profiteers of the Spanish Main."

By 'KARL K. KITCHEN.

Illustrated by HERB ROTH.

N Y C WORLD APRIL 3, 1921

"The music would have delighted Central African savages."

THE pre-Lenten carnival was in full blast when I arrived at Port-of-Spain, with the result that it was nearly two days before I discovered that the majority of the inhabitants of Trinidad's capital are blacks. Why several thousand negroes should put on white masks for two days every year can be explained only by the fact that nearly every one wants to do the thing for which he is least fitted by nature.

As I am not even an amateur psychologist, I will not pursue the subject further. Suffice it to say that practically the entire negro population was in carnival trappings—and, to make matters more interesting, in carnival mood.

The pre-Lenten carnival in many South American cities is often a very beautiful affair. Every one is in holiday attire, and there are parades, pageants, and of course colorful masquerades. But just as Trinidad is off the coast of South America, so the pre-Lenten carnival in its capital—judging by what I saw—is a departure from the traditional celebration. Certainly its religious features were entirely eclipsed, for even on the nightfall of the first day it had developed into a negro jamboree with an orgy of rum that stretched out hundreds of revellers in the asphalt streets and sent scores to the hospitals and jails.

In fact, walking around on some of the main thoroughfares of Port-of-Spain after the first day of the carnival was like crossing a hard-fought-over battlefield. One had to watch one's step. Rumbullion —to give the native liquor its ancient name—is "a hot, hellish and heathenish drink," and it raises hob with the natives at carnival time.

Of course, the animated gayety of those who do not fall by the wayside is picturesque. The processions of fantastically garbed men and women, headed by dancing fiddlers and drum beaters, is a sight never to be forgotten. But when one thinks that these same masqueraders are talking of "self determination"—of establishing their own government, after the fashion of the Sinn Fein—one has some doubts for the future.

From time to time there have been rumors of negro uprisings in various parts of the British West Indies. These rumors have always been denied by the authorities, and the officials I talked with at Trinidad pooh-poohed the idea of any trouble with the blacks. However, the British garrison has been considerably increased since January, and it is ready for trouble, expected or unexpected.

The ideas of self-determination disseminated by Marcus Garvey, the self-appointed savior of the negro world, have caused most of the recent trouble in Trinidad. In fact, the British authorities have barred Garvey's New York paper from the island, but occasional copies find their way in, despite the strictest censorship. So the end is not yet.

HOWEVER, the situation here is not as black as the majority of its inhabitants. In fact, it is streaked with yellow. Nearly one-third of the population is made up of East Indians and they are as industrious as the negroes are lazy. The East Indians, who are all of the coolie class, know the meaning of thrift, and they practise it with a vengeance.

The West Indian negro does not understand anything about the dignity of labor. Actual starvation is the only thing that bends his back to toil, with the result that he grumbles constantly at the taxes which enable the British authorities to keep up some semblance of civilization.

What Trinidad and Port-of-Spain would be without the strictest British control is too terrible even to dream of. And I read with a sigh of relief that the British Foreign Office is unwilling to part with any of her possessions in the West Indies to liquidate her war debt. We have enough problems, without taking a mandate over Trinidad.

NATURALLY life in Port-of-Spain, which is one of the largest and finest cities in the West Indies, has its brighter side. For the British residents whose mansions surround the Queen's Park Savannah it is at least pleasantly dull, and for the visitor quite interesting. They have a wonderful climate to boast of, for while Trinidad is within ten degrees of the equator there is always a breeze, and the nights are really cool. In fact, I did not encounter any heat in the West Indies as collar-wilting as the atmosphere on a New York Subway train in July.

For the visitor life in this little colonial capital has its compensations. The Queen's Park Hotel, where one is bound to stop, reminds one of the old Manhattan Beach Hotel.

It has veranda dining rooms and lounges which the music, and there was a supper and a refreshment booth that would have done credit to an outing of liquor dealers.

From what I heard from some of the young matrons at the ball, there are also servant troubles and problems in Port-of-Spain. It seems that the negro servants are very clannish, and if one is discharged for reasons that he or she thinks unjust, life is pretty much of a turmoil for the offending household. The successors have the habit of queering the food and otherwise annoying their masters. Once the curse is put upon you, you are lost.

The men I talked with about a negro uprising all assured me that it was doomed to failure. Each one asserted that he could lick fifty negroes, if necessary. But the women told very different tales. Since some of the negro troops returned from France life in Trinidad has undergone a decided change.

"It was the greatest mistake in the world to put rifles in the hands of our blacks and show them how easy it is to kill white people," said the wife of a prominent banker. "They should have been used as stevedores and road builders, not trained as fighters. Perhaps they will calm down, but just at present they are most dissatisfied. They don't want to work, even at $2.40 a day, which is big pay in this part of the world."

The following evening I visited a public dance hall in the Chinese quarter—an establishment open to all colors. There is quite a good-sized Chinese colony in Port-of-Spain, and their merchants not only boast of one of the finest club houses in the city, but many of the best mercantile establishments. They have intermarried with both negro and East Indian to such an extent that the population is becoming a bit scrambled.

The music to which this polyglot gathering danced would have delighted savages in Central Africa. There were three drums, two tambourines, a triangle and one violin in the orchestra. But being familiar with the close-fitting dancing on view in the smartest Broadway supper clubs, I have no invidious comparisons to make. Suffice it to say that even the Chinese proprietor smiled deprecatingly when I left.

I don't know how long it took Port-of-Spain to recover from its carnival, but I know it will be a long time before I am the same again. It's only a port in a brainstorm.

face the broad savannah of the same name. Here one can dine in the cool of the evening and watch the night life of the capital.

The night life of Port-of-Spain is of two varieties. For the visitor it consists in brushing off the mosquitoes that take more than a passing interest in you, and watching the fireflies which vainly try to illuminate the savannah.

At first glance this would not seem very exciting, but I can assure you that it is—if you want to avoid being bitten by the mosquitoes. For some reason, probably best known to themselves, the mosquitoes are able to pick out a visitor on sight. And a Trinidad mosquito can give his New Jersey brother cards and spades when it comes to finding an unprotected part. Personally I think they have a working agreement with the fireflies to take one's mind off the important work of keeping one's bites to a minimum.

OF course the patrons of the Queen's Park Hotel do more than offer themselves as bait for Trinidad mosquitoes in the evening. The veranda lounge of the hotel is decorated with little tables, and these little tables are in turn decorated with little drinks. Rum punch is the drink of the island, and it is ordered in multiples of two or four, according to the size of the

(See next page)

Race Problem - 1921.

General.

West Indies

HOW TO UNITE THE WEST INDIAN AND AMERICAN NEGROES

To the Competition Editor the Negro World. Negro World 12/17/21

Sir:—I have carefully and critically read all of the papers submitted by contestants for the prize offered by The Negro World Christmas Edition for the best paper on this subject, and I have selected that written by Mr. Geo. C. Kendall, of Boston, Mass., as the best arranged, best written and thought out of the many papers I have examined. All who have written on the subject have done so with the evident purpose of answering the question:—"How to Unite the American and West Indian Negro."

In my humble judgment one of the best answers to it has been submitted by the gentleman named above, whom I have selected for first place; not only for the practical suggestions which a careful reading of his paper discloses, but for his clearness and directness of statement and intelligent grasp of the subject. Many of the other papers by contestants for these awards were not written with the care as regards neatness and correctness of the spelling of many simple words as is shown in Mr. Kendall's essay. The thought is crude and in many instances loose.

The next best of these essays was written by Mr. H. O. Pickering of this city, and is a very worthy and commendable effort and should entitle him to second place on the list of prize winners. Following Mr. Pickering comes Mr. John Hunter, also of this city, who evidently believes in brevity and conciseness of statement, since he has only used one sheet of letter paper on which to express his thoughts, and has done so with fine reasoning, using much of the same logic and ideas as those advanced by Mr. Kendall.

Those deserving of honorable mention are:—Messrs. R. M. Romain, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. L. Burrows, of Buffalo, and P. S. Richardson, of this city. These gentlemen, all of them, have done wonderfully well in their efforts to answer a question which we all hope will sooner or later find its solution in the voluntary merging of all American and West Indian Negroes for the common good of all those who wear "the shadowed livery of the burnished sun."

Since we are all of one race, and have a common destiny, we should be one in thought, aim and purpose, sympathy and feeling.

Very respectfully yours.

JOHN E. BRUCE.

(First Prize)

By GEORGE C. KENDALL.

To the casual observer and to those yearning for the unification of all peoples of African ancestry into a solid race unit, it may probably appear to be something easy of accomplishment to unite the West Indian and the American Negro. In the humble opinion of the writer, however, that is no easy task: So long as these different branches of the Negro Race occupy different lands and are members of different nations, it would be just as difficult completely to unite them as it would be to unite at the present time the British Empire and the Republic of the United States of North America, or the Kingdom of Spain and the Republic of the United States of North America. At the most the greatest that can be hoped for is greater co-operation and a better understanding.

The fact would appear to be that, though ethnologically they are the same, separation from the African Motherland for over two centuries has created for each branch of the big Afro-American Race, West Indian and American, its own problems and circumstances have inspired each with his own aspirations. Nor is it lightly to be emphasized that Great Britain, America, France, Spain and Portugal have and have had, each of them, their own national ambitions, and that contact of so long a duration as subjects of these dominant peoples, more advanced than the Negro in the scales of modern civilization, could not fail to leave marks, almost indelible, in many cases, upon the West Indian and the American Negro and cannot fail to influence greatly their respective future histories.

Foremost amongst all enslaved peoples of African descent in the Western Hemisphere to be liberated, living under the benevolent aegis of Mother Britain, who, if she has not materially accelerated his progress, has never attempted seriously to hinder it, within three decades of his emancipation finding himself by British Free Trade principles the owner of all the fertile soil of the Western Indies, the once cherished sugar plantations of his former master, by this means placed in the position of a member of a plantocracy, able to give his sons and daughters the best education Great Britain can afford, the British West Indian Negro, wielding great political influence even under the seemingly autocratic Crown Colony System of Government, it must not be wondered at, regards himself as the doyen of all Negroes; and that in those islands there has grown up along the lines of the British social system a West Indian Aristocracy boasting of its few Knights and its many Honourables who would scoff at the idea of unification with less favored members of the Negro Race.

To the French Negro has been accorded the full rights of French Republican citizenship, and perhaps the black Frenchman, less than any other Negro, has cultivated the minimum of race consciousness.

The American Negro on the whole, on the other hand, has had his own peculiar development. In his struggle to become an economic and political factor in the midst of a people who greatly outnumber him, with the painful reminder that the barriers erected by slavery can never be completely removed, swayed for nearly thirty years by a school of thought making for naked materialism for the most part, he has grown differently in many respects from the British or French West Indian Negro or the native of independent Haiti.

The growth of the Latin-American Negro, too, has been different from the development of either of the foregoing. He is apparently not so advanced as either of his brothers, and this has been due in the main to the continuous revolutionary chaos obtaining in the republics of Latin-America.

It is regrettable to record almost the same thing of the natives of the Black Republic of Haiti.

It must be left to the analytical mind of the student of psychology to tell us how to make a complete union of all these branches of the race, possessing as they do at present such a diversity of interests and of outlook. When the big differences that have arisen have been removed, and West Indian and American Negroes can each be made to yearn for the African Motherland as did his newly captured forbear, then, and only then, it would seem that unity would be within the bounds of accomplishment.

To the ordinary laymen who has traveled in the West Indies, Latin-America and the United States of North America, it would seem that some co-operation in matters of general importance to the race and a better understanding can easily be brought about, within a comparatively short space of time, between West Indian and American Negroes. I see in the history of the relations between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race much for the enlightenment of our own people. No one should fail to appreciate the fact that often in world matters British and American statesmen have worked together for the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon. Why then, too, should not educated Negroes, oblivious to the nationalities imposed on them, work for the betterment of Negroes generally?

There is no doubt that on the whole colored West Indian, American and Latin-Americans are lamentably ignorant of the doings of one another since they were kidnapped from the bosom of Africa. Effort should be directed to minimizing this great degree of ignorance, to reminding us all that ours is a common ancestry, and to concentration on those things in which, despite differences of acquired nationality—acquired nationality—there is a real community of interest.

Methinks I see four means by which the bonds of estranged brotherhood between West Indian and American Negroes may be improved. The first three have for their direct object the removal of the sectional misunderstandings and ignorance of one another which exist, by bringing them more in contact with one another; the other probably makes for co-operation in matters of common interest:

I. By colleges, universities and similar institutions.

II. By a system of public lectures.

III. By excursions.

IV. By conferences and by keeping in the foreground the future of the African Motherland, and by the press.

I. By Colleges, Universities and Similar Institutions:

(a) Were I a black Cecil Rhodes, on my death I would bequeath such an amount as would give scholarships annually to West Indian and Latin-American members of my race to study in the more up-to-date colored American universities, and, vice versa, scholarships to the West Indian and to the Latin-American universities when and if such institutions exist. I would even go further and found traveling scholarships, whereby scholarly colored young men may travel, each in the field foreign to him, with a view to studying Negro social problems and making suggestions for the improvement of my people.

(b) It would seem, too, that by instituting a system of exchange-professorships, or something similar when that cannot be accomplished, much can be done. And so, too, the founding of a system of bi-annual public lectures by West Indian and American colored leaders of thought, each in a field to which he is a stranger.

Sad it is to state that very few educated colored West Indians know of Miller, Ferris and many other eminent Afro-American scholars.

True it is they may know of Washington and DuBois, but what exactly has made each of these men famous is a sealed book to the educated West Indian college man. Will it not mean much to each of these big branches of the race to know more of the race's eminent men? Who can say "No?"

It is unnecessary to dilate upon (a) and (b), for no sane man will deny that the Rhodes System of Scholarship has contributed much to the betterment of Anglo-American relations, and that Viscount Bryce and others have greatly influenced for the better American public opinion towards Great Britain, and that by their addresses they have engendered saner judgment when British and American national interests have happened to conflict.

It is inconceivable to think that something similar cannot but have the effect of creating more cordial and sympathetic relations between our own peoples.

(c) Intercollegiate Sports:

These men can do much good. Very much like his African forefather, West Indian and American Negroes are physically fine specimens of manhood and are first-class athletes. The performances of men of the British West Indies Regiment, stationed in Egypt during the great war, elicited the admiration of British commanders, many of them Oxford Blues. Surely, as in the case of inter-varsity meetings between Oxford and Cambridge and Harvard and Yale, very much good will accrue from track meetings between members of West Indian colleges and of colored American institutions. Every true member of the race would like to see Ned Gourdin measuring his strides against a Clairmonte, Carrington or Reece of Barbados; a Harris of Dominica, a Taylor or DeCoteau of Grenada, a Farrell of Trinidad, or a Stuart or Thompson of British Guiana.

(d) Affiliation of Colored American Institutions to British Seats of Learning:

Owing to their proximity and to the easier cost of studying within their walls, colored American institutions have been of great advantage to the middle class West Indian unable to go to Great Britain to obtain his profession. It is unfortunate, however, that only diplomas from British schools are recognized in the British West Indies. Cannot such arrangements be made between the foremost colored American universities and British universities whereby British West Indian graduates of the former universities may, after a short period of study in Great Britain, return to their homes in the West

Indies to practice their professions? Such men will be a great medium for the improvement of West Indian and American Negro relations, as they are invariably from the peasant proprietary class, who constitute the backbone of the West Indies.

II. By a System of Public Lectures:

This has already been considered under I. (b), Q. V.

III. By Excursions:

Though the West Indies are within comparatively easy reach of the United States, the better class colored American is completely unknown in the West Indies. Generally it may be said that perhaps the West Indian knows a little more of his colored American brother than the colored American knows of him. The West Indies are unsurpassable for bathing places, and the beauty of the different islands cannot easily be extolled. In nearly every island are to be found bathing places superior to Brighton in England and to Miami and Atlantic City in America, and the West Indian Archipelago for its scenery presents a glimpse of Paradise. These islands are visited year in and out by white English, American and Canadians; and it will do the colored American much good to do the same thing. It may be pleasure and business can at one and the same time be combined by giving the West Indian exhibitions of how his colored American brother has advanced musically and histrionically. About a generation ago a company of Tennessee singers visited the West Indies. They were most warmly received and applauded; their memory still lingers fondly in West Indian homes; and by a single visit they caused more sympathetic understanding between our peoples than has such a classic as "The Souls of Black Folk" or "The African Abroad." The fact is these works are unknown in the West Indies.

IV. By Conferences and by Keeping in the Foreground the Future of the African Motherland. By the Press, etc.

Finally I come to a question of engaging absorbing interest, in which it would appear that there is ample room for co-operation not only between West Indian and American Negroes, but between all people of African ancestry. I refer to the subjects of the rape and spoliation of Africa and the redemption of Africa or Africa redempta.

The raping and exploitation of Africa to enrich British and Belgian commercialism, the concomitant atrocities committed thereby, the cruel subjugation of the African in his own home and the virtual reinstitution of slavery in the Belgian Congo and in British South Africa constitute a sad blot on the fair escutcheon of modern civilization. These subjects cry out for a remedy at the hands of all Christian people, and the wrongs of Africa should appeal most forcibly to the West Indian and American brothers of the bleeding African. Should not there be saved for the poor African, from further white aggression, as much as possible of fertile Africa? Should there not be exposed to the world wicked legislation tending to curb his freedoom and to deprive him of his all and in his own native Africa? Christianity answers all Christian peoples should assist the African, and a common ancestry dictates the duty of the West Indian and the American Negro as forcibly as it has dictated the duty of Irishmen the world over in the question of the freedom of Ireland.

I think that conferences of eminent colored men somewhat along the lines of Dr. DuBois' recent Pan-African Congress, keeping watch and ward over the action of the whites in Africa, and accusing the transgressors before the forum of the world's public opinion, will not only provide Africa with some measure of protection, but will also provide a field for co-operation for West Indian and American.

It would seem too that a great deal can be done in the field of journalism to create better co-operation and to engender a better understanding between these sections of our peoples. Both "The Crisis" and "The Negro World," on account of their novelties, appeal to the West Indian mind, and there is no doubt that by keeping every Negro on the American Continent daily informed of the most important events affecting his race much more can be accomplished. The Associated Negro Press can well extend its operations to the West Indies, and a journal like "The Crisis," but more international in its outlook, will be able to work wonders.

To summarize then, it is the humble opinion of the writer from an acquaintance of both the West Indies and America that, owing to the differences of conditions under which the West Indian and American Negroes have been developing, and their consequent diversity of interests, aspirations and outlooks, complete unity is too Utopian to enter the realms of serious race politics. Though complete unity may appear to be the cherished ultimate of ardent members of the race, to me as a working man greater cooperation in race matters and a better understanding appear to be more easily within the bounds of accomplishment. And the principal means by which these very desirable objects may be brought about I have briefly attempted to indicate in this short essay.

(Second Prize)

By HAMILTON O. PICKERING

This is indeed a problem of great moment, the solution of which is pregnant with inconceivable blessings and unlimited possibilities to the parties involved. The chief cause of the hostile attitude of the people toward each other is due, to my way of thinking, to the unforgivefulness of the former, caused through the lack of a broader education of the latter, together with their blind acceptance of the untruths told upon the party of the first part by the yellow press. Again, there is a growing consciousness among the American Negroes of their assumed superiority over the West Indian Negroes, which they no doubt love to express in no unknown terms whenever and wherever a dispute arises among them. By right they should be superior in learning, literature, music, art and mental and scientific achievements, since Fate or Providence has placed them (irrespective of the atrocities inflicted upon them) in contact with the greatest and most progressive civilization yet known to mankind. But in spite of the almost unlimited free educational facilities at their disposal, we find their supposed inferiors their leaders; further, when we look for the achievements from this presumed superior part of our race resultant or commensurate with their assumed attitude plus their educational advantages over the West Indian Negroes, we find more assumption than fact, more theorists than practicalists. Therefore I assume the only method by which these groups can be amalgamated is: first, by the founding of a Universal African School, whose executive staff should embrace these two nationalities especially; second, this board of directors should be chosen from the rank and file of the U. N. I. A., sponsored and, if necessary, educated by said organization and financially assisted and instructed in the system of compilation of the various textbooks from which our posterity must be taught if we desire true freedom; third, the history taught in this Universal African School should cover and include all the important activities of our people in the western world prior and since our emancipation plus those of our mother country; fourth, in order to achieve our desire, I would suggest that a staff or corps of international African teachers or educators be secured or formed, the American element of which should be exchanged between the West Indies and those of staff or corps of the West Indies should be dispersed among our people throughout the Union, with the provision that after the problem has been solved the exchange of teachers be curtailed. These suggestions, I hold, will bring the various groups together, enabling them to study each other in their respective homes, thereby enabling them to perceive the true situations, environments and atmosphere surrounding our people, which will bring about the change or unification desired.

(Third Prize)

The Unification of American and West Indian Negroes

By JOHN HUNTER

The idea of cementing the Negro peoples of the West Indies and these of America is a noble one and deserves serious attention, although complex in its nature. Yet the task is not an impossible one; but it will require tact and carefully mapped out course of action, planned by men and women who are acquainted with the peculiarities of both peoples. That there is a misunderstanding one cannot deny its existence, and the American Negro, in a way, is responsible for its inception. When his brother of the West Indian Islands came to live among him, he was made the object of ridicule and mimicry on account of his peculiarities, which the West Indian brother looked upon as humiliating, especially as he soon discovered that his American brother was not accorded a better treatment from the Caucasian than he; nor was he superior intellectually, physically or otherwise. This unfriendliness has been the foundation of an estrangement that has kept the two peoples from true friendship and real amalgamation; but, as I said, the task is not an impossible one, although it is a difficult one. The means, I believe, that will help to overcome this estrangement are the following:

(1) Realization of both West Indian and American Negroes in America, in acknowledgment of the fact that they are "black," and therefore their interests are common, and that the other races consider them as such and care "nothing" about their birthplace.

(2) Periodical visits by Americans to the various West Indian Islands to learn the ways and habits of the West Indian at home. This will create a feeling of sympathy, and thus cement the bonds of friendship.

(3) Exchange of teachers, preachers and lecturers, etc., portraying Negro greatness and Negro progress. One of the reasons why the English have such influence over the West Indians is a lack of outside knowledge from members of their own race, save that which the Caucasians give for their own purposes.

(4) Commercial intercourses — the importing and exporting of materials put up by black people here and in the West Indies.

(5) Cessation of mimicry on the part of both people. No people can live together in peace when one has to remind the other of its inefficiencies. There must be a feeling of love, sympathy, and a racial ambition to meet the modern exigencies of a great people. Foster these by sending men and women of both countries among the people of America and the West Indies and we will be surprised to see the result.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem — 1921

West Indies

Porto Rico

FIND PRESIDENT EAGER TO RETAIN PORTO RICO

Chicago Herald-Examiner

San Juan, Porto Rico, April 22.—Roberto H. Todd, former mayor of San Juan, in a dispatch received here, asserts that in an interview he had with President Harding the President informed him that there was no chance for Porto Rico to obtain independence.

Mr. Todd quotes President Harding as declaring that Porto Rico will be much better off under the protection of the United States, where the best of feeling exists for the happiness and the future of the people, than independence. Natives of Porto Rico disagree with the President somewhat on this procedure.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REL 14

Race Problem—West Indies 1921.

Domingo Ruler Demands U. S. Recall Marines

new-york Tribune 2/17/21

President Henriquez, Rebuffed by Wilson and Colby, Comes Here to Wait for New Harding Regime

Charges Armed Conquest

Declares Occupation Violates Treaties and Latin-America Is Aroused

Demand that the United States immediately withdraw its armed forces from Santo Domingo and reestablish the independence of that little republic was made yesterday by Dr. Francisco Henriquezy Carvajal, President of Santo Domingo, in an exclusive interview with The Tribune.

The continued occupation of both Santo Domingo and Hayti, the President asserted, has created "a feeling of distrust and suspicion against the United States throughout all Latin America—more so since the United States recently undertook to establish friendly relations with these countries" during the Colby voyage. "It will seriously affect both political and commercial relations with all Latin-American countries," he said.

"The occupation," he asserts, "was neither justified by treaty or the fundamental principles of international law and constitutes a complete violation of the Monroe Doctrine and the rights and protection it is supposed to give to all Latin-American countries."

Diplomatic efforts to see President Wilson and the Secretary of State in Washington "were repulsed with a discourtesy that cut to the quick and made me feel like an outlaw whose presence was unwelcome in Washington," said Dr. Henriquez.

Plans Appeal to Harding

The grey-haired President was found yesterday in a modest apartment at 161 West Seventy-eighth Street. He arrived here from Cuba a few days ago. He hopes to present his country's case to the officials of the incoming administration; his rebuff by the outgoing regime has been almost complete. Dr. Henriquez is a graduate of the University of Paris in medicine and of the University of Santo Domingo in law. He was a delegate to the second conference at the Hague in 1907 and a member of the High Commission of International Finance at Buenos Aires in 1916. He was elected President of Santo Domingo on his return from South America in the same year.

Dr. Henriquez made serious charges against the conduct of the Wilson administration in Latin-America, actions which he declares can hardly be explained.

"We have frequently been asked," said the Dominican President, "why the United States entered with force in both Hayti and Santo Domingo. For a great number of years certain capitalistic interests centered in New York have recognized opportunities in the two parts of our island—Hayti and Santo Domingo. Territory and labor looked remunerative. This capitalistic influence began to operate in Washington as long as seven years ago, the chief of that influence being a well-known man officially connected with one of the largest financial institutions in New York and America."

Quotes Wilson's Pledge

Dr. Henriquez quoted President Wilson's speech announcing his administration's policy toward Latin-American countries at Indianapolis on January 8, 1915:

"'It is none of my business and it none of your (American Citizens) business how long they take in determining it (pacification) * * * how they go about the business. The country is their. The government is theirs The liberty, if they can get it, and God speed them in getting it, is theirs. And so far as my influence goes while I am President, nobody shall interfere with them.'

"It was only a few months after making the pronouncement," said the Dominican President yesterday, "that he personally gave orders and in his own handwriting for the forcible occupation of our country. Life the buccaneers of old and without notice a fleet of American battleships came into the harbor at Santo Domingo City. Without asking permission the Admiral with an armed force landed on our soil.

"Then, under the threat of the guns of his ships, rifles and bayonets of his marines, with courtesy and the ordinary civilities and international law all thrown to the winds, I, the Constitutional President of the country, and the distinguished men of my Cabinet were forced out of office. By the same force our Congress was dissolved, elections prohibited, the press and every individual mouth muzzled, the national treasury seized, marines scattered throughout the country, homes of people burned, thosands of people imprisoned and compelled to pay outrageous fines for using language of protest. arly in the occupation, in 1916, a reign of terror was established and continued until a few weeks ago. We were punished by heavy fines and imprisonment if we said anything about liberty or independence and every effort was made to stifle our patriotism.

Even Theater Renamed

"One of our theaters was named 'Independence,'" said Dr. Henriquez. "The American military force pulled down that name. We were not permitted to make known to the United States or our friends in other countries the condition that prevailed in Santo Domingo.

"Very soon after the military occupation and my country's refusal to adopt a treaty that had been written in Washington by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy—a treaty forced upon Hayti—I and my Cabinet and members of Congress were forced out of office and I out of the country by the bayonets of the American admiral, who announced himself the Military Governor."

It was shortly after this, the Dominican President said, that he went to Washington from an enforced exile in Cuba to present his case. The rebuff followed.

The Wilson administration's expressed motives for "invasion" of Santo Domingo, Dr. Henriquez stated, were that his republic had violated the Treaty of 1907, which provided that debts should not be increased and that a state of disorder existed, which prevented guarantee of security to natives and foreigners. He denied both points, which he declared were "mere pretexts" without foundation.

"There was never any increase of that debt or ever any default of the payment of interest or amortization. On the contrary," he asserted, "the revenues of the country, because of treaty provisions complied with, so increased that final payment of America's loan was advanced thirty-three years earlier than the treaty provided."

The pacification of the country was in a fair way to becoming complete when American marines landed, he asserted.

Latin America Aroused

"Every Lattn-American country is making insistent demands on Washington to restore the sovereignty of our nation," said Dr. Henriquez significantly. "They realize that if our sovereignty can be taken from us the time may come when the same power can take theirs from them.

"The action of the Wilson Administration in Santo Domingo is not only in violation of the treaty that has existed many years between the two nations; contrary and in violation of the fundamental principles of international law, but if anything more serious, is a complete violation of the great Monroe Doctrine and the rights and protection it is supposed to give all Latin-American countries against not only European nations but the United States as well.

"The violation of our sovereignty has created a feeling of distrust and suspicion against the United States and will seriously affect both political and commercial relations with all the Latin-American countries.

"We are willing to pledge ourselves to every reform of law set forth by a plan recently sent from Washington to Santo Domingo. This plan, I wish to say, is based upon suggestions made by myself and my friends.

"It is with an abiding faith that we are awaiting the incoming Administration to right the wrongs that the Wilson Administration has done our country."

Santo Domingo.

negro world June

PREJUDICES AND INJUSTICES.

Through a correspondent at San Pedro de Macores (Dominican Republic), we have learned that in said seaport town when sailing vessels arrive there with colored people of St. Martin, they are not allowed to land until the day after, whilst only those of white here from other shores are permitted to set foot on land. Sometime ago there was a case in which six women were on board a schooner, the white lady was allowed to land the same evening at 7 p. m., and the Negro women were kept aboard until next day. Our correspondent refers to the fact that many of the mentioned colored folks of the island of St. Martin are domiciled in Macrois, where they own property, movable and unmovable.

These segregative acts are due solely to the abhored U. S. administration in Santo Domingo. Foreigners, as well as Dominicians, protest against these bastard proceedings, which clearly indicate the hatred white Americans have for Negroes in spite of the fact that Santo Domingo is a colored republic.

Saint-Martinians are, as a general rule, upright, sober, honest and thrifty; they furthermore represent an important factor in the development and welfare of the city of Neacoris and its environs, and for that reason due to better treatment on the part of the U. S. authorities who forget that in this century men differentiate, not by the color of their skin or their nationality, but only by their qualities of head, heart and hand.

Would it be possible for us to remain indifferent to prejudices, to injustices, to crimes, to atrocities perpetrated daily and hourly on the darker races?

Le us make this clear right now. The periodical, "Negro World," the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., the Black Star Line, the Negro Factories' Corporation, etc., are not animated with hate against any individualities or collectives; we are simply and irrevocably fighting against abominable things which have no reason to be; we insult, we offend no persons, no race, no country; we are struggling for a square deal; we have long been in bondage, we wish presently to get out; we acknowledge that our epidemic color has always been an obstacle to our success, to our happiness, to our life; we wish to finish up with this; we are daily turned out of jobs, employments, trades, professions on the ground that we were or are holding white men's places; we are discharged daily from workshops, from manufacturers, from offices; we are kept down, we are scorned, we are ostracized, disfranchised, discriminated against, segregated, jim-crowed, lynched, and, in spite of all these atrocities of which victims, we profess true Christianity toward all men on the face of the earth; we are paid less than our Caucasian brothers, although in many branches of human activity we may be more efficient, more assiduous, more sober, more fit, more intelligent than our white rivals; we live in poor habitations, we breathe a foul air, we drink impure water, we digest worthless food and are looked down upon.

And you mean to tell us that there will never be a change to these irregularities, to these inequalities?

We must remember that our forefathers did not ask to leave the shores of Guinea and Congo, but were brought, against their will, to the coasts of America in boxes, in barrels, in cages, tied, flogged, in order to labor for others for nothing; we, their offspring, do not intend to undergo neither physical nor economic slavery. If up to the present day we possess nothing, it is because of base and astute proceedings on the part of our stronger adversaries, we are hindered, forbidden to rise in the world.

The organizations formed by the Hon. Marcus Garvey are with a view to prove to the world that if the new Negro is given a chance and opportunities he can also do wonderful achievements; if for more than 300 years he could labor for alien races, today the Negro must be in a position to do something for himself. In fine, the world is today looking to see what the colored people can be and can do. This, in our opinion, should offend no person.

We have suffered and are still suffering; we cannot keep silent. We must think for ourselves, we must speak frankly, we must write openly, we must emit ideas, change impressions, opinions, beliefs, desires and fears. We use reason to settle all matters, we do not preach strikes, resolutions nor wars, but we are against such proceedings. Our writings are faithful portraying of the boycottage against us. What passes in Africa, in Australia, in United States, in Cuba, in Santo Domingo, does not happily occur in the Island of St. Martin, and, for this reason, our articles should not wound any one in that distant and beautiful isle.

Fact, there are people in this world who do not imagine to themselves the sufferings, the groanings, the pains, the cries, the miseries, the distress, the tears of others.

FILOGENES MAILLARD,

Havana, Cuba, April 28, 1921.

SO. AMERICA

SAN DOMINGO

Guardian 3/19/21

FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM U. S. A.,—SO. AMERICAN CAPITALS HAVE BEEN VISITED

3/21/21

Buenos Aires—The Argentine government is preparing to use its friendly offices in Washington in favor of the speediest possible restoration of Damircian independence, it is learned at the foreign office. President Krigoyan, it is understood from what was said, has given assurances to this effect to the representatives of Santo Domingo, who have been visiting all the capitals of South America to plead their cause before governments and people

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

HOME RULE FOR SANTO DOMINGO

1/15/21 Literary Digest—

ANOTHER CHAPTER is added to the history of America's relations with turbulent states in the western hemisphere by the withdrawal of American control in the Santo Domingo, or the Dominican Republic. Whether our occupation of the Republic was successful or the reverse, in the eyes of the press, seemingly does not depend upon whether the editors happen to be Republicans or Democrats. "The Haitian inquiry seems to have had a reflex in the Dominican Republic," caustically remarks the New York *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), and the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) declares that our policy there, "particularly as to details and methods, has been the subject of sharp criticism, especially in Latin America." On the other hand, the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.) believes that "the record made by our forces in Santo Domingo is one of which the American people may well be proud," and the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) reminds us that "the Wilson Administration never had need to apologize for taking over the government of Santo Domingo in 1916."

For four years, as we are reminded by the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the United States Government has been in military occupation and control of Dominican territory and affairs, with a naval officer serving as Military Governor, the object being to restore order and prosperity. Four years ago "the Dominican Government was overdrawn by about $15,000, and its payments of salaries, supply bills, and other expenses was greatly in arrears," says *The Times*. Now, it seems, all indebtedness has been paid, interest on the bonded debt and all other government expenses have been met, and recently there was more than $3,000,000 in the treasury. In view of all this, says President Wilson's proclamation, issued through the Military Governor, "the friendly purposes of the United States . . . having been achieved," this Government "believes the time has arrived when it may, with a due sense of its responsibility to the people of the Dominican Republic, inaugurate the simple processes of its rapid withdrawal from the responsibilities assumed in connection with Dominican affairs." Continues the proclamation:

"Announcement is, therefore, made that a commission of representative Dominican citizens will be appointed, the personnel of which will shortly be announced, to which it is my purpose to attach a technical adviser. This commission will be intrusted with the formulation of amendments to the Constitution and a general revision of the laws of the republic, including the drafting of a new election law. Such amendments to the Constitution and such laws, or such revision of existing laws, as may be recommended by the commission, upon approval by the Military Government in occupation, will be submitted to a constitutional convention and to the National Congress of the Dominican Republic, respectively."

"It was a distasteful task we undertook, tho seemingly a necessary one," notes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), and the New York *Times* agrees editorially that "intervention in 1916 was unavoidable, because a revolution had followed a budget quarrel between the Dominican President and its Congress." Also, adds the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "this course was held to be desirable because of the danger of European intervention prompted by the Dominicans' failure to pay the interest on their foreign loans." "All Europe knew," we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), "that we acknowledged Santo Domingo to be within our sphere of influence, and must protect European interests or permit European interests to be protected by European Powers." As our relations with the Republic are reviewed by the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.)—

"Our participation in Dominican affairs, begun under President Roosevelt, was undertaken in response to a request from the Dominicans for help in straightening out their financial entanglements. The protocol signed by the two governments in 1905 provided that the United States Government should attempt the adjustment of all the domestic and foreign obligations of the Republic, take charge of the custom-houses, and collect all the custom-house receipts, delivering 45 per cent. of them to the Dominican Government and applying the remainder to the Republic's debts.

"This was the basis of the subsequent treaty. The work was undertaken by this Government of necessity, because other governments had threatened to intervene in favor of Santo Domingo's creditors and we could not permit foreign governments to establish such a relationship with a country on our doorstep. The revolution of 1916 required us to intervene further and set up military rule."

"And a fine thing for the Republic that intervention has been," thinks the Boston *Post* (Ind. Dem.), while the Troy *Record* (Ind.) goes even further when it says "the experiment in Santo Domingo has been so successful that the country is now ready to resume its independent status." Sharp disagreement, however, as to the necessity for intervention, in the first place, and as to the success of the outcome, is voiced by the Washington *Post* (Ind. Rep.), which looks upon our occupation as "misuse of the Monroe Doctrine"—

"The people of the Dominican Republic have been under American military rule since 1916. The occupation was made under the alleged authority of the treaty, but it is impossible to find any language in the treaty authorizing the United States to snuff out the Dominican Government, oust all its officials, abolish its congress, suspend its laws, and prohibit its people from holding elections or organizing a government.

"At the time the United States Government assumed control of the Dominican Republic it was said that the island government had run into debt and was disinclined to turn from extravagant ways. But putting the worst possible face upon it and admitting that the Dominican Government was extravagant and obstinate, there was no justification whatever for the drastic steps taken by the Washington Administration in the name of the people of the United States.

"The people of the United States knew nothing of the situation in Santo Domingo. They are not even now informed of the doings of the American forces of occupation. The Administration has scrupulously guarded all avenues of information and has blocked attempted investigations. The mails have been heavily censored, and natives have been warned not to agitate for a resumption of domestic control."

"The withdrawal will be only temporary," predicts the Syracuse *Post-Standard;* "after the Dominicans have once more brought their country to insolvency and bankruptcy, the United States again will be compelled to interfere." We find the same opinion in the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.), which cites England's rule over the Egyptians. Says *The Herald:*

"How far our achievements in Santo Domingo will be permanent is quite another question. It is an open secret that the American occupation, despite its good work along various lines, has not been popular. No foreign occupation ever is. England has wrought wonders in Egypt during the last forty years, and there is little doubt that if the English were to withdraw from that country to-morrow the Egyptians would be as badly misgoverned as they were before England intervened. Yet the people of Egypt would probably vote overwhelmingly for English evacuation. The brown man's burden may be a heavy one, but he prefers to carry it himself. The same is true of the black men and yellow men. By our standards of obligation the people of Santo Domingo ought to be grateful to the United States for the help which we have given them during the last four years. But the fact is that they will probably look upon these years as a sort of Babylonian captivity. For such is the way of the world."

End Is Proclaimed To U.S. Army Rule In Santo Domingo

Constitution 6/15/21

Washington, June 14.—A proclamation formally announcing the decision of the United States to withdraw its military government from the Dominican republic was issued there today by Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, military governor. The text of the proclamation was made public here by the state department.

In announcing the decision the hope was expressed that the American military forces could be withdrawn within eight months and the Dominican people were called upon to- co-operate to that end. The executive power, it was explained, would be exercised by the military governor "until a duly elected president of the republic shall have taken office and until a convention of evacuation shall have been signed by the president and confirmed by the Dominican congress."

United States marines, consituting the forces of occupation, were ordered to Santo Domingo in 1916 because of revolutionary disorders resulting in unstable conditions.

The military forces of the republic are to be officered by natives competent to hold such positions, but with the provision that American officers are to be used for such time as may be necessary to effect the desired organization of the new forces.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Race Problem — 1921

West Indies

Some facts about the island of San Andres.

Owned by the Republic of Colombia.
Situated 240 Miles N. E. of the Atlantic entrance of the Panama Canal and 219 Miles from the city of Colon.
Population, 4,000 of which 3,800 are Negroes and Negro descent.
Size - Twenty-eight square miles.

Coconut the only article exported. Produces from eight to twelve millions yearly. All sold on the American markets by the following firms:

Baker Cocomut Co., Dunham Mfg. Co., L. Schepp Co., Hills Bros. Coconuts are shipped to Colon in bulk where they are sacked and shipped to New York on the Panama Rail Road steam ships, Dix and Wilkins of Baltimore are also interested in the trade. All cocomuts three and three quarter inches in circumference are known as "selects" and those smaller are called "culls" and value half as much as the "selects."

San Andres coconuts are free shellers with a very natural and pleasant taste. Have all the qualities that are necessary to make them valuable and desirable by the trade.

Some of the island's Needs

A sailing schooner of 150 or 200 tons.
A desiccating and oil plant.
Fifty thousand dollars of Negroes' money.
A new or some new channels of distribution for her cocomuts.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

public opinion is successful in demanding their release. A committee with Anatole France at its head, and L'Humanité for a mouth-piece, is waging a campaign for the liberation of the men. Letters pour in daily from those who love liberty and fear tyranny. Crowded meetings are being held at which resolutions are passed, and the committee is soliciting funds for the defence. FRANCIS FISHER KANE.

Santo Domingo

ANNOUNCEMENT Saturday of the United States' intent to withdraw from the government of the Dominican Republic provides opportunity to review what that intervention has meant in guiding the footsteps of the neighboring nation into the paths of democratic government. The question of justification for that intervention apart (in so far as it can be kept apart), what have been the social results of this experiment in international welfare work?

On the credit side the results are unfortunately few. It is claimed that the country has for the first time been adequately policed; yet until the American occupation drove the irreconcilables into the hills, life and property were safe in the most outlying regions. Sanitation, the social welfare specialty of the American military, hardly appears. Indeed Dominicans relate with horror how, after the forces had cut off all revenues of the government in an endeavor to force the last Dominican government to sign a treaty virtually creating an American protectorate, the lepers came out from their monastery hospital of San Lazaro at twilight to beg for alms. It had not been done in the memory of man. Recourse was had to the head of San Lazaro; why were these rotting, diseased horrors forced to street beggary? "My grant has been cut off," said the official. "Must I order these wrecks to starve?" And it was not until three years had passed that a leper reservation was established by the military government. There had been but little fever, and not much has had to be done. Typhoid and diseases due to polluted water were more common; but no water supply has been established. The marines set up military hospitals to which natives could come, but these cease with the withdrawal of forces, and no steps have been taken to educate doctors or nurses to staff a new institution. The old Dominican hospital remains as it was: inadequate, ill-equipped. The occupation leaves behind it the usual legacy of venereal disease, increasing to some slight extent the percentage existing before its entry; this is the trail of every army. The world epidemic of influenza caught the island unprepared, and no better preparation is in force today.

Education has some record of tangible achievement. The marines are hardly ideal teachers, and the constructive record in this, as in most of the actual reform work, is traceable to a single man, Colonel Rufus Lane, who as minister of Justice and Public Instructive applied himself to an unfamiliar task with commendable tact and industry. The United States State Department insists that school attendance has increased from 18,000 to 100,000; the figures are open to question, since the entire population of the country is probably not more than 800,000 (there has been no reliable census), and no attempt whatever has been made to establish schools in the country districts. It is true, however, that the normal school in Santo Domingo City has been improved, and the grade schools have been developed, largely with the cooperation of the patriotic archbishop, Señor Adolfo Nouel. Some commencement of secondary education has been projected. Perhaps two years of improved schooling for a considerable number of children in the cities—say one-third of the children of the Dominican Republic—is a fair summary of the achievement.

Public works do not make an impressive list, though in an indolent, tropical country they are more of an accomplishment than we should assume. A road joining the northern with the southern coast has been partly completed; others have been laid out; no comprehensive system has been brought into being. A good bridge across the river near Santo Domingo City; a dock or two in the northern ports and an agricultural research station almost exhaust the catalogue.

Financially there has been a real and thoroughgoing housecleaning; it was, in fact, security for payment of the outstanding Dominican bonds which led to the American conquest. A very large proportion of the outstanding bond issue (which totalled about twenty millions), has been retired or provided for. To build more roads the military government undertook to issue new bonds, but, according to reports, American banks were so doubtful of the legality of an issue thus contracted by forcible interlopers that they refused to participate in floating it. On the other hand, many fraudulent claims against the government have been eliminated by the summary action of a Claims Commission (the commissioners were principally Americans), and probably with substantial, if ungracious, justice. The government was in good enough financial shape to assist the growers of coffee and cacao this year by purchasing their crops when a commodity depression in the United States and Europe threatened to involve them in disastrous loss.

On the debit side we have to record some slight damage to our national honor in having conquered the country (without the formality of declaring war), and a considerable loss of confidence in our ability as national social-welfare missionaries, owing to the various atrocities of the marines on the field, persistent injustice of the courts-martial which were set up throughout the island, and the shocking invasion of rights of free speech and conduct. Under cover of the military movements there have been murder and robbery. Some of the worst charges have been levelled against the native militia-police, a force formed by the Americans to assist in keeping order. Worst of all, there has been absolute destruction of the Dominican permanent administration and consequent loss of officials capable of picking up the tasks of reconstruction. The proposed development of a commission of representative Dominicans who shall revise the laws, assist in holding an election to a new Congress and the like will probably demonstrate the essential mistake of depriving a country of the chance to give governmental and administrative experience to the men who in time must run its affairs.

In the doubtful class are the legislative measures imposed by "executive order," as the laws promulgated by the military are termed. The tax law, aimed to place the burden upon land and upon the exploiters of land, seems just and fair; it bears most heavily, perhaps, upon the great sugar estates which are in the main American-owned. This law likewise is one of Colonel Lane's measures. The land title law, establishing a land court similar to that inaugurated in the Philippines is now on trial; with development it should prove a real benefit. These are tangible suggestions which the Dominicans may adopt, and whose preliminary trial has probably benefited the country. What becomes of them depends upon the view taken by the Dominican citizens whose land tenure has been affected.

How far is America justified in "cleaning up" countries which have not signally succeeded in handling their own internal affairs? That is the issue raised by this Dominican adventure in social missionarying. It is not easy to say. Probably the military government has done better by the people, in the main, than most Dominican governments. But there have been too many protests against the brutality of the two thousand odd marines who constituted the army of occupation, the government and the reform instructors rolled in one. It was the discovery by Mr. Harding of the strange case of a Dominican government headed by an Americal admiral (though, to be sure, he hoists a Dominican flag on his palace), surrounded by his usual aides to whose military titles have been added the titles of cabinet ministers (the paymaster is minister of finance; the general of marine is minister of war and police, and so on), that led to inquiry in high quarters. It then appeared that the exiled *de jure* government of Santo Domingo, which fled when the marines took over the government, had come north to appeal to the American people against the American government. Rarely has a friendly government been so thoroughly destroyed and a friendly country so completely submerged. ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.

Race Problem—West Indies, 1921.
"Santo Domingo"

SANTO DOMINGO

Mr. Adolph A. Berle, Jr., who spent some time in Santo Domingo, presents the following picture of conditions, the result of the rule of the United States in the Dominician Republic. We present them in the hope that our people may be awakened to the conditions our beloved government has inflicted upon a helpless small nation while our president blatantly pretends to uphold the rights of small nations and philosophies on the self-determination.

"Announcement Saturday of the United States' intent to withdraw from the government of the Dominican Republic provides opportunity to review what that intervention has meant in guiding the footsteps of the neighboring nation into the paths of democratic government. The question of justification for that intervention apart (in so far as it can be kept apart), what have been the social results of this experiment in international welfare work?

"On the credit side the results are unfortunately few. It is claimed that the country has for the first time been adequately policed; yet until the American occupation drove the irreconcilables into the hills, life and property were safe in the most outlying towns. Sanitation, the social welfare specialty of the American military, hardly appears. Indeed Dominicans relate with horror how, after the forces had cut off all revenues of the government in an endeavor to force the last Dominican government to sign a treaty virtually creating an American protectorate, the lepers came out from their monastery hospital of San Lazaro at twilight to beg for alms. It had not been done in the memory of man. Recourse was had to the head of San Lazaro; why were these rotting, diseased horrors forced to street beggary? 'My grant has been cut off,' said the official. 'Must I order these wrecks to starve?' And it was not until three years had passed that a leper reservation was established by the military government. There had been but little fever, and not much has had to be done. Typhoid and diseases due to polluted water were more common; but no water supply has been established. The marines set up military hospitals to which natives could come, but these cease with the withdrawal of forces, and no steps have been taken to educate doctors or nurses to staff a new institution. The old Dominican hospital remains as it was: inadequate, ill-equipped. The occupation leaves behind it the usual legacy of veneral disease, increasing to some slight extent the percentage existing before its entry; this is the train of every army. The world epidemic of influenza caught the island unprepared, and no better perparation is in force today.

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ADOLF A. BERLE, JR."

SAN DOMINGO NATIVES BITTER AGAINST U. S.

Paul Douglass Writing In Nation Tells Of High Handed Rule Of United States Marines

EDITOR BANISHED

Dominican Newspaperman Had Printed Picture Of Branded Colored Man

New York, May 2.—(Special) Natives of San Domingo will never be satisfied until the U. S. withdraws its marines from the island, according to a letter by Paul Douglass printed in yesterday's issue of the New York Nation.

Mr. Douglass who spent some time on the island declares that he has not seen a single Dominican who does not want the American out bag and baggage.

The marines with whom he came in contact, told him that they treated natives as they pleased, and if they wanted a pig or a turkey they took it and if they wanted fruit or vegetables they took thme. Two American captains, commanders of Dominican ports according to Mr. Douglass spent most of the time eating and making themselves drunk. There are no prohibition laws in San Domingo.

Explaining why the natives dare not protest too strongly, Mr. Douglass declares one week in November Horacio Blanco Fombona published on the front page of his review Letras, a photograph of a Dominican whose chest had been fearfully seared by American soldiers, using Belgian-Congo, or Prussian-Belgian, methods of eliciting information. All at once, the office of Letras was invaded by armed soldiers and closed up, and Mr. Fombona got free board and lodging in prison at Dominican expense.

And lest anyone should enter the establishment of Letras, an armed sentry—armed with a high-power rifle—was sent to pace before it, night and day—at Dominican expense. Several weeks later Mr. Fombona was let out with a fine and a couple of weeks to clear out

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Race Problem—1920

West Indies

HOW THE NEGRO FARES IN SANTO DOMINGO

N. Y. Negro World 10/29/21

Dear Mr. Editor:—I beg of you space in your voluable paper to publish to the world the cause why the officers of Branch No. 26, U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo, are languishing in prison since September 3.

On August 31 Branch No. 26 held a demonstration in honor of the successful termination of the second international convention of Negroes of the world.

On September 3, while a meeting was in session two officers of the United States Marine Corps and about ten native police had them all taken to prison without any warrant, and when one of the men asked, "Why are we arrested?" the answer was, "Shut your d—d mouth." There were men, women and children. They then seized the charter, books, papers, buttons and sealed the building, property of the U. N. I. A.

Next day some of the women and children were set free and the constitutional officers were kept in prison, while they stationed guards around "Emancipation Hall" for five days after the arrest. One C. A. Henry went to see them at the prison and he was locked up.

On the seventh they were taken before the civil magistrate, were questioned and then returned to prison. On the ninth they were taken before the magistrate again and questioned as to the aims and objects of the U. N. I. A. and what was their purpose in joining such an organization, and what benefit did they get from it? They were then found guilty of operating a society without the knowledge or consent of the government and to spread race riot. The principal officers were fined $4 each, namely, D. E. Philips, president; William Butler, second vice-president; Charles Henry, third vice-president; James Halley, general secretary; and Anthony Bastian, treasurer. The others were discharged—Sisters Ellen Potter, Jane Williams, Violet Hallings, Brothers Bridgewater, Ecoville, Hicks, Rawlins and Welsh.

Their lawyer, Garcia, has appealed their case, as he says the fines are illegally imposed. I would like to state here that the persecution and imprisonment of these men have been from race prejudice, instigated by two white ministers, one an American, the other an Englishman, and also a white lawyer, who has suffered defeat for his government job through the activities of the U. N. I. A., and not from operating a society without the knowledge or consent of the government and to create race riots, as is charged.

Santo Domingo

On or about December 15, 1919, the undersigned, then president of the U. N. I. A., before unveiling its charter addressed two letters, one to Admiral Snowden of the American Navy, then executive head of the Dominican Republic, informing of the opening of a branch at San Pedro de Macóris, stating definitely its aims and objects as set forth in the preamble of the constitution, and also one to His Excellency Governor Gonzales, civil head of the Province of San Pedro de Macoris. On December 23 I received from Admiral Snowden, through his secretary, a reply approving of the society and wishing us success. One week later I received one from Governor Gonzales, stating also his approval and wishing us success.

Those were the two highest executives, one representing the Republic, the other the Province in which the society is operating.

I am an Odd Fellow of over ten years' standing, also a Free Mason for about the same period, yet at no time in installing a branch of those societies did we pay the government so much of a compliment as we did at the opening of the U. N. I. A. and during the time of its continual working. In every project for social and public welfare we have been most active and have contributed more than any other fraternal society, and yet we are accused of sowing seeds of discord.

Because of our activities against certain white men, among whom were the British Vice-Consul and the aforementioned lawyer, who were trying to exploit our people, they were awaiting an opportunity to crush us. (His Excellency Sydney Debouge, leader of the South and Central Americas, can bear testimony to these activities, because he took part in them even before he came to the convention which elected him.)

When I returned to Santo Domingo from the convention of 1920 it was hinted to me that this lawyer was preparing to attack us upon the grounds that our books were not registered in accordance with a commercial law (No other society has its books registered, only business corporations), so as to safeguard ourselves. I had the books registered. Thus ended all the government requirements:

1. Registered by the military government.

2. Registered by the civil government.

3. Registered by the municipal courts.

Thus after one year and nine months the military government, to please two white ministers whose Negro congregations had left them to open an Independent Episcopal church, has imprisoned these men and is trying to deport them, so as to kill the U. N. I. A. and its activities, that the Negro people may return to white leadership. On the 16th the officers were set free by the civil or Dominican government, but immediately arrested by the American military government. That is the policy of those white despicable cowards, always trying to get others to do their dirty work.

The same way they did to me they have done to those men. Let the Dominican government make the arrest, and if they fail, then they make the arrest themselves; only in my case, both Dominican and American failed to get me. But ultimately justice and truth will conquer.

Thus are those brave men of the U. N. I. A. suffering imprisonment because they dare to belong to an association which has asked the world for absolute equality in all things that are common to mankind.

Imagine one of these ministers, who is now acting British Vice-Consul, bringing about the arrest of twelve of His Majesty's subjects, people whom he was placed there to protect and defend! By this we can see in the world today it is not a matter of nationality, but of race, white for white, against the black, despite his nationality. Toil on, brave men, in the consciousness of the greatness of your race. We are 400,000,000 strong—with you to aid, protect and defend.

When history shall record the deeds of those who have suffered and bled and died for the Redemption of Africa yours shall be gloriously mentioned and engraved in bronze—Heroes!

PHILIP VAN PUTTEN,
Deputy for Santo Domingo in Negro Convention.
159 W. 145th St., N. Y., Oct. 8.

DOMINICANS ASK U. S. FOR INDEPENDENCE

Baltimore Md.

Assure America Of Friendship But Tell Senator Pomerene They Want Freedom.

Afro-American 12/16/21

CROWDS GREET COMMISSION

Natives Ask Abolition Of Martial Law And Riddance Of Troops

Santo Domingo, Dec. 15.—"What does Santo Domingo want?" Senator Pomerene demanded of a native official here this week.

"Our independence and American friendship. That's all we want," was the reply.

The American Senatorial Commission, accompanied by a representative of the N. A. A. C. P., returned Sunday after spending five days in Haiti taking testimony. Natives everywhere throughout the island greeted the American senators with wildest demonstration, demanding abolition of martial law, withdrawal of American troops, independence and return to constitutional government.

In Port au Prince natives testified to every conceivable kind of wild practice on the part of the American marines.

Aslenvar Fleurina testified she saw her mother, father, sister and two brothers shot by American forces.

Ilidor Romain testified Americans beat his mother to death and then compelled him to bury the body.

C. Rossier testified she saw her eight children, seven girls and one boy, killed by Americans, under Captain Becker.

ROADS CHIEF NEED OF SANTO DOMINGO

New York Times 12/27/21

McCormick Thinks They Will Insure Order That May Permit Us to Withdraw.

OPPOSES EVACUATION NOW

He Points to Dominicans' Failure to Take Steps to Set Up a Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The primary need of Santo Domingo is good roads, according to a statement made today by Senator McCormick, Chairman of the special Senate committee which has been investigating conditions in the island. Through the building of these roads, which will afford means of communication, the danger of revolution in the island will be reduced, the Senator says, and in time the Dominican Government may be able to guarantee such stability that the American military occupational forces may be withdrawn.

At present, he says, the American troops should not be removed from Santo Domingo, for the population has not taken steps to hold elections to set up a government. He believes that the proclamation of President Harding, issued last July, offering terms on which the troops would be taken away cannot now be modified.

For the committee, Senator McCormick gave high praise to the order and sanitation brought about in Santo Domingo under American rule. His statement follows:

"The political leaders in the Dominican Republic have rejected the conditions proposed for the withdrawal of the American forces, as contained in the proclamation of the Military Governor, of last June, issued by the direction of the President of the United States. The population, under the advice of the leaders, has declined to take any steps to hold elections to constitute a Dominican Government, which might negotiate the terms and arrange the conditions of the withdrawal of the American forces and terminate the Military Government constituted in Dominican territory by the forces of the United States. At the present time it is impossible to advise a substantial modification of the terms of the proclamation, regarded as necessary to assure civil order and peace within Dominican territory, the maintenance of its credit and the discharge of its obligations.

"With the exception of the activities of some small scattered bands of highwaymen in the extreme eastern part of the Dominican territory, where banditry has been chronic for a generation, there has been for several years such peace and order as is without precedent in the modern history of the country. Under the direction of the Military Government the towns have been made clean, their streets have been paved, the harbors and docks have been improved and schools have been widely established. It may be estimated that there are four or five times as many scholars at present as there were before the American régime.

"The most important work inaugurated under the American occupation, however, has not been completed, to wit, the road from the north to the south of the country. The country was almost roadless prior to the American administration. Its poverty, its sparse population, and its frequent revolutions may be attributed in great part to the utter lack of communication between the interior and the coast, and between the northern and southern parts of the republic.

"The ambitious — perhaps too ambitious—program of public works was undertaken by the then Military Governor at a time when in Santo Domingo, as in other countries about the Caribbean Basin exporting similar products, there was a great trade boom and increase in revenues. Since the collapse in values and the depression of trade, the revenues have suffered grievously. It was recently found necessary to issue a short-term loan, to continue necessary public works. This loan is additional to a prior short-term loan, made to satisfy the claims against the Dominican Government incurred in violation of the convention of 1907 with the United States. The service of the two loans, including the provision for their amortization, are unusual and crushing. They exhaust so large a part of the revenues of the republic as to cripple its ordinary administration.

"If it be practicable to do so, the members of the committee believe that a new loan should be made, to fund the two loans last mentioned, to secure the sums necessary to finish the highway

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from the north to the south and to enable the Government to do the work necessary to permit the completion of a good road from Seibo and San Pedro de Macoris through Santo Domingo to the frontier. These roads will afford regular, easy and economic means of communication and commerce hitherto not in existence and will act as so effective and obvious a deterrent to revolution that they will enable a Dominican Government to give such guarantees of stability and order as may well justify the Government of the United States in agreeing to a modification of the terms set forth in the proclamation of last June.

"It may be noted, too, that at this time of depression, when all classes of the population, merchants no less than planters and laborers, are suffering, the employment which would result from a loan would afford relief much to be desired. In this connection it may properly be suggested that as part of any agreement between the Dominican Republic and the United States it would contribute very greatly to the prosperity and order of the Dominican people, as well as to the maintenance of the traditional good relations between them and the United States, to accord to the Dominican Republic the same tariff conditions as those which are accorded to the Republic of Cuba."

The committee has not continued its hearings on the Dominican Republic.

Denounces the Report on Haiti.

The preliminary report of the Senatorial commission to investigate conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo is a disgrace to the United States, says a statement issued yesterday by the Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society. The commission has done irrevocable damage to the faith and good name of this country, especially in Latin-America, the society asserts. Alluding to the report, the statement says:

"Issued immediately following conference with Secretary Hughes, it justifies and makes a part of American public policy the overthrow by force of arms of small and weak nations. It endorses the policy followed in Haiti of using violence to impose upon a free people a treaty which they would never have accepted of their own free will, which, in far milder form, the Republic of Haiti—the second oldest republic in the Western Hemisphere—had repeatedly rejected. It countenances the farce of a dummy President held in place by American bayonets, executing at second hand the will of American military authorities."

The United States should withdraw the marines from Haiti and restore Haitian independence at once, concludes the society's statement. Moorfield Storey is Chairman of the Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society; James Weldon Johnson, Vice Chairman, and Robert Herrick, Treasurer. Among the members of the Advisory Council are Felix Adler, Herbert J. Seligman, Oswald Garrison Villard and John A. Ryan.

SANTO DOMINGO'S GRIEVANCES.

Early in the Summer of last year President Harding by proclamation announced the intention of the United States to withdraw its troops from Santo Domingo after the holding of elections under our supervision and the inauguration of the new Government. There were conditions. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies were to ratify "all the acts of the Military Government," validate a loan to complete projected public works, and approve of extensions of the duties of the Receiver General of Dominican customs. The next step was to be taken by the Military Governor. He would assemble the Electoral College to choose a President. When he took office the Military Government was to retire. But the Dominicans, at the bidding of their political leaders, have remained passive. Nothing has been done to pave the way to the restoration of self-government. Recently a special Senate committee has been taking notes in Santo Domingo and inquiring into charges made against the Military Government by the native politicians.

The report of the committee is yet to be published. In a preliminary statement the Chairman, Senator McCORMICK, says that "at the present time "it is impossible to advise a substantial modification of the terms of the "proclamation, regarded as necessary "to assure civil order and peace "within Dominican territory, the "maintenance of its credit and the "discharge of its obligations." So the Military Government will remain and the Dominicans will continue to have their grievances. They seem to be in no mood for compromise. In June FRANCISCO HENRIQUEZ Y CARVAJAL, the deposed President, who is a graduate of the University of Paris in law and medicine and a member of The Hague Tribunal, published a statement which explained why his countrymen had done nothing to comply with the conditions that would bring about the retirement of the Military Government. In brief, he declared that the whole governmental system, both national and municipal, had been destroyed; that his people had been robbed of their "individual liberties"; that a free press had been gagged; that the budget had increased from $4,000,000 to $11,000,000; that the revenues had decreased, with the result that official salaries were reduced as much as 60 per cent. and public works were discontinued; and that a proposed new loan of $10,000,000 at 8 per cent. interest was so objectionable to the Dominicans that they preferred hunger and misery to it. Ex-President CARVAJAL admitted that the government of occupation had improved the roads, constructed bridges and public buildings, and reorganized the public school system, but these benefits, bestowed at the cost of onerous taxation, did not compensate, he said, for loss of personal liberty and the evils and injuries of what he called bayonet rule, of which he drew a dark picture.

Apparently the pith of the Dominican protest is against our demand that all the acts of the Military Government shall be ratified and that the financial scheme which we propose shall be accepted in full. The State Department has announced that "after the withdrawal the Domini- "can Republic will necessarily be "free to amend such of these "laws and acts [of the Military "Government] as it may deem "necessary, provided that the validity "and security of outstanding obliga- "tions are not impaired." The Dominicans seem to be right in their condemnation of excessive expenditures, for Chairman McCORMICK says that the program of public works was "perhaps too ambitious" and undertaken when prices were at the highest. What he has to say about a new loan to fund previous loans will hardly placate the Dominicans. They really think that the Military Government spent altogether too much of their money and was oppressive and arbitrary. Until the committee's report is published the worst as well as the best cannot be known.

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